

UNCIO - Working papers - Plenary UN Committee on Jurists & General Committees
- Steering Committee working papers.

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It was moved by M. Bidault that both English and French be used on a basis of complete equality at all Conference sessions and meetings of commissions, committees, and subcommittees.

He emphasized that this was a matter of principle for the French delegation and that it was essential not to give support to the efforts which have been made to eliminate as an international language, French, the traditional language of diplomacy, and one of the great languages of civilization, by any action taken at this Conference.

No objection was expressed to M. Bidault's proposal. It was supported by several delegations.

The temporary Chairman said that the United States was perfectly willing to accept this proposal, but for the sake of expediting the work of the Conference asked whether the Committee would favor having French and English translations during the proceedings of the commissions, committees, and subcommittees but having the proceedings of the plenary sessions conducted in English only, with subsequent immediate French translation circulated to the delegates.

Dr. Soong (China) moved that English should be the only working language used by the Conference, with a view to saving the time of the Conference.

Sr. Cáceres (Honduras) said that if French were to be treated as an additional Conference language, his delegation would request the same treatment for Spanish. Sr. Velloso (Brazil) stated that he would accept French and English as the working languages, but that, if there were to be several official languages, Portuguese should be included.

In the course of the discussion Dr. Soong withdrew his motion to establish English as the sole working language.

Mr. Mackenzie King (Canada) explained the procedures in the Canadian Parliament, under which members are free to use either English or French at Parliamentary sessions. No interpretation is made, but the record appears subsequently in both languages. In committee meetings interpretations are provided if desired.

The Committee decided that at plenary sessions of the Conference addresses in English or French would not be interpreted into the other language, but that a translation would appear subsequently in the "Record". Delegates would be free

to use any other language besides English or French, but in this case they should provide interpretations thereof into English. As regards meetings of commissions, committees, and subcommittees, it was agreed that interpretations from English into French and vice versa would be provided if the meeting in question so desired. Delegates would be free in these bodies also to speak in any other language, but should provide their own interpretations into either English or French.

A. Official Languages

Mr. Molotov (Soviet Union) asked that the Committee decide not only as to the working languages to be used, but also the question of the official languages of the Conference. He proposed that the official languages should be English, French, Russian, Chinese, and Spanish. The temporary Chairman, in response to a question by Sr. Enríquez (Ecuador), ruled that the decision previously taken related to the working languages of the Conference and put to a vote Mr. Molotov's motion that the five languages, English, French, Russian, Chinese, and Spanish be the official languages of the Conference. The Committee approved the motion by a show of hands.

II: RAPPORTEUR OF THE STEERING COMMITTEE

The temporary Chairman asked for nominations for Rapporteur of the Steering Committee.

Dr. Soong (China) nominated Sr. Guillermo Belt Ramírez (Cuba). Sr. Belt was elected unanimously by the Committee and expressed his appreciation in his own behalf and in behalf of his country.

III. PERMANENT SECRETARY GENERAL

The temporary Chairman asked for nominations for permanent Secretary General of the Conference.

Mr. Eden (United Kingdom) nominated the temporary Secretary General, Mr. Alger Hiss, and the nomination was approved unanimously by the Committee. Mr. Hiss expressed his thanks to the Committee.

IV. ORGANIZATION OF THE CONFERENCE

At the request of the temporary Chairman, the Secretary General introduced an informal memorandum on possible organization of the Conference prepared by the Secretariat and summarized the main provisions of the document.

Mr. Molotov (Soviet Union) raised a point of order by asking whether the Committee was proceeding on the basis of an approved agenda. He pointed out that a preliminary agenda circulated to the delegation chairmen had been amended by the addition of a ninth paragraph and asked whether the amended agenda was in the hands of the members of the Committee and had been approved by them.

The Secretary General read the amended agenda of nine paragraphs which was before the Committee and explained that the amendments had been agreed upon too late to make possible the circulation of the agenda in languages other than English. The amended draft had been circulated to the chairmen of all delegations on April 25.

The Secretary General stated that the agenda had been approved by the representatives of the four sponsoring powers and had been circulated to the other delegations.

The Secretary General indicated that the first item on the agenda, the appointment of a Credentials Committee, had been reserved for later consideration and that the second item (appointment of a Rapporteur) had already been acted upon. The Committee was now engaged in considering the third item (proposed organization of the Conference).

