

10 - Representatives and Observers - Reports on credentials and full powers

clear - NK

5/05

5-1005

Box-3

File-1

25 March 1945
22 June 1945

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

PARTICIPATING

LIST OF GOVERNMENTS ~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~ IN
THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE AT SAN FRANCISCO

Argentina

Australia

Belgium

Bolivia

Brazil

Canada **Byelorussian SSR**

Chile

China

Colombia

Costa Rica

Cuba

~~Czechoslovakia~~

Dominican Republic

Ecuador

Egypt

El Salvador

Ethiopia

France

Greece

Guatemala

Haiti

Honduras

India

Iran

Iraq

Lebanon

Liberia

Luxembourg

Mexico

Netherlands

New Zealand

Nicaragua

Norway

Panama

Paraguay

Peru

Philippine Commonwealth

Saudi Arabia

Syria

~~Turkey~~ **Ukrainian SSR**

Union of South Africa

Union of Soviet Socialist
Republics

United Kingdom

United States

Uruguay

Venezuela

Yugoslavia

Division of International Conferences,
Department of State,

~~XXXXXXXXXXXX~~

May 1, 1945. June 5, 1945

*Credentials file copy
Original Signed by Chairman
and one copy to
Documents Office 6-22-45
midnight for process 172 17
English and French*

REPORT OF THE SECOND MEETING OF THE CREDENTIALS COMMITTEE

JUNE 22, 1945

The Credentials Committee held its second meeting on June 22, 1945 at 11:00 a.m., attended by representatives of the Delegations of Luxembourg, Ecuador, Saudi Arabia, Syria, and Yugoslavia. It met for two purposes: first, to examine the credentials of the representatives of Argentina, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Denmark, and the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic; and, second, to examine these Full Powers for the signature of the final Conference documents which had been deposited subsequent to the first meeting of the Credentials Committee held on April 28, 1945. The Governments of Argentina, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, and the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic had been invited by the Conference at its Plenary Session of April 30, 1945 to participate in these sessions, and the Government of Denmark had been issued a similar invitation on June 5, 1945.

The Committee found to be in good order the credentials of the Delegations of Argentina, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Denmark, and the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic. It therefore recommends that these

credentials

credentials be accepted and that the representatives named therein be granted full status at the Conference.

The Committee also found to be in good order the Full Powers deposited since the meeting of the Committee on April 28, 1945 by the following Delegations: Argentina, Australia, Belgium, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, China, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Greece, India, Iran, New Zealand, Norway, Paraguay, Philippine Commonwealth, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, the Union of South Africa, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and the United Kingdom. The Committee reports therefore that all of the fifty Governments participating in the Conference have now empowered one or more members of their respective Delegations, as indicated in the attached list, to sign the formal documents of the Conference.

Hugues Le Gallais
Delegation of Luxembourg
Chairman,
Credentials Committee

Attachment:

Not attached - jfk
**List of Delegation members
empowered to sign.**

San Francisco, California,

June 22, 1945.

Soc'y: T. Hart
6-22-45

Credentia file copy

ADDENDUM TO THE
REPORT OF THE SECOND MEETING OF THE CREDENTIALS COMMITTEE
JUNE 22, 1945

The members of the Credentials Committee have agreed to add to the list of persons empowered to sign the formal Conference documents (Attachment to the Report of the Second Meeting of the Credentials Committee, Dec. 1166, ST/O/1, June 23, 1945) the names of the following Delegates, for whom Full Powers were deposited subsequent to the Committee's meeting of June 22, 1945:

BOLIVIA

Eduardo Arze Quiroga; Delegate

Carlos Salamanca,
Chargé d'Affaires at Buenos Aires; Delegate

Luis Iturralde; Delegate

Secy. H. Hart: jef
6-25-45

MEMORANDUM

June 21, 1945.

Mr. Hart:

Dr. Kelchner:

Weil called and left the following message with regard to the signing pages:

- (1) Byelorussian S.S.R. -- OK.
- (2) China -- The Chinese insist that the word "For" be omitted from the Chinese text not only at the place where the Chinese will sign but in every instance. Weil would appreciate receiving instructions on this point.

Weil inquired whether light pencil lines with the names of the signers would be written in on the pages. I assured him that they would. He then said that 10 signature lines should be provided: the first space at the top to be reserved for Soong, the space at the end to be reserved for Hu Shih and the other 8 spaces for the 8 individuals who will sign at San Francisco. In view of the fact that the Chinese may sign with Chinese characters, in addition to their English names, one full page will definitely be required.

- (3) United Kingdom -- OK.
- (4) Mexico -- OK.
- (5) Ukrainian S.S.R. -- no word yet.
- (6) U.S.S.R. -- The Russians initialed the proof as submitted, but raised a question regarding the use of the word "For", pointing out that Mr. Hackworth had stated in a meeting of the Jurists Committee yesterday that "For" was not necessary.

Only 7 will sign for the U.S.S.R.

Secr:DBEddy:J11

file copy:
credentials

MEMORANDUM

June 7, 1945.

To: Hugues Le Gallais,
 Acting Chairman, Credentials Committee,
 United Nations Conference
 on International Organization

From: Parker T. Hart,
 Special Assistant to the Secretary General
 on Delegation Liaison

Subject: Deposit of Credentials and Full Powers.
 Status as of June 7, 1945.

Reference is made to the memorandum dated May 24, 1945 addressed to the Acting Chairman of the Credentials Committee by Mr. Parker T. Hart, Special Assistant to the Secretary General on Delegation Liaison, giving the status, as of May 24, 1945 of the deposit of Full Powers by certain delegations since the meeting of the Credentials Committee held on April 28, 1945. In that memorandum it was stated that Full Powers had not yet been received from the Delegations of the following countries:

Australia
Belgium
Canada
China

It was also stated that the Acting Chairman would be informed as soon as the Full Powers of the Belgian Delegation had been received.

Formal Full Powers have now been received from Belgium and Canada. A telegraphic communication embodying Full Powers has also been received from China.

Pursuant to the invitation extended by the Conference on June 5, 1945 the Danish Delegation has deposited its credentials and has indicated that authorization to sign

pertinent

E-5-50

attached copy of Mr. Hart's letter

pertinent documents of the Conference has been telegraphed from Copenhagen and that formal Full Powers have been dispatched by diplomatic pouch.

The only Delegation which has not yet deposited its Full Powers in any form is therefore that of Australia, and the Delegation has indicated that it is awaiting a telegraphic Full Power from its Government, to be followed by a more formal document which may or may not arrive before the conclusion of the Conference.

Copy to: Secretary General

Secr: PTH: fep

8-5-30

① taped - memo of def - [illegible]

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6-5-45
① J. T. Hart - read by J. T. Hart

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Copy to: Secretary General

Secr:PTH:fep

2/2/44

①

2-5-36
Jugoslavien - ... - ...

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

PARTICIPATING IN

LIST OF GOVERNMENTS ~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~
THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE AT SAN FRANCISCO

Argentina

Australia

Belgium

Bolivia

~~Brazil~~

BSSR

Canada

Chile

China

Colombia

Costa Rica

Cuba

~~Czechoslovakia~~

Denmark

Dominican Republic

Ecuador

Egypt

El Salvador

Ethiopia

France

Greece

Guatemala

Haiti

Honduras

India

Iran

Iraq

Lebanon

Liberia

Luxembourg

Mexico

Netherlands

New Zealand

Nicaragua

Norway

Panama

Paraguay

Peru

Philippine Commonwealth

Saudi Arabia

Syria

~~Turkey~~

USSR

Union of South Africa

Union of Soviet Socialist

Republics

United Kingdom

United States

Uruguay

Venezuela

Yugoslavia

Division of International Conferences,
Department of State,

~~XXXXXXXXXXXX~~ June 5, 1945.

Invitations to:

Argentina;

BSSR;

Denmark;

UkSSR

UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION

FOR THE PRESS

JUNE 5, 1945
No. 206

At the meeting of the Executive Committee today, the Secretary General of the Conference, Mr. Alger Hiss, read to the Committee the letter of the Norwegian Delegation requesting that the appropriate body of the Conference consider the question of issuing an invitation to the Kingdom of Denmark.

The Earl of Halifax, in an eloquent tribute to the people and nation of Denmark, moved that an invitation be extended. He pointed to the significance of this day (June 5) which is the Ninety-sixth anniversary of Danish Constitution Day.

The motion of Lord Halifax was warmly seconded by Dr. Alexander Loudon (Netherlands Ambassador to the United States) and by M. Joseph Paul-Boncour (former Prime Minister of France) both of whom spoke of the suffering of the people of Denmark, their devotion to the principles of freedom, and declared that by their actions under the most trying conditions the people and nation of Denmark had earned the right to take their place among the United Nations.

The question was then put to a vote and received the unanimous approval of the Committee. The Committee also approved a suggestion by Mr. Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., (Chairman of the Delegation of the United States), as Chairman of the Committee, that in view of the significance of Danish Constitution Day the Secretary General of the Conference be instructed to poll those delegations not present at the meeting and with their concurrence to immediately issue an invitation to the Kingdom of Denmark.

The poll of delegations was completed at 3:20 P.M. and resulted in unanimous approval of the recommendation that an invitation be extended.

Texts of the letter from the Delegation of Norway and of the invitation to the Kingdom of Denmark follow:

"NORWEIGIAN DELEGATION

San Francisco, Cal., June 1, 1945.

My dear Mr. Secretary:

Referring to our conversation this afternoon and to Mr. Lie's letter to you of May 5th, last, I should be grateful to you for placing before the appropriate body of the Conference the question of extending an invitation to the Kingdom of Denmark to send a delegation to San Francisco.

In this connection I beg to make the following observations:

Owing to her geographical and military situation Denmark was not in a position to resist the aggressor who wantonly and without any warning attacked and occupied Danish soil.

But no one who has followed developments in Denmark can be in doubt as to where the Danish people stood. Even if their country was conquered physically, the spirit of the people remained unbroken. Through ever increasing underground activities and sabotage the Danes greatly harassed and hampered the invaders, and the effectiveness of their resistance has been recognized and lauded among others by the Supreme Military Command of the Allies.

Even if circumstances prevented Denmark from becoming a member of the United Nations, surely she has been with us in spirit all along.

The Danish Minister in Washington, Henrik de Kauffmann, who through these years of bondage has been voicing the true feelings and aspirations of the Danish people, from the very first has given expression to their desire to join this great association of freedom- and justice-loving nations.

And when the other day a free Danish Government was once more established in Copenhagen under the leadership of Prime Minister Buhl, its first act was to confirm this wish of the Danish people to become formally a member of the United Nations.

May I respectfully express the hope that this matter may be acted upon as soon as circumstances permit. There is a natural desire on the part of our Danish friends to be given an opportunity to take part in the remaining proceedings

of the Conference.

I remain, my dear Mr. Secretary,

Very sincerely yours,

(Signed) Wilhelm Morgenstierne

His Excellency Edward R. Stettinius, Jr.,
Chairman of the Delegation of the
United States of America,
San Francisco, Cal."

- - -

June 5, 1945

"His Excellency
Christmas Moeeller,
Minister for Foreign Affairs,
Copenhagen, Denmark.

The United Nations Conference on International Organization has today on June 5, the anniversary of the Constitution of Denmark, determined by unanimous action of the Chairmen of Delegations that an invitation should be sent to Denmark to take her seat at the Conference. I therefore have the honor of conveying that invitation.

Inasmuch as Minister of State Kauffman is in California at the present time a copy of this message is being delivered to him.

Alger Hiss
Secretary General
United Nations Conference
on International Organization."

* * * *

*Received 6/1/45
11:45 am, pp*

THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE
ON INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION

Conference Library - 226 Veterans' Bldg.

May 31, 1945

TO: Mr. Hiss, Secretary General

FROM: *309* Mr. Myers, Reference Specialist

SUBJECT: Additional Report of Credentials Committee

Document 38 DC/C/1, April 30, verifies the full powers of 46 government delegations and reports that 30 delegations are in possession of verified full powers for signature of definitive documents.

Since its issuance, three governments have been admitted to participation in the Conference and no doubt additional full powers for signature have been received.

The Credentials Committee, in accordance with Conference practice, is assumed to be a continuing committee. It would seem to be desirable if the committee made a supplementary report to one of the coming plenary sessions, in any case at the final plenary session, with respect to full powers for signature before the ceremony of signing begins.

100 m
Denys P. Myers/m

Conference Library - 226 Veterans' Bldg.

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^{200 m}
Dears P. Myers/n

THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE
ON INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION

May 30, 1945

Received 5-31-45, 10 am
W.H.
T.H.

To: Dr. W. Kelchner
From: Mr. Robert English
Subject: Signing of Documents
by CANADA at the Close
of the Conference

I am informed that the Canadian Delegation expects to sign on behalf of the Government of Canada. Their only reason for signing a Chief of States Agreement would be the result of outside pressure.

I may add that it is still not definitely known whether Prime Minister Mackenzie King will be returning at the time of the signing or not.

— Σ — 1.5
Robert English

RE;df

main

5-31-45 - 10 am - 10:30
⑤ - English - 10:30 - 11:00

Received 5-29-45, 11:45pm

THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE
ON INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION

MEMORANDUM

May 28, 1945

TO: Dr. Warren Kelchner,
Adviser to the Secretary General.

FROM: William V. Whittington,
Technical Adviser on Treaties.

SUBJECT: Full Powers for Signing Instruments.

On May 7, 1945 I submitted to you a memorandum, with accompanying tabulation and notes, relating to credentials for participation in the Conference and Full Powers for signing instruments. I had completed an examination of the credentials and Full Powers on May 5.

I submit herewith a supplementary tabulation, with notes, relating to the situation on Saturday, May 26 as to Delegations which on May 5 either had failed to furnish Full Powers or had submitted Full Powers or other credentials of a questionable character, and also certain Delegations with respect to which there is additional important information.

It will be observed that two Delegations (Belgium and Canada) have not furnished Full Powers, while in the cases of six Delegations (China, El Salvador, Iran, Norway, Paraguay, and the Philippines) ~~the~~ questions are presented. The Chinese, El Salvadoran, Iranian and Philippine Delegations have submitted credentials of a Full Power character which, with formal communications clarifying the intent of the language used, may well be acceptable. The Norwegian and Paraguayan Delegations have submitted nothing more than letters from the Chairmen stating in effect: "By virtue of my office as Chairman I am authorized to sign instruments." In the case of Paraguay, another Delegate and a Delegation Counselor are added. In so far as standard rules are concerned, such letters are not sufficient.

William V. Whittington
William V. Whittington,
Technical Adviser on Treaties.

WWV:lfb

UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION

Full Powers for Signing Instruments

(Supplement as of Saturday, May 26, 1945, relating to the Delegations shown in the tabulation of May 5 as (1) having failed to submit Full Powers, or (2) having submitted Full Powers or other credentials as to which there were questions of acceptability, and also Delegations which are the subject of additional important information.)

	<u>Full Powers for Signing</u>		<u>Specific Reservation</u>
	<u>No. Persons</u>	<u>Acceptable?</u>	
Argentina	5 *	Yes	Ad referendum
Belgium			
Byelorussian S.S.R.	5 *	Yes	Subject to ratification
Canada	? *		
China	10 *	?	
Costa Rica	6 *	Yes	Ad referendum
Dominican Republic	1 ? *	Yes	
El Salvador	3 *	?	
France	1 ? *	Yes	Subject to ratification
Iran	1 *	?	
Iraq	5 *	Yes	Subject to ratification
Netherlands	2 *	Yes	Subject to ratification
New Zealand	2 *	Yes	
Norway	1 ? *	?	
Panama	1 *	Yes	
Paraguay	1 ? *	?	
Philippines	1 ? *	?	
Ukrainian S.S.R.	6 *	Yes	Subject to ratification
Union of South Africa	1 *	Yes	Subject to ratification
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	11 *	Yes	Subject to ratification

* See NOTES

NOTES

Argentina. Full Powers, executed by the President for Ameghino, Carcano, Ibarra Garcia, Bassi, and Brunet.

Belgium. Still no Full Powers.

Byelorussian S.S.R. Full Powers, executed by the Presidium, for Kisilev, Zhebrak, Pertsev, Baidakov, and Shmygov.

Canada. The tabulation of May 5 contained a error regarding Canada. The notes for New Zealand became confused with the notes for Canada. The references to Fraser and Berendson were incorrectly placed. In the case of Canada, actually no Full Powers are in the files, although there is a memo notation dated May 25 indicating that the Prime Minister and St. Laurent "have Full Powers" and that, if neither of them is present at the time of signing, Robertson and Wrong will be granted Full Powers "telegraphically" at the last moment.

China. The situation appears to remain the same as before, with 10 Full Powers "to discuss". Clarification is needed. Possibly a formal communication will solve the problem.

Costa Rica. In the tabulation of May 5 it was indicated that 4 Delegates have Full Powers to sign. There have been 2 added, making a total of 6.

Dominican Republic. Actually all 6 Delegates have "Plenipotentiary" Full Powers. The check-list of May 24 shows only one. This should be verified.

El Salvador. The situation appears to remain the same, with a need for clarification of the Full Powers to sign "resolutions".

France. Actually 5 of the Delegates have Full Powers to sign. The check-list of May 24 shows only one, Paul-Boncour. This should be verified.

Iran. A letter of May 4 from the Chairman, Adle, states that "by virtue of my office as Chairman of the Delegation I am authorized to sign relative documents of the Conference". Since other Delegates have formal credentials which read precisely like that of Adle, it is questionable whether the letter from Adle makes the situation entirely clear. By stretching the point, the letter might be taken together with the credentials as being sufficient for Chairman Adle, but it should be pointed out here that the status of Chairman of a Delegation does not carry with it inherently the power to sign definitive instruments of agreement; documents in the nature of a Final Act perhaps, but not treaty instruments.

Iraq. In the tabulation of May 5 it was indicated that 4 Delegates have Full Powers to sign. There has been one added, making a total of 5.

Netherlands. The May 5 tabulation shows 6 with Full Powers to sign. This seems to be correct, but additional information shows that only van Kleffens and Loudon are expected to sign.

New Zealand. Full Powers, executed by Fraser as Prime Minister, for himself and Berendson to sign.

Norway. A letter of May 24 from Morgenstjerne states: "At the departure of Mr. Trygve Lie, the Norwegian Foreign Minister, I was appointed Chairman of the Delegation, and accordingly I am authorized to sign the Final Act of the Conference." This might be sufficient for the signing of a Final Act in the usual sense (the minutes of the Conference), but not the definitive instruments of agreement. There is no Full Power in the files for Norway and this letter does not merely cure a defect in the terminology of a Full Power. See the comment under Iran regarding the status of a Chairman.

Panama. The May 5 tabulation shows that 5 Delegates have Full Powers for signing. Actually only Jiménez is found to have Full Power to sign the final instruments.

Paraguay. A letter of May 17 from Valazquez states that "by virtue of my office as Chairman of the Delegation I am authorized to sign relative documents of the Conference". A letter of May 25 from Velazquez states that "in virtue of their offices as Delegate and Counselor, respectively, of the Paraguayan Delegation, General Juan Bautista Ayala and Dr. César R. Acosta are likewise authorized to sign relative documents of the Conference." There are no Full Powers to which these letters are supplementary or explanatory. These letters are not full powers. There is no power inherent in the status of a Delegate, and certainly not of a Delegation Counselor, for the signing of treaties. The Paraguayan situation should be further clarified.

Philippines. A letter of May 14 from Romulo states: "In connection with the appointment extended to me as Chairman of the delegation . . . this appointment empowers me to sign all documents and papers pertaining to the Conference . . . In my absence, Honorable Maximo M. Kalaw will sign for my Government." As indicated in the NOTES accompanying the May 5 tabulation, the certificates issued by the Philippine President are not plenary Full Powers to sign instruments of treaty character, and such powers are not inherent in the office of Delegate. It was suggested that it might be sufficient if a communication were received declaring that it was the President's intention that the certificates extend to the signing of instruments. The letter of May 14 from Romulo contains a statement that is not strictly correct; the certificates of appointment do not, according to standard interpretation, empower the Delegates to sign all documents and papers. That may have been the President's intention, but it is not clearly shown. It would be well if at all practicable, to have a further clarification.

Ukrainian S.S.R. Full Powers, executed by the Presidium, for Manuillsky, Senin, Palladin, Bondarchuk, Pogrebniak, and Petrovsky.

Union of South Africa. Full Power, executed by Nicolas Jacobus de Wet, "a Member of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, Officer Administering the Government of the Union of South Africa", to Jan C. Smuts.

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. Full Powers, executed by the Presidium, for the 11 Delegates.

MEMORANDUM

May 28, 1945

TO: Dr. Warren Kelchner,
Adviser to the Secretary General.

FROM: William V. Whittington,
Technical Adviser on Treaties.

SUBJECT: Full Powers for Signing Instruments.

On May 27, 1945 I submitted to you a memorandum, with accompanying tabulation and notes, relating to credentials for participation in the Conference and Full Powers for signing instruments. I had completed an examination of the credentials and Full Powers on May 8.

I submit herewith a supplementary tabulation, with notes, relating to the situation on Saturday, May 26 as to Delegations which on May 8 either had failed to furnish Full Powers or had submitted Full Powers or other credentials of a questionable character, and also certain Delegations with respect to which there is additional important information.

It will be observed that two Delegations (Belgium and Canada) have not furnished Full Powers, while in the cases of six Delegations (China, El Salvador, Iran, Norway, Paraguay, and the Philippines) the questions are presented. The Chinese, El Salvadoran, Iranian and Philippine Delegations have submitted credentials of a Full Power character which, with formal communications clarifying the intent of the language used, may well be acceptable. The Norwegian and Paraguayan Delegations have submitted nothing more than letters from the Chairmen stating in effect: "By virtue of my office as Chairman I am authorized to sign instruments." In the case of Paraguay, another Delegate and a Delegation Counselor are added. In so far as standard rules are concerned, such letters are not sufficient.

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WVW:lfo

UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION

Full Powers for Signing Instruments

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Netherlands	2 *	Yes	Subject to ratification
New Zealand	2 *	Yes	
Norway	1 ? *	?	
Panama	1 *	Yes	
Paraguay	1 ? *	?	
Philippines	1 ? *	?	
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Dominican Republic. Actually all 6 Delegates have "Plenipotentiary" Full Powers. The check-list of May 24 shows only one. This should be verified. *Verified - only one to sign 27th*

El Salvador. The situation appears to remain the same, with a need for clarification of the Full Powers to sign "resolutions".

France. Actually 5 of the Delegates have Full Powers to sign. The check-list of May 24 shows only one, Paul-Boncour. This should be verified. *All gone except Paul-Boncour 27th*

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New Zealand. Full Powers, executed by Fraser as Prime Minister, for himself and Berendsen to sign.

Norway. A letter of May 24 from Morgenstierne states: "At the departure of Mr. Trygve Lie, the Norwegian Foreign Minister, I was appointed Chairman of the Delegation, and accordingly I am authorized to sign the Final Act of the Conference." This might be sufficient for the signing of a Final Act in the usual sense (the minutes of the Conference), but not the definitive instruments of agreement. There is no Full Power in the files for Norway and this letter does not merely cure a defect in the terminology of a Full Power. See the comment under Iran regarding the status of a Chairman.

Panama. The May 5 tabulation shows that 5 Delegates have Full Powers for signing. Actually only Jiménez is found to have Full Power to sign the final instruments.

Paraguay. A letter of May 17 from Valazquez states that "by virtue of my office as Chairman of the Delegation I am authorized to sign relative documents of the Conference". A letter of May 23 from Valazquez states that "in virtue of their offices as Delegate and Counselor, respectively, of the Paraguayan Delegation, General Juan Bautista Ayala and Dr. César R. Acosta are likewise authorized to sign relative documents of the Conference." There are no Full Powers to which these letters are supplementary or explanatory. These letters are not full powers. There is no power inherent in the status of a Delegate, and certainly not of a Delegation Counselor, for the signing of treaties. The Paraguayan situation should be further clarified.

Philippines. A letter of May 14 from Romulo states: "In connection with the appointment extended to me as Chairman of the delegation . . . this appointment empowers me to sign all documents and papers pertaining to the Conference . . . In my absence, Honorable Maximo M. Kalaw will sign for my Government." As indicated in the NOTES accompanying the May 5 tabulation, the certificates issued by the Philippine President are not plenary Full Powers to sign instruments of treaty character, and such powers are not inherent in the office of Delegate. It was suggested that it might be sufficient if a communication were received declaring that it was the President's intention that the certificates extend to the signing of instruments. The letter of May 14 from Romulo contains a statement that is not strictly correct; the certificates of appointment do not, according to standard interpretation, empower the Delegates to sign all documents and papers. That may have been the President's intention, but it is not clearly shown. It would be well if at all practicable, to have a further clarification.

Ukrainian S.S.R. Full Powers, executed by the Presidium, for Manuilsky, Genin, Palladin, Bondarchuk, Pogrebniak, and Petrovsky.


Union of South Africa. Full Power, executed by Nicolas Jacobus de Wet, "a Member of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, Officer Administering the Government of the Union of South Africa", to Jan C. Smuts.

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. Full Powers, executed by the Presidium, for the 11 Delegates.

Received 5-29-45, 10 am
Jep

THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE
ON INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION

May 28, 1945

To: Dr. W. Kelchner 
From: Mr. Robert English
Subject: Signing of Documents
by NEW ZEALAND at the
Close of the Conference

New Zealand is prepared and desires to sign on behalf of the government of New Zealand. They are also prepared, but do not desire, to sign a Chief of States Agreement. They want their signature to be in alphabetical order and not, repeat not, by seniority under the UK. The reason for this is they do not wish to give the appearance of constituting an Empire block.

RE:df


R.E.

MEMORANDUM

May 24, 1945.

To: **Hughes Le Gallais,**
Acting Chairman, Credentials Committee,
United Nations Conference
on International Organization

From: **Parker T. Hart,**
Special Assistant to the Secretary General
on Delegation Liaison.

Subject: **Deposit of Credentials and Full Powers.**
Status as of May 24, 1945.

Reference is made to the memorandum dated May 14, 1945 addressed to the Chairman of the Credentials Committee by the Special Assistant to the Secretary General on Delegation Liaison with relation to the deposit of credentials and full powers by certain delegations since the meeting of the Credentials Committee held on April 28, 1945. As mentioned in that memorandum, credentials and full powers have been deposited by the Delegations of Argentina, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, and the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic. The representatives of these governments have since been participating actively in the meetings of the Conference.

The above-mentioned memorandum also indicated that Full Powers for the signature of the final Conference documents had not been received, up to May 14, 1945, from the Delegations of the following countries:

Australia
Belgium
Canada
China
Norway
Paraguay
Union of South Africa

Of the afore-mentioned, the Delegations of Paraguay, Norway and the Union of South Africa have now deposited Full Powers. The Delegation of Belgium has stated that Full Powers have

been

② stamped - J.F. - about 1945-1946 - [unclear]

been requested and are en route to San Francisco. Those of Australia, Canada, and China have stated that the subject of adequate Full Powers is being given further study, but no indication has been given as to when the Full Powers will be deposited.

The Acting Chairman of the Credentials Committee may wish to consider the advisability of convening the Committee, as soon as the Full Powers of the representatives of Belgium have been received, rather than await the deposit of the remainder of the Full Powers, in order that examination may be made of the credentials of the representatives of Argentina, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, and the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, and of the Full Powers which will have been deposited by that time. The Special Assistant will inform the Acting Chairman as soon as the Full Powers of Belgium have been received.

Copy to: Secretary General

Secr:PTH:fep

[Faint handwritten notes and a large circular stamp are visible at the bottom of the page.]

file copy
credentials

MEMORANDUM

May 14, 1945.

To: Joseph Bech,
Chairman, Credentials Committee,
United Nations Conference
on International Organization.

From: Parker T. Hart,
Special Assistant to the Secretary General
on Delegation Liaison.

Subject: Deposit of Full Powers. Status as of May 14, 1945.

It will be recalled that at its meeting of April 28, 1945 the Credentials Committee examined and found to be in good order the credentials of the representatives of all of the forty-six governments then participating in the Conference. Since that date Argentina, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, and the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic have been invited to participate in this meeting of the United Nations, and all have deposited documents with the International Secretariat embodying credentials and full powers.

It will also be recalled that the Committee found that full powers for the signature of final Conference documents had not been received from the following countries:

Australia	Iran
Belgium	New Zealand
Canada	Norway
China	Paraguay
Czechoslovakia	Philippine Commonwealth
Dominican Republic	Union of South Africa
Greece	Union of Soviet Socialist
India	Republics
	United Kingdom

The above-named countries were invited, in the report of the Credentials Committee, to submit these powers to the Secretary General as soon as possible, and letters were addressed by the Secretary General to the delegations of

these

② typed - 85-5-30
FBI - New York

these countries in furtherance of this invitation. In reply to these letters full powers have now been received from nine of the sixteen countries listed above, namely:

Czechoslovakia
Dominican Republic

(The Chairman of the Delegation has stated that the word "Plenipotentiary" contained in the credentials of the Delegation is to be interpreted as meaning that full powers are granted.)

Greece
India
Iran

(The full powers consist in a letter from the Chairman of the Iranian Delegation, dated May 4, 1946, stating that by virtue of his office as Chairman of the Delegation he is "authorized to sign relative documents of the Conference.")

New Zealand
Philippine Commonwealth

(The President of the Philippines has deposited a certificate appointing the Honorable Carlos P. Romulo, Resident Commissioner of the Philippines to the United States, as Chairman of the Delegation, authorizing and empowering him "to execute and fulfill the duties of this appointment with all the powers, privileges and emoluments thereunto of right appertaining during the pleasure of the President of the Philippines." Similar certificates were deposited for each Delegate.)

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
United Kingdom

Replies to the Secretariat's letters have also been received from:

Australia

(The Chairman of the Delegation has indicated that the matter of full powers is under discussion by the Delegation.)

Belgium

Belgium

(The Chairman of the Delegation has stated that its documents have been urgently requested from Brussels.)

Canada

(A representative of the Delegation has indicated that the matter is under consideration.)

Norway

(The Secretary of the Delegation has promised to submit full powers.)

Union of South Africa

(Full Powers are stated to be en route, by air mail.)

The following countries have not yet replied by the Secretariat's letters requesting full powers:

China
Paraguay

The request for full powers has been renewed by the Secretariat informally through the Special Assistants to the Secretary General on Delegation Liaison.

Copy to: Secretary General

Secr: PTH: fep

3 - copy of PTH: fep - 2000

May 7, 1948

TO: Dr. Warren Kelchner,
Adviser to the Secretary General.

FROM: William V. Whittington,
Technical Adviser on Treaties.

SUBJECT: Credentials and Full Powers.

At the request of your office I have examined the credentials and Full Powers which have been submitted by the various Delegations participating in the Conference. This examination was completed Saturday, May 6. The situation as of that day, and in so far as revealed by the records made available to me, is indicated in the tabulation, with accompanying notes, which I have prepared. (Argentina, the Ukraine, and White Russia are not included within the scope of this tabulation.)

While there are many examples of a questionable status with respect to certain Delegates, it appears that, on May 6, Full Powers adequate for the signing of definitive instruments had been received from the Delegations of all participating countries except 11: Australia, Belgium, China, Czechoslovakia, Iran, New Zealand, Norway, Paraguay, Philippines, Union of South Africa, and Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

In the case of China there had been received Full Powers authorizing participation in the discussions, but by inference they seemed to omit any authority to sign instruments. For further comment, see the notes accompanying the tabulation.

In the case of Czechoslovakia, it is possible to accept the letter of May 2 as adequate evidence of Foreign Minister Masaryk's authority to sign. (See the notes.)

In the case of Iran, references are found to Full Powers authorizing participation in the discussions, but there is no specific authority for signing instruments. (See the notes.)

In the case of the Philippines, the Certificates are not specific with respect to the signing of instruments. (See the notes.)

In the other 7 cases mentioned above, nothing having the character of a Full Power has been received.

Attention should be given also to the need for clarification of the status of certain Delegates, as pointed out in the notes; see, particularly, Bolivia, Ecuador, El Salvador, Haiti, Saudi Arabia, and Venezuela.

William V. Whittington
Technical Adviser on Treaties

UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION

Credentials for Participation in the Conference, and Full Powers for Signing Instruments, as of Saturday, May 5, 1945.

	<u>Conference Credentials</u>		<u>Full Powers for Signing</u>		<u>Specific Reservation</u>
	<u>No. Persons</u>	<u>Acceptable?</u>	<u>No. Persons</u>	<u>Acceptable?</u>	
Australia	2	Yes			
Belgium	13 *	Yes			
Bolivia	5	Yes	1 *	Yes	
Brazil	8	Yes	8 *	Yes	Ad refer- endum
Canada	6	Yes	2 *	Yes	
Chile	14 *	Yes	14 *	Yes	
China	10	Yes	7 *	?	
Colombia	9	Yes	7 *	Yes	Legislative approval
Costa Rica	7	Yes	4 *	Yes	Ad refer- endum
Cuba	4	Yes	4 *	Yes	Subject to ratification
Czechoslovakia	8 *	Yes	1 *	Yes	
Dominican Republic	6	Yes	6 *	Yes	
Ecuador	1 *	Yes	1 *	Yes	
Egypt	4 *	Yes	4 *	Yes	Subject to ratification
El Salvador	3	Yes	3 *	?	
Ethiopia	7	Yes	7 *	Yes	
France	9 *	Yes	8 *	Yes	Subject to ratification
Greece	5	Yes	1 *	Yes	
Guatemala	3	Yes	3 *	Yes	
Haiti	7 *	Yes	10 *	Yes	Ad refer- endum
Honduras	3	Yes	3 *	Yes	Subject to ratification
India	3	Yes	3 *	Yes	
Iran	11	Yes	7 *	?	
Iraq	4	Yes	4 *	Yes	Subject to ratification
Lebanon	4	Yes	4 *	Yes	

* See Notes

	<u>Conference Credentials</u>		<u>Full Powers for Signing</u>		<u>Specific Reservations</u>
	<u>No. Persons</u>	<u>Acceptable?</u>	<u>No. Persons</u>	<u>Acceptable?</u>	
Liberia	5	Yes	5 *	Yes	Subject to ratification
Luxembourg	2	Yes	2 *	Yes	Subject to ratification
Mexico	4	Yes	4 *	Yes	
Netherlands	12 *	Yes	6 *	Yes	Subject to ratification
New Zealand	2	Yes			
Nicaragua	3	Yes	3 *	Yes	Ad Refer- endum
Norway	6 *	Yes			
Panama	5	Yes	5 *	Yes	
Paraguay	2 *	Yes			
Peru	5	Yes	5 *	Yes	
Philippines	9 *	Yes	7 *	?	
Saudi Arabia	3	Yes	1 7 *	Yes	
Syria	3	Yes	3 *	Yes	
Turkey	3	Yes	3 *	Yes	
Union of South Africa	8 *	Yes			
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	11	Yes			
United Kingdom	9 *	Yes	4 *	Yes	
United States of America	8	Yes	8 *	Yes	
Uruguay	11 *	Yes	9 *	Yes	
Venezuela	4	Yes	2 *	Yes	Ad Refer- endum
Yugoslavia	6 *	Yes	3 *	Yes	

* See Notes

NOTES

Belgium. Although a reference is made to 15 Delegates, the names of only 13 are found in the records. Among these 13 are: Jan Goris, given in the Provisional List as Head of the Press Group; and Baron Joseph van der Elst, not included in the Provisional List.

Bolivia. Although there are 3 Delegates, the Full Power, executed by the President, authorizes only Gustavo Chacón (or, in his absence, Victor Andrade) to sign instruments. If the other Delegates expect to sign instruments, it may be well to have a clarification of their status.

Brazil. Full Power executed by the President.

Canada. Although there are 6 Delegates, the Full Power, executed by the Prime Minister, authorizes only Fraser and Berendsen to sign instruments. Neither Fraser nor Berendsen is included among the listed Delegates attending the Conference, in so far as the records in the file reveal.

Chile. Full Power, executed by the President, includes Pedregal Herrera.

China. Full Powers, executed by the President, specifically authorize the Delegates "to discuss" matters at the Conference and fail to refer to the signing of instruments. It would probably be sufficient to obtain from the Chairman of the Chinese Delegation or from the Chinese Ambassador to the United States a formal statement to the effect that it is understood that the Full Powers actually are intended by the President to cover the matter of signing instruments.

Colombia. Full Powers executed by the President. No Full Powers found for Alfredo Michelson or Jorge Soto del Corral.

Costa Rica. Full Powers executed by the President. Although 7 Delegates, apparently only 4 have specific authority to sign instruments: Acosta García, Gutiérrez, Bonilla Lara and Morúa.

Cuba. Full Powers executed by the President.

Czechoslovakia. Credentials for 3; none found for Milulaa Wara. Although the credentials would not, as a rule, be considered to be adequate as Full Powers for signing instruments, the subsequent letter of May 2, declaring that Jan Masaryk, by virtue of "his office", has full authority to sign instruments may be accepted as adequate, even though not the best possible evidence.

Dominican Republic. Full Powers executed by the President. Taken together with the note of May 2 declaring that the word "Plenipotentiary" is intended to cover the signing of instruments, the Full Powers are acceptable.

Ecuador. Only 1 credential found: that for Enriquez. Full Power, executed by the President, for Enriquez only. (It may be that the file examined was incomplete.) It would be well to have a clarification of the status of the others who are attending as Delegates.

to be
needed?

File
complete
only
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received
- H

Egypt. Full Powers, executed by the King, include Aly El Chamsi Pascha, who was not mentioned in the Provisional List.

El Salvador. Full Powers, executed by the President, read in translation that the Delegates have authority "to sign, in the name of the Government of the Republic of El Salvador, the resolutions" adopted at the Conference. The word "resolutions" *Action needed?* does not, strictly speaking, include the definitive binding instruments. The Full Powers may well be fully acceptable, but it would seem to be advisable to have a formal statement from the Chairman of the Delegation or from the Ambassador to the United States that the Full Powers are intended to cover the signing of definitive instruments as well as resolutions.

Ethiopia. Full Powers executed by the Emperor.

France. 5 principal Delegates; 4 Assistant Delegates. Full Powers, executed by the President to the 5 principal Delegates only. The 4 "Assistant Delegates" have no Full Powers.

Greece. Although there are 5 Delegates, the Full Power executed by the President authorizes only Foreign Minister Sofianopoulos to sign instruments.

Guatemala. Full Powers executed by the President.

Haiti. 4 principal Delegates; 3 Assistant Delegates. The Full Powers, executed by the President, extend not only to those 7 persons, but also to the 3 Counsellors and 1 Secretary, specifically authorizing all 10 to sign instruments. It may be necessary to suggest to the Haitian Delegation that, in line with the practice of other Delegations, only the principal Delegates should sign.

Honduras. Full Powers executed by the President.

India. Full Powers executed by King George VI.

Iran. 11 Delegates are listed in the over-all credential, or listing of Delegation. In the certificate executed by the Foreign Office, all of the Delegates except Shayeesteh are listed, with the statement that they "have full power to attend" all sessions and take part in the discussions. While probably acceptable for signing the Final Act, this credential does not seem to be adequate for the signing of definitive binding instruments. It may be possible to obtain a more specific statement from the Foreign Office as to the full import of the Full Powers. *Action needed?*

Iraq. Full Powers executed by the King.

Lebanon. Full Powers executed by the President.

Liberia. Full Powers executed by the President.

Luxembourg. Full Powers executed by the Grand Duchess.

Mexico. Full Powers executed by the President.

Netherlands. 3 Delegates and 3 Assistant Delegates, according to Full Powers executed by the Queen; 2 more Delegates and 1 more Assistant Delegate, according to note. The Full Powers apparently authorize only 5 of the principal Delegates to sign instruments, and do not include Kielstra or van der Plas.

Nicaragua. Full Powers executed by the President.

Norway. Credentials in the file for only 6; apparently none for Thomassen. (Perhaps file incomplete when examined.)

Panama. Full Powers executed by the President.

Paraguay. Credentials in the file for only 2; apparently none for Acosta. (Perhaps file incomplete when examined.)

Peru. Full Powers executed by the President.

Philippines. 8 according to Presidential certificate of appointment; 1 more (Miguel Manahan Vicente) according to letter. The certificates executed by the President, to all except M. M. Vicente, vest the Delegates "with all the powers, privileges and emoluments thereunto of right appertaining". This may be sufficient for signing the Final Act, but the plenary power to sign definitive binding instruments is not inherent in the office of Delegate. It may be sufficient to obtain from the President of the Philippines a communication evidencing his intention that the several certificates extend to the signing of instruments. Of course, a formal Full Power would be best.

Saudi Arabia. Apparently the Full Power executed by the King, extends only to Faisal Ibn Abdul Aziz, as Saudi Arabia's "general representative". Although the other Delegates are mentioned, the Full Power states that "we have granted him full powers to subscribe to its (the Conference's) decisions". The word "him", as applying to the "general representative", would extend only to Faisal. However, the language is sufficiently obscure that if Faisal should state, under his authority as "general representative", that the other Delegates have authority to sign instruments, it would be acceptable for all 3 Delegates to sign.

Syria. Full Powers executed by the President.

Turkey. Full Powers executed by the President.

Union of South Africa. 3 principal Delegates; 5 "Members of Delegation". No Full Powers for signing instruments.

United Kingdom. 4 principal Delegates; 5 Assistant Delegates. Full Powers, executed by the King, to the 4 principal Delegates.

United States of America. Full Powers executed by the President.

Uruguay. 9 Delegates with Full Powers executed by the President; 2 more Delegates according to notes. The 2 Delegates who apparently have no Full Powers are Blanco and Regules.

Venezuela. Separate credentials ("credenciales") and Full Powers ("Plenos Poderes") executed by the President. Full Powers for signing instruments issued only to Machado Hernandez and Lopez. No Full Powers in the files for Parra Perez (Delegation Chairman) or Herrera. It may be that Parra Perez would expect to sign the instruments by virtue of the power inherent in his office as Foreign Minister. It would seem to be advisable to have the plenary status of the Venezuelan Delegates clarified.

Yugoslavia. 3 principal Delegates; 3 Deputy Delegates. Full Powers, executed by the Regents of Government, to only the 3 principal Delegates.

THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE
ON INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION

May 7, 1945

Dr. Kelchner
- copies to:
Mr. Hart
sep

TO: Dr. Warren Kelchner,
Adviser to the Secretary General.

FROM: William V. Whittington,
Technical Adviser on Treaties.

SUBJECT: Credentials and Full Powers.

At the request of your office I have examined the credentials and Full Powers which have been submitted by the various Delegations participating in the Conference. This examination was completed Saturday, May 5. The situation as of that day, and in so far as revealed by the records made available to me, is indicated in the tabulation, with accompanying notes, which I have prepared. (Argentina, the Ukraine, and White Russia are not included within the scope of this tabulation.)

While there are many examples of a questionable status with respect to certain Delegates, it appears that, on May 5, Full Powers adequate for the signing of definitive instruments had been received from the Delegations of all participating countries except 11: Australia, Belgium, China, Czechoslovakia, Iran, New Zealand, Norway, Paraguay, Philippines, Union of South Africa, and Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

In the case of China there had been received Full Powers authorizing participation in the discussions, but by inference they seemed to omit any authority to sign instruments. For further comment, see the notes accompanying the tabulation.

In the case of Czechoslovakia, it is possible to accept the letter of May 2 as adequate evidence of Foreign Minister Masaryk's authority to sign. (See the notes.)

In the case of Iran, references are found to Full Powers authorizing participation in the discussions, but there is no specific authority for signing instruments. (See the notes.)

In the case of the Philippines, the Certificates are not specific with respect to the signing of instruments. (See the notes.)

In the other 7 cases mentioned above, nothing having the character of a Full Power has been received.

Attention should be given also to the need for clarification of the status of certain Delegates, as pointed out in the notes; see, particularly, Bolivia, Ecuador, El Salvador, Haiti, Saudi Arabia, and Venezuela.

William V. Whittington
William V. Whittington
Technical Adviser on Treaties

UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION

Credentials for Participation in the Conference, and Full Powers for Signing Instruments, as of Saturday, May 5, 1945.

	<u>Conference Credentials</u>		<u>Full Powers for Signing</u>		<u>Specific Reservations</u>
	<u>No. Persons</u>	<u>Acceptable?</u>	<u>No. Persons</u>	<u>Acceptable?</u>	
Australia	2	Yes			
Belgium	13 *	Yes			
Bolivia	5	Yes	1 *	Yes	
Brazil	8	Yes	8 *	Yes	Ad referendum
Canada	6	Yes	2 *	Yes	
Chile	14 *	Yes	14 *	Yes	
China	10	Yes	?	?	
Colombia	9	Yes	7 *	Yes	Legislative approval
Costa Rica	7	Yes	4 *	Yes	Ad referendum
Cuba	4	Yes	4 *	Yes	Subject to ratification
Czechoslovakia	8 *	Yes	1 *	Yes	
Dominican Republic	6	Yes	6 *	Yes	
Ecuador	1 *	Yes	1 *	Yes	
Egypt	4 *	Yes	4 *	Yes	Subject to ratification
El Salvador	3	Yes	3 *	?	
Ethiopia	7	Yes	7 *	Yes	
France	9 *	Yes	5 *	Yes	Subject to ratification
Greece	5	Yes	1 *	Yes	
Guatemala	3	Yes	3 *	Yes	
Haiti	7 *	Yes	10 *	Yes	Ad referendum
Honduras	3	Yes	3 *	Yes	Subject to ratification
India	3	Yes	3 *	Yes	
Iran	11	Yes	?	?	
Iraq	4	Yes	4 *	Yes	Subject to ratification
Lebanon	4	Yes	4 *	Yes	

* See Notes

	<u>Conference Credentials</u>		<u>Full Powers for Signing</u>		<u>Specific Reservations</u>
	<u>No. Persons</u>	<u>Acceptable?</u>	<u>No. Persons</u>	<u>Acceptable?</u>	
Liberia	5	Yes	5 *	Yes	Subject to ratification
Luxembourg	2	Yes	2 *	Yes	Subject to ratification
Mexico	4	Yes	4 *	Yes	
Netherlands	12 *	Yes	6 *	Yes	Subject to ratification
New Zealand	2	Yes			
Nicaragua	3	Yes	3 *	Yes	Ad Refer- endum
Norway	6 *	Yes			
Panama	5	Yes	5 *	Yes	
Paraguay	2 *	Yes			
Peru	5	Yes	5 *	Yes	
Philippines	9 *	Yes	?	?	
Saudi Arabia	3	Yes	1 ? *	Yes	
Syria	3	Yes	3 *	Yes	
Turkey	3	Yes	3 *	Yes	
Union of South Africa	8 *	Yes			
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	11	Yes			
United Kingdom	9 *	Yes	4 *	Yes	
United States of America	8	Yes	8 *	Yes	
Uruguay	11 *	Yes	9 *	Yes	
Venezuela	4	Yes	2 *	Yes	Ad Refer- endum
Yugoslavia	6 *	Yes	3 *	Yes	

* See Notes

NOTES

Belgium. Although a reference is made to 15 Delegates, the names of only 13 are found in the records. Among these 13 are: Jan Goris, given in the Provisional List as Head of the Press Group; and Baron Joseph van der Elst, not included in the Provisional List.

Bolivia. Although there are 5 Delegates, the Full Power, executed by the President, authorizes only Gustavo Chacón (or, in his absence, Victor Andrade) to sign instruments. If the other Delegates expect to sign instruments, it may be well to have a clarification of their status.

Brazil. Full Power executed by the President.

Canada. Although there are 6 Delegates, the Full Power, executed by the Prime Minister, authorizes only Fraser and Berendson to sign instruments. Neither Fraser nor Berendson is included among the listed Delegates attending the Conference, in so far as the records in the file reveal.

Chile. Full Power, executed by the President, includes Pedregal Herrera.

China. Full Powers, executed by the President, specifically authorize the Delegates "to discuss" matters at the Conference and fail to refer to the signing of instruments. It would probably be sufficient to obtain from the Chairman of the Chinese Delegation or from the Chinese Ambassador to the United States a formal statement to the effect that it is understood that the Full Powers actually are intended by the President to cover the matter of signing instruments.

Colombia. Full Powers executed by the President. No Full Powers found for Alfredo Michelson or Jorge Soto del Corral.

Costa Rica. Full Powers executed by the President. Although 7 Delegates, apparently only 4 have specific authority to sign instruments: Acosta García, Gutiérrez, Bonilla Lara and Morua.

Cuba. Full Powers executed by the President.

Czechoslovakia. Credentials for 8; none found for Milulas Mara. Although the credentials would not, as a rule, be considered to be adequate as Full Powers for signing instruments, the subsequent letter of May 2, declaring that Jan Masaryk, by virtue of "his office", has full authority to sign instruments may be accepted as adequate, even though not the best possible evidence.

Dominican Republic. Full Powers executed by the President. Taken together with the note of May 2 declaring that the word "Plenipotentiary" is intended to cover the signing of instruments, the Full Powers are acceptable.

Ecuador. Only 1 credential found: that for Enríquez. Full Power, executed by the President, for Enríquez only. (It may be that the file examined was incomplete.) It would be well to have a clarification of the status of the others who are attending as Delegates.

Egypt. Full Powers, executed by the King, include Aly El Chamsi Pasha, who was not mentioned in the Provisional List.

El Salvador. Full Powers, executed by the President, read in translation that the Delegates have authority "to sign, in the name of the Government of the Republic of El Salvador, the resolutions" adopted at the Conference. The word "resolutions" does not, strictly speaking, include the definitive binding instruments. The Full Powers may well be fully acceptable, but it would seem to be advisable to have a formal statement from the Chairman of the Delegation or from the Ambassador to the United States that the Full Powers are intended to cover the signing of definitive instruments as well as resolutions.

Ethiopia. Full Powers executed by the Emperor.

France. 5 principal Delegates; 4 Assistant Delegates. Full Powers, executed by the President to the 5 principal Delegates only. The 4 "Assistant Delegates" have no Full Powers.

Greece. Although there are 5 Delegates, the Full Power executed by the President authorizes only Foreign Minister Sofianopoulos to sign instruments.

Guatemala. Full Powers executed by the President.

Haiti. 4 principal Delegates; 3 Assistant Delegates. The Full Powers, executed by the President, extend not only to those 7 persons, but also to the 2 Counsellors and 1 Secretary, specifically authorizing all 10 to sign instruments. It may be necessary to suggest to the Haitian Delegation that, in line with the practice of other Delegations, only the principal Delegates should sign.

Honduras. Full Powers executed by the President.

India. Full Powers executed by King George VI.

Iran. 11 Delegates are listed in the over-all credential, or listing of Delegation. In the certificate executed by the Foreign Office, all of the Delegates except Shayesteh are listed, with the statement that they "have full power to attend" all sessions and take part in the discussions. While probably acceptable for signing the Final Act, this credential does not seem to be adequate for the signing of definitive binding instruments. It may be possible to obtain a more specific statement from the Foreign Office as to the full import of the Full Powers.

Iraq. Full Powers executed by the King.

Lebanon. Full Powers executed by the President.

Liberia. Full Powers executed by the President.

Luxembourg. Full Powers executed by the Grand Duchess.

Mexico. Full Powers executed by the President.

Netherlands. 6 Delegates and 3 Assistant Delegates, according to Full Powers executed by the Queen; 2 more Delegates and 1 more Assistant Delegate, according to note. The Full Powers apparently authorize only 6 of the principal Delegates to sign instruments, and do not include Kielstra or van der Plas.

Nicaragua. Full Powers executed by the President.

Norway. Credentials in the file for only 6; apparently none for Thommessen. (Perhaps file incomplete when examined.)

Panama. Full Powers executed by the President.

Paraguay. Credentials in the file for only 2; apparently none for Acosta. (Perhaps file incomplete when examined.)

Peru. Full Powers executed by the President.

Philippines. 8 according to Presidential certificate of appointment; 1 more (Maquiel Manahan Vicente) according to letter. The certificates executed by the President, to all except M. M. Vicente, vest the Delegates "with all the powers, privileges and emoluments thereunto of right appertaining". This may be sufficient for signing the Final Act, but the plenary power to sign definitive binding instruments is not inherent in the office of Delegate. It may be sufficient to obtain from the President of the Philippines a communication evidencing his intention that the several certificates extend to the signing of instruments. Of course, a formal Full Power would be best.

Saudi Arabia. Apparently the Full Power, executed by the King, extends only to Faisal Ibn Abdul Aziz, as Saudi Arabia's "general representative". Although the other Delegates are mentioned, the Full Power states that "we have granted him full powers to subscribe to its (the Conference's) decisions". The word "him", as applying to the "general representative", would extend only to Faisal. However, the language is sufficiently obscure that if Faisal should state, under his authority as "general representative", that the other Delegates have authority to sign instruments, it would be acceptable for all 3 Delegates to sign.

Syria. Full Powers executed by the President.

Turkey. Full Powers executed by the President.

Union of South Africa. 3 principal Delegates; 5 "Members of Delegation". No full Powers for signing instruments.

United Kingdom. 4 principal Delegates; 5 Assistant Delegates. Full Powers, executed by the King, to the 4 principal Delegates.

United States of America. Full Powers executed by the President.

Uruguay. 9 Delegates with Full Powers executed by the President; 2 more Delegates according to notes. The 2 Delegates who apparently have no Full Powers are Blanco and Regules.

Venezuela. Separate credentials ("credenciales") and Full Powers ("Plenos Poderes") executed by the President. Full Powers for signing instruments issued only to Machado Hernandez and Lopez. No Full Powers in the files for Parra Perez (Delegation Chairman) or Herrera. It may be that Parra Perez would expect to sign the instruments by virtue of the power inherent in his office as Foreign Minister. It would seem to be advisable to have the plenary status of the Venezuelan Delegates clarified.

Yugoslavia. 3 principal Delegates; 3 Deputy Delegates. Full Powers, executed by the Regents of Government, to only the 3 principal Delegates.

Credentials

Memorandum

May 5, 1945.

Miss Weaver:

Acknowledgments of the receipt of Full Powers of certain of the delegates to the Conference are attached for signature by Mr. Hiss. The incoming communications have been retained as part of the collection of Full Powers to be considered finally by the Credentials Committee.

As in the case of previous correspondence drafted in connection with the work of the Committee, it will be appreciated if the sets of carbon copies of the attached letters marked "Credentials" and "IC file" are returned to this office, and the two sets marked "Secr. Archivist" are forwarded to that office.

Received
5-10-45

Attachments:

Eight letters.

Czechoslovakia
Hon. Rep.
Greece
India

Ivan
New Zealand
Philippines
U.K.

Secr: FE Pringle
Room 319, Veterans Building.

JEP

Memorandum

May 2, 1945.

To: Secretary General
From: Clarke L. Willard
Subject: Presentation of the Report of
the Credentials Committee

Pursuant to your request, relayed initially through Mr. Dreier, the Chairman of the Credentials Committee was requested to preface the Report with a statement that it did not cover countries to which invitations had been extended subsequent to April 28, 1945, the date on which the Report was prepared by the Committee.

As a convenience to M. Bech, Chairman of the Committee, I had prepared a "reading copy" of the Report containing the preface agreed upon. This copy, bearing M. Bech's signature, is transmitted herewith for deposit in the Conference archives.

I understand that the Report of the Committee circulated as Document 38 (DC/C/1) will not be reissued to incorporate this preface.

Attachment:
As stated.
Secr:CLWillard:jil

DRAFT

[TRANSLATION]

BYELORUSSIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC
PRESIDIUM OF THE SUPREME COUNCIL OF THE B.S.S.R.

May 2, 1945

No. ---

The Presidium of the Supreme Council of the Byelorussian S.S.R. declares, hereby, that it authorizes an official delegation consisting of the following:

Head of the Delegation - -----

Members of the Delegation - -----

to participate in the work of the Conference in San Francisco, U.S.A., on the preparation of the Charter of the General International Organization for the Maintenance of International Peace and Security and to sign the final text of such a Charter as adopted by the participants of the Conference.

The acts to be signed under the present authority are subject to subsequent ratification.

(SEAL)

THE CHAIRMAN OF THE PRESIDUM OF THE
SUPREME COUNCIL OF THE BYELORUSSIAN S.S.R.

(signature)

M. NATALEVICH

COUNTERSIGNED:

FOR THE PEOPLE'S COMMISSAR FOR FOREIGN
AFFAIRS OF THE BYELORUSSIAN S.S.R.

(signature)

ILYIN

DRAFT

HARRY S. TRUMAN

President of the United States of America

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, GREETING:

KNOW YE, That reposing special trust and confidence in the integrity, prudence, and ability of -----, Delegates of the United States of America to the United Nations Conference on International Organization which is now in session in San Francisco, California, I have invested them jointly and severally with full and all manner of power and authority for and in the name of the United States of America to meet and confer with any person or persons duly authorized by the respective Governments of the States represented at the said United Nations Conference, being invested with like power and authority, and with the said person or persons to negotiate, conclude, and sign any treaty, convention, or other act which may be agreed on at the said United Nations Conference.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have caused the Seal of the United States of America to be hereunto affixed.

DONE in the city of ----- this ----- day of ----- in the year of our Lord ----- and of the Independence of the United States of America the ---

(signature)

By the President:

(signature)

Secretary of State

File copy

UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION

FULL POWERS ISSUED IN NAMES OF SOVEREIGNS

Egypt

"We, Farouk . . . Our Plenipotentiaries . . . subject to Our ratification . . ."

Ethiopia

"Haile Selassie I . . . we have seen fit to designate and appoint as Our plenipotentiaries . . . whom We have invested with all requisite Full Powers and authority to negotiate, sign and conclude in Our name and behalf, . . . subject, if necessary, to ratification, any and all requisite charters . . ."

Greece

"We George II . . . as Our Plenipotentiary for the purpose of . . . signing the Agreements . . ."

India

"George the Sixth . . . We do by these Presents name . . . Our . . . Plenipotentiary in respect of India, giving to him all manner of Power . . . to . . . conclude . . . any Treaty, Convention, Agreement . . . and to sign for Us, and in Our Name, in respect of India . . . as We Ourselves could do, if personally present . . . subject if necessary to Our Ratification . . ."

Netherlands

Netherlands

"We Wilhelmina ... We have designated them to represent the Kingdom of the Netherlands at the said Conference ... We reserving the right to approve and ratify that which Our delegates will have signed ..."

Paraguay

Notice by letter of Chairman that he is authorized to sign; no mention of "in name of Government" or anyone.

Saudi Arabia

"Abdul Aziz ... We have appointed ... and We have granted him Full Powers to subscribe to its decisions."

Union of South Africa

"On behalf of His Majesty the King of Great Britain ... Nicolaas Jacobus de Wet, ... Officer administering the Government of the Union of South Africa ... I have named ... Jan Christian Smuts ... His Majesty's ... Plenipotentiary; Giving to him all manner of power ... to ... conclude, on His Majesty's behalf in respect of the Union of South Africa, ... and to sign for His Majesty in respect of the Union of South Africa, everything so agreed upon ... subject to His Ratification in respect of the Union of South Africa, ..."

United Kingdom

"George the Sixth ... We ... and to sign for Us, and in Our name, in respect of Our United Kingdom of Great Britain
and

and Northern Ireland ... subject, if necessary, on Our
Ratification ... "

Yugoslavia

"to the Regents of the Democratic Federative Yugoslavia
heretby empower ... to ... sign ... the instruments ..."

Secr:PTHart:fep
5-28-45

UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION

FULL POWERS ISSUED IN NAMES OF SOVEREIGNS

Egypt

"We, Fareuk . . . Our Plenipotentiaries . . . subject to Our ratification . . ."

Ethiopia

"Haile Selassie I ... we have seen fit to designate and appoint as Our plenipotentiaries ... whom We have invested with all requisite Full Powers and authority to negotiate, sign and conclude in Our name and behalf, ... subject, if necessary, to ratification, any and all requisite charters ... "

Greece

"We George II ... as Our Plenipotentiary for the purpose of ... signing the Agreements ..."

India

"George the Sixth ... We do by these Presents name ... Our ... Plenipotentiary in respect of India, Giving to him all manner of Power ... to ... conclude ... any Treaty, Convention, Agreement ... and to sign for Us, and in Our Name, in respect of India ... as We Ourselves could do, if personally present ... subject if necessary to Our Ratification ..."

Netherlands

Netherlands

"We Wilhelmina ... We have designated them to represent the Kingdom of the Netherlands at the said Conference ... We reserving the right to approve and ratify that which Our delegates will have signed ..."

Paraguay

Notice by letter of Chairman that he is authorized to sign; no mention of "in name of Government" or anyone.

Saudi Arabia

"Abdul Aziz ... We have appointed ... and We have granted him Full Powers to subscribe to its decisions."

Union of South Africa

"On behalf of His Majesty the King of Great Britain ... Nicolaas Jacobus de Wet, ... Officer administering the Government of the Union of South Africa ... I have named ... Jan Christian Smuts ... His Majesty's ... Plenipotentiary; Giving to him all manner of power ... to ... conclude, on His Majesty's behalf in respect of the Union of South Africa, ... and to sign for His Majesty in respect of the Union of South Africa, everything so agreed upon ... subject to His Ratification in respect of the Union of South Africa, ..."

United Kingdom

"George the Sixth ... We ... and to sign for Us, and in Our name, in respect of Our United Kingdom of Great Britain and

and Northern Ireland ... subject, if necessary, on Our
Ratification ... "

Yugoslavia

"We the Regents of the Democratic Federative Yugoslavia
hereby empower ..., to ... sign ... the instruments ..."

file copy

DRAFT

[TRANSLATION]

BYELORUSSIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC
PRESIDIUM OF THE SUPREME COUNCIL OF THE B.S.S.R.

May 2, 1945

No. ---

The Presidium of the Supreme Council of the Byelorussian S.S.R. declares, hereby, that it authorizes an official delegation consisting of the following:

Head of the Delegation - -----

Members of the Delegation - -----

to participate in the work of the Conference in San Francisco, U.S.A., on the preparation of the Charter of the General International Organization for the Maintenance of International Peace and Security and to sign the final text of such a Charter as adopted by the participants of the Conference.

The acts to be signed under the present authority are subject to subsequent ratification.

(SEAL)

THE CHAIRMAN OF THE PRESIDUM OF THE
SUPREME COUNCIL OF THE BYELORUSSIAN S.S.R. .

(signature)

N. NATALEVICH

COUNTERSIGNED:

FOR THE PEOPLE'S COMMISSAR FOR FOREIGN
AFFAIRS OF THE BYELORUSSIAN S.S.R.

(signature)

ILYIN

Secy: Filant: /p
6-1-45

Credentials

Memorandum

May 3, 1945

Office of the Secretary General:

Attached are letters addressed to the Chairmen of those delegations whose governments have not yet deposited Full Powers for the signature of the final documents of the Conference; these letters have been prepared on the basis of the draft approved yesterday, and are now submitted for signature by the Secretary General and for the certification of the five sets of copies.

It is requested that the sets of copies marked "IC" and "Credentials" be returned to this office for filing, and that the set marked "Secr" and the set not marked be forwarded to the Archivist of the Secretariat for filing.

Enclosures:

Jan
~~thirteen~~ letters.

Secr:FEPringle
Room 319, Veterans Building

Australia
Belgium
Canada
China
Czechoslovakia

Norway
Poland
U.S.A.
U.S.S.R.
Vica

(E)

100-100000-100000-100000

Group 1

Restricted
40 [unclear]
IC/IO
April 30, 1945

UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE
ON INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION

MEETING OF THE CHAIRMEN OF DELEGATIONS

REPORT

By the Rapporteur, His Excellency, Dr. Guillermo Belt Ramirez, Chairman of the Delegation of Cuba, to the Plenary Session of the Conference, April 30, 1945, at 3:30 p.m.

The Chairmen of all Delegations represented at the United Nations Conference on International Organization held their third meeting on April 30, 1945, at 11:00 a.m. The Honorable Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., acted as Chairman.

1. Seating of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Byelo-Russian Soviet Socialist Republic at the Conference

The Meeting recommends to the Conference in Plenary Session that, the Conference having decided that the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Byelo-Russian Soviet Socialist Republic be invited to be initial members of the proposed international organization, their representatives be permitted to take their seats at the Conference immediately as they have requested through the representative of the Soviet Union.

2. Seating of the Argentine Republic at the Conference

The Meeting recommends to the Conference in Plenary Session that the representatives of the Argentine Republic should be permitted to take their seats at the Conference immediately.

3. Report on the Organization of the Conference

The Meeting refers to the Conference in Plenary Session, and recommends approval of, its report on the Organization of the Conference referred to by the Rapporteur at the Second Plenary Session, April 27, 1945, (Point 5 of the Rapporteur's Report of that day).

1451

The attached document is in provisional form. The delegations are requested to submit comments or suggestions for change to the Executive Secretary of the Conference within 24 hours. The document will be issued in final form on the basis of the comments and suggestions received at the end of the 24-hour period.

MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Veterans Building, Room 223, April 30, 1945, 9:25 a.m.

The Chairman called the meeting to order at 9:25 a.m.

The Chairmen of the following delegations were present:

Australia	Iran
Brazil	Mexico
Canada	Netherlands
Chile	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
China	United Kingdom
Czechoslovakia	United States of America
France	Yugoslavia

The Chairman presented the first item on the following agenda, suggested by the Secretary General for the meeting:

- (1) Question of inviting representatives of the White Russian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic to the Conference.
- (2) Question of nationality of representatives of inter-governmental organizations.
- (3) Question of whether an invitation should be extended to the Government of Argentina to attend the Conference.

Mr. Molotov (Soviet Union) proposed an alternative agenda omitting item (3) and adding the following items:

The question of the agenda for the Steering Committee meeting of April 30.

The question of the agenda for the Plenary Session of April 30.

Señor Velloso (Brazil) could not agree with the omission from the agenda of the item dealing with the Argentine.

The Committee then discussed the question of the preparation of its agenda. It was agreed that any member of the Committee was free to place an item on the written agenda for the meeting by notifying the Secretary General and to put any other matter before the Committee during the course of its discussions. The Committee should be free to decide the order in which matters so presented should be considered.

At the request of the Chairman the Secretary General informed the Committee that the item relating to the Argentine had been placed on the agenda the previous day at the request of Mr. Molotov, but that Mr. Molotov had asked just before the present meeting that it be omitted and that two other items be substituted for it. He stated that the Committee had no fixed agenda, and that the agenda before it was submitted simply as a proposed agenda to which items could be added or from which items could be removed.

The Chairman ruled that, in the light of this procedure, it would not be necessary to take a vote on the question of adding the Argentine item to the agenda for the day.

II. QUESTION OF INVITING REPRESENTATIVES OF THE WHITE RUSSIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC AND THE UKRAINIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC TO THE CONFERENCE

Dr. Evatt (Australia) moved that the Executive Committee recommend to the Steering Committee that the White Russian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic be permitted to take their seats at this Conference.

Mr. Masaryk (Czechoslovakia) seconded the motion.

Señor Padilla (Mexico) called the attention of the Committee to the great importance attached by Mexico and the other Latin American countries to the solidarity of the Western Hemisphere countries and to having an invitation extended to the Argentine to join the Conference.

He stated that the questions of the admission of the two Soviet Republics and of the Argentine were similar in two basic respects: (1), that each State was at war with the Axis, and (2), that each State would have one vote in the Assembly. He appealed to the Committee to deal with the question of inviting the three countries in one motion.

In support of this suggestion, Señor Padilla said that the association of the peoples of the American continent in a regional group was of fundamental importance

to the Latin American countries, and that the recognition of regional groups was also one of the objectives of this World Conference. Señor Padilla also stated that at the Mexico City Conference the twenty American Republics had laid down their conditions for readmission of the Argentine to the community of the American nations, namely: declaration of war against the Axis, the signature of the Act of Chapultepec, and the acceptance of its principles. Since Argentina had complied with these requirements, a moral responsibility rested on the American Republics, which were now called upon to discharge it.

Dr. Evatt suggested that the Committee should proceed in an orderly fashion, and that to inject the question of the invitation to the Argentine at this moment might prejudice the action of the Committee regarding the invitation to the Ukrainian and the White Russian Soviet Socialist Republics.

Mr. Molotov said the Soviet Union did not object to considering the proposal with regard to the Argentine, but reminded the Committee that the question of the two Soviet Republics had been referred to it for action by the Steering Committee.

a. Action by the Committee

The Secretary General then read the motion of Dr. Evatt as follows:

The Executive Committee recommends to the Steering Committee that, the Conference having decided that the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and the White Russian Soviet Socialist Republic be invited to be initial members of the proposed International Organization, their representatives be permitted to take their seats at the Conference immediately as they have requested through the representative of the Soviet Union.

The Committee approved this motion unanimously.

In response to a question of Dr. Evatt, the Chairman made it clear that this action would be reported to the Steering Committee under item 2 of its proposed agenda for April 30.

III. NATIONALITY OF REPRESENTATIVES
OF INTER-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

Mr. Molotov asked Ambassador Gromyko to speak on this question.

Ambassador Gromyko said there were two methods of dealing with the question of the nationality of representatives of the inter-governmental organizations who were attending the Conference as unofficial observers:

- (1) to invite as representatives of these organizations only persons who were citizens of the United Nations, and
- (2) to invite representatives of these organizations irrespective of their own nationality.

Ambassador Gromyko referred to communications exchanged between the Governments of the United States and the Soviet Union on the question of inviting representatives of the inter-governmental organizations to attend the Conference, and said that no reference to the question of their nationality had been made by either Government. Ambassador Gromyko stated that the Soviet Union objected to having as observers persons not of United Nations nationality.

Mr. Eden (United Kingdom) pointed out that the nationality of individuals acting, not in behalf of their own countries, but as representatives of international organizations, was not an extremely important matter. Having already extended invitations without raising this question it would be best to allow matters to rest as they were. Mr. Molotov stated that the Soviet Delegation would confine itself to the statement made by Ambassador Gromyko and would refrain from voting on this question.

After further discussion by the Committee, the Chairman ruled that since no motion had been made to amend the invitations already issued to the inter-governmental organizations, the matter was not formally before the Committee.

The Chairman asked whether any member wished to propose a motion to amend the invitations and, hearing none, passed to the next item on the agenda.

IV. QUESTION OF WHETHER AN INVITATION SHOULD BE EXTENDED TO THE GOVERNMENT OF ARGENTINA TO ATTEND THE CONFERENCE

Mr. Molotov raised the point of order that this was not the next item on the agenda since he had proposed two other items to precede it, and the Chairman asked the Secretary General to review the status of the Committee's agenda.

After reviewing the order in which motions had been introduced into the meeting, the Secretary General stated that the Committee was operating without fixed agenda. This view was accepted by Mr. Molotov, and the consideration of the Argentine question was continued.

Señor Fernández (Chile) stated that he was fully in accord with Señor Padilla's speech and asked that the same good will be extended in considering the question of the admission of Argentina as had been shown toward the admission of the White Russian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic.

Señor Padilla then put the question of the invitation to the Argentine, as phrased in the agenda, in the form of a motion.

Mr. Molotov said that it was inappropriate to compare the cases of the Argentine and of the two Soviet Republics because of the heroic fight of these two republics against the common enemy and the support given to that enemy throughout the course of the war by the Argentine. He said that it would be incomprehensible to many countries if the Argentine were to be invited to the Conference while Poland was not invited.

Mr. Molotov said that if this matter were put to a vote the Soviet Delegation would vote against extending the invitation to the Argentine, and he wished the Committee to consider that this would be the first case in which an invitation to a country to participate in the Conference was not issued with the concurrence of the four sponsoring Governments.

Dr. Evatt moved, as an amendment to Señor Padilla's motion, that this question be postponed until the next meeting of the Executive Committee. If, in the meanwhile, Argentina should make formal application for admission to the Conference, the Conference might take favorable action. Dr. Evatt said that he took this view because of the large number of countries who wished Argentina to be present, but that in no event should an invitation be issued by the Conference.

Dr. Evatt said that if this question stood alone, Australia would not be in favor of admitting Argentina to the Conference, on account of its past record in this war. He felt that it would be impossible permanently to deny to Argentina readmission to the community of states, especially in view of the attitude of the Latin American countries, many of whom were good friends of Australia.

The Chairman asked permission to make the following declaration as Chairman of the Delegation of the United States:

At the recent Mexico City Conference the American Republics unanimously passed a resolution urging Argentina to declare war against the Axis powers and to align her policy to coincide with that of her sister republics in the prosecution of the war against the Axis and to sign the acts agreed to at the Conference, many of which related to the prosecution of the war. The American Republics feel that Argentina has complied with this resolution and earnestly desire to have Argentina associated with them at this Conference in San Francisco. The United States is in entire accord with the desire of her sister republics in this hemisphere as expressed this morning by Dr. Padilla and our other colleagues.

Mr. Molotov stated that the Soviet Union had not been informed of these resolutions relative to Argentina. The Chairman stated that the resolutions which were contained in the Act of Chapultepec had been widely published and that the American representatives at the Mexico City Conference had kept the Soviet Ambassador fully informed as to the progress of that Conference.

Señor Padilla thanked Mr. Stettinius as Chairman of the United States Delegation for his statement both in behalf of Mexico and in behalf of other countries of the Western Hemisphere, and said that it was an expression of continental unity in its most vigorous form.

Señor Padilla referred to Mr. Molotov's statements concerning Poland and recalled that it had been the unanimous sentiment of the Steering Committee that this was a question for the four sponsoring Governments to decide.

He would not defend the past record but would confine himself to the present position of the Argentine and its future participation in world affairs. The people of the Argentine, he declared, were fundamentally democratic but circumstances had made it possible for the Government of Argentina to act in a manner contrary to the convictions of the people. The effort of the twenty American Republics was directed to persuading the Argentine Government to take action in accordance with what they knew to be the true sentiments of the Argentine people. The Argentine Government had complied with the requirements laid down at the Mexico

City Conference for its reinstatement in the American community of nations and had associated itself with the ideals of this Conference and of the United Nations.

A. Motion by Mr. Molotov

Mr. Molotov moved that the question of inviting the Argentine should be referred to the four Sponsoring Governments for preliminary consideration by them. This motion was seconded by Mr. Masaryk (Czechoslovakia) and Dr. Subasić (Yugoslavia). After comments by various members, the Chairman ruled that Dr. Evatt's motion to amend Señor Padilla's motion was the business before the Committee. After further discussion, Dr. Evatt said that he felt that the majority of the Committee was favorable to immediate action on Señor Padilla's motion and withdrew his amendment.

The Chairman then said that it had been moved by Señor Padilla and seconded by Señor Fernández that the Argentine be given permission to join the San Francisco Conference as requested through the committee of the three South American Republics.

Mr. Molotov repeated his own motion for reference of the Argentine question to the four Sponsoring Governments for preliminary discussion.

The Chairman ruled that Señor Padilla's motion should be acted on first. The motion was put and the Committee voted ayes, 9, and noes, 3, with 2 abstentions.

The Chairman then put Mr. Molotov's motion to a vote and the Committee voted ayes, 3, and noes, 8, with 3 abstentions.

V. REMAINDER OF THE AGENDA

Mr. Molotov referred to two remaining items on the agenda which he had proposed: (1), the agenda for the Steering Committee at its immediately following meeting; and (2), the agenda for the next Plenary Session.

The Secretary General stated that the proposed agenda for the Steering Committee meeting was before the members of the Committee in writing, and Mr. Molotov expressed his agreement with this agenda.

The Secretary General said that the agenda for the Plenary Session would be the final report of the Rapporteur

of the Meetings of Heads of Delegations on the organization of the Conference. The Secretariat memorandum on this subject as modified and approved by the Steering Committee would form a part of this report. The second item on the agenda would be statements of chairmen of delegations desiring to speak.

Mr. Molotov asked that the question of the invitation to the Ukrainian and White Russian Republics be included in the agenda of the Plenary Session. The Chairman indicated that the action of the Executive Committee would be reported to the Steering Committee by the Secretary General and would be reported by the Rapporteur to the Plenary Session for action.

VI. COMMENCEMENT OF ALL CONFERENCE
MEETINGS ON SCHEDULED TIME

At the suggestion of the Chairman, the Committee resolved that all meetings of the Conference should begin exactly on scheduled time without reference to the absence of the representative of any delegation, and authorized the Chairman to make this resolution public.

The Committee adjourned at 11:07 a.m.

File Copy
(Chairman's signature)

Report of the Credentials Committee

The Committee appointed by the Steering Committee of the United Nations Conference on International Organization to examine the credentials of its participants met on April 28, 1945, at 10:00 a.m. The Committee consisted of the representatives of the Delegations of Luxembourg, Ecuador, Nicaragua, Saudi Arabia, Syria, and Yugoslavia.

The credentials of the representatives of the following forty-six governments to participate in this Conference were examined and found to be in good order: Australia, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, France, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, India, Iran, Iraq, Lebanon, Liberia, Luxembourg, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippine Commonwealth, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Turkey, Union of South Africa, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, and Yugoslavia.

The

The Committee recommends to the Conference the acceptance of these credentials and the accordance to these representatives of the full right of participation in the Conference.

The Committee has found that full powers for the signature of the final documents of the Conference have now been received from the following thirty governments: Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, France, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Iraq, Lebanon, Liberia, Luxembourg, Mexico, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Turkey, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, and Yugoslavia.

The Committee calls the attention of the governments whose full powers have not yet been deposited to the necessity of submitting these powers to the Secretary General as soon as possible.

Joseph Bech
Delegation of Luxembourg
Chairman, Credentials Committee

San Francisco, California

April 28, 1945.

COMITE DE VERIFICATION
DES POUVOIRS

COMPTE-RENDU
DU COMITE DE VERIFICATION DES POUVOIRS
Le 28 Avril, 1945.

Le Comité nommé conformément au règlement provisoire de la Conférence des Nations Unies sur l'Organisation Internationale pour vérifier les pouvoirs de ses membres s'est réuni le 28 Avril 1945 à 10 h. du matin. Le Comité se composait des représentants des Délégations du Luxembourg, de l'Equateur, du Nicaragua, de l'Arabie Saoudite, de la Syrie, et de la Yougoslavie.

Les pouvoirs des représentants des gouvernements des quarante-six pays suivants ont été vérifiés et déclarés en bonne forme:

Australie, Belgique, Bolivie, Brésil, Canada, Chili, Chine, Colombie, Costa-Rica, Cuba, Tchécoslovaquie, République Dominicaine, Equateur, Egypte, El Salvador, Ethiopie, France, Grèce, Guatemala, Haïti, Honduras, Inde, Iran, Iraq, Levant, Libéria, Luxembourg, Mexique, Pays-Bas, Nouvelle Zélande, Nicaragua, Norvège, Panama, Paraguay, Pérou, Commonwealth des Philippines, Arabie Saoudite, Syrie, Turquie, Union Sud-africaine, Union des Républiques Soviétiques Socialistes, Royaume Uni, Etats-Unis d'Amérique, Uruguay, Venezuela, et Yougoslavie.

Le Comité recommande à la Conférence d'accepter ces pouvoirs et de reconnaître à ces représentants plein droit pour prendre part à la Conférence.

Le Comité a vérifié que des pleins pouvoirs pour la signature des documents définitifs de la Conférence ont maintenant été reçus des gouvernements des trente pays qui suivent:

Bolivie, Brésil, Chili, Colombie, Costa-Rica, Cuba, Equateur, Egypte, El Salvador, Ethiopie, France, Guatemala, Haïti, Honduras, Iraq, Levant, Libéria, Luxembourg, Mexique, Pays-Bas, Nicaragua, Panama, Pérou, Arabie Saoudite, Syrie, Turquie, États-Unis d'Amérique, Uruguay, Vénézuéla, et Yougoslavie.

Le Comité attire l'attention des gouvernements qui n'ont pas encore présenté leurs pouvoirs sur la nécessité de les soumettre, dès que possible, à la vérification du Secrétaire Général.

JOSEPH BECH
Délégation du Luxembourg,
Président du Comité de Vérification
des Pouvoirs.

COMITE DE VERIFICATION
DES POUVOIRS

COMPTE-RENDU
DU COMITE DE VERIFICATION DES POUVOIRS
Le 28 Avril, 1945.

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JOSEPH BECH
Délégation du Luxembourg,
Président du Comité de Vérification
des Pouvoirs.

CREDENTIALS COMMITTEE

REPORT OF THE CREDENTIALS COMMITTEE

April 28, 1945

The Committee appointed in accordance with the provisional regulations of the United Nations Conference on International Organization to examine the credentials of its participants met on April 28, 1945, at 10:00 a.m. The Committee consisted of the representatives of the Delegations of Luxembourg, Ecuador, Nicaragua, Saudi Arabia, Syria, and Yugoslavia.

The credentials of the representatives of the following forty-six governments to participate in this Conference were examined and found to be in good order: Australia, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, France, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, India, Iran, Iraq, Lebanon, Liberia, Luxembourg, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippine Commonwealth, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Turkey, Union of South Africa, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, and Yugoslavia.

The Committee recommends to the Conference the acceptance of these credentials and the accordance to these representatives of the full right of participation in the Conference.

The Committee has found that full powers for the signature of the final documents of the Conference have now been received from the following thirty governments: Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, France, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Iraq, Lebanon, Liberia, Luxembourg, Mexico, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Turkey, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, and Yugoslavia.

The Committee calls the attention of the governments whose full powers have not yet been deposited to the necessity of submitting these powers to the Secretary General as soon as possible.

JOSEPH BECH
Delegation of Luxembourg
Chairman, Credentials Committee

This report, dated April 28, 1945, does not take into consideration the countries to which invitations have been extended subsequent to that date.

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JOSEPH BECH
Delegation of Luxembourg
Chairman, Credentials Committee

Copy of Report as
submitted by Board at
Sixth Plenary Session
Dec. 5, 1945, p. 13, 5-245

Report of the Credentials Committee

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Joseph Bech
Delegation of Luxembourg
Chairman,
Credentials Committee

San Francisco, California,

April 28, 1945.

File copy

**List of governments which have not yet
deposited full powers**

Australia	Iran
Belgium	New Zealand
Canada	Norway
China	Paraguay
Czechoslovakia	Philippine Commonwealth
Dominican Republic	Union of South Africa
Greece	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
India	United Kingdom

**San Francisco, California,
April 28, 1945.**

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THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE
ON INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION

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San Francisco, California,
April 28, 1945.

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**San Francisco, California,
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San Francisco, California,
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**San Francisco, California,
April 28, 1945.**

COMPTE-RENDU DU COMITÉ DE VÉRIFICATION DES POUVOIRS

Le Comité nommé par le Comité de Direction de la Conférence des Nations Unies sur l'Organisation Internationale aux fins d'examiner les pouvoirs de ses membres se réunit le 28 avril 1945, à 10 heures du matin. Le Comité était composé des représentants des Délégations du Luxembourg, de l'Arabie Saoudite, de l'Équateur, du Nicaragua, de la Syrie et de la Yougoslavie.

Les pouvoirs des représentants des gouvernements qui suivent ont été examinés et reconnus en bonne forme: Arabie Saoudite, Australie, Belgique, Bolivie, Brésil, Canada, Chili, Chine, Colombie, Commonwealth des Philippines, Costa-Rica, Cuba, Égypte, Équateur, États-Unis d'Amérique, Éthiopie, France, Grèce, Guatemala, Haïti, Honduras, Inde, Iran, Irak, Levant, Liberia, Luxembourg, Mexique, Nicaragua, Norvège, Nouvelle-Zélande, Panama, Paraguay, Pays-Bas, Pérou, République Dominicaine, Royaume Uni, Salvador, Syrie, Tchécoslovaquie, Turquie, Union des Républiques Soviétiques Socialistes, Union Sud-Africaine, Uruguay, Vénézuéla, Yougoslavie.

Le

Le Comité recommande à la Conférence d'accepter
ses pouvoirs et d'accorder à ses représentants pleins
droits pour participer à la Conférence.

Joseph Bech
Délégation du Luxembourg
Président du
Comité de Vérification des Pouvoirs

THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE
ON INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION

Provisional Translation —
not used,
not final text
of report / 4

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Joseph Besh
Délégation du Luxembourg
Président du
Comité de Vérification des Pouvoirs

C O P Y

The Secretary of State presents his compliments to Their Excellencies and Messieurs the Chiefs of Mission of the United Nations and with reference to previous correspondence concerning the United Nations Conference on International Organization scheduled to convene at San Francisco, California, on April 25, 1945, encloses a memorandum on credentials.

Enclosure:

Memorandum on
credentials.

Department of State,

Washington, March 27, 1945.

500:CC

RESTRICTED

(Information
Memorandum
number 5)

Department of State
Washington

MEMORANDUM ON CREDENTIALS

It is assumed that the delegations appointed to participate in the United Nations Conference on International Organization will have suitable credentials in the form chosen by their respective governments. It is anticipated that, as is customary, the credentials will contain the name and designation of each member of the delegation arranged in the order it is desired that they appear on the official list. Credentials might be in the following forms:

- 1) A communication or certificate from the Foreign Office of the accrediting government;
- 2) A note from the Chief of the Diplomatic Mission at Washington.

All formal notifications received in the Department of State will be duly presented to the Credentials Committee of the Conference at the Committee's first meeting. Credentials not previously deposited with the Department of State should be submitted to the Secretary General of the Conference immediately upon arrival at San Francisco.

In view of the fact that the Conference has been called for the purpose of formulating a Charter for an International Organization, it is believed that the respective participating governments will wish to take whatever action is necessary to authorize their respective chiefs of delegations, and possibly their delegates, to sign such a multilateral instrument at the Conference. The need or nature of such authorization will depend upon the constitutional requirements of the respective governments. It is possible, however, that the Conference may wish to have the plenipotentiaries deposit their Full Powers or other authorization prior to the time of signing.

Considering the complexities which may arise in connection with the affixing of the personal seal of each representative who signs the agreement, it is believed that, as in the case of the signing of the Declaration of the United Nations at the White House at Washington on January 1, 1942 and of other recent multilateral instruments, seals will not be used.

March 27, 1945

500.CC