Mr. Jan Masaryk (Czechoslovakia) stated that he had received the revised agenda only that morning and said that he had been instructed to make a statement at the close of the meeting.

The Committee approved the revised agenda, including the statement to be made by Mr. Masaryk.

Mr. Molotov (Soviet Union) suggested that the first item to be considered with reference to the organization of the Conference should be the question of the election of a chairman or co-chairmen of the Conference. The Secretary General pointed out that this was the next item on the agenda and would be reached as soon as the general proposals for the organization of the Conference were considered. No action taken on the document introduced by the Secretariat would be regarded as

prejudicing the subsequent action of the Committee on the question of the Conference chairmanship.

A. Status and Number of Commissions and Committees

Mr. Fraser (New Zealand) expressed the view that the organization proposed was unduly complex and that much of the work assigned to technical committees might be accomplished in the commissions. It was pointed out that the sessions of the commissions were to be public, unless an occasional closed meeting were decided upon, and that therefore the work of the commissions and of the committees would be quite different. The Secretary General reported that it was the view of the Secretariat that the commissions and committees might decide to have joint meetings, but that it was desirable as a general principle of organization to assign specific responsibilities to the committees. Mr. Fraser asked whether it was clear that the commissions would be free to make their own rules, including changes which might be desirable in the number and work of the technical committees, and he was assured by the temporary Chairman that this was the case.

B. Membership on the Proposed Credentials Committee and Executive Committee

The Secretary General announced that the Secretariat's proposal as read by him to the Committee was different from the document which had been circulated with respect to the number of members of the two committees. The Secretariat now recommended that the membership of the Credentials Committee should be six and the membership of the Executive Committee fourteen.

Mr. Spaak (Belgium) expressed a preference for a smaller Executive Committee and asked why it had been increased. The Secretary General replied that the increase had been agreed upon by the sponsoring governments. The temporary Chairman suggested that the discussion of this matter be postponed until the question of the Executive Committee was reached. The memorandum on the proposed organization of the Conference was approved, without prejudice to reconsideration of the size of the Executive Committee.

C. Trusteeship

Mr. Fraser (New Zealand) and Mr. Forde (Australia) drew the attention of the Committee to the functions of Technical Committee 4 of Commission II as described in the Secretariat document which reads:

"To prepare and recommend to Commission II, and to Commission III, as necessary, draft provisions on principles and mechanism of a system of international trusteeship for such dependent territories as may by subsequent agreement be placed thereunder."

They pointed out that the last words of this sentence might be taken to restrict the scope of the discussion on trusteeship in the Conference. The temporary Chairman stated that there would be no such restriction.

D. Economic and Social Council

Abdel Hamid Badawi Pasha (Egypt) inquired as to which committee would discuss the questions relating to the Economic and Social Council, since this matter appears partly as a function of the General Assembly, and partly in the section of the Dumbarton Oaks Proposals relating to the proposed functions of the Economic and Social Council. The Secretary General replied that the economic and social questions to be dealt with by the Assembly and by the Economic and Social Council would be discussed by Committee 3 of Commission II.

Mr. Molotov (Soviet Union) supported the document on proposed organization of the Conference and raised two questions for clarification. First, he suggested that the Committee should not go into the details of the question of official languages at this time. The Secretary General indicated that this question was dealt with in a second memorandum on procedures to be introduced, and it was agreed that discussion should be deferred until that memorandum was considered. Mr. Molotov then raised the second point for clarification as to whether the Conference should choose one president or four presidents.

V. THE PRESIDENCY OF THE CONFERENCE

Mr. Eden (United Kingdom) said he had given much thought to the problem of the presidency of the Conference. He felt it was essential that the Conference should make clear that the four Governments which acted as sponsors were acting in unity, and that this unity would continue throughout the Conference. On the other hand, it was necessary for the conduct of the work of the Conference to have at the helm one officer who would be responsible for organizing and directing this work and that no more suitable person could be found than the present temporary President of the Conference.

Mr. Eden therefore suggested that the chairmanship of the public meetings of the Conference should be rotated among the four sponsoring governments but that the Steering Committee and the Executive Committee should have one chairman and he proposed Mr. Stettinius.

Mr. Molotov (Soviet Union) said that the Soviet delegation was prepared to recognize in the most friendly manner Mr. Stettinius as the temporary President of the opening session of the Conference on April 25. He recognized in Mr. Stettinius an outstanding presiding officer and did not doubt that if the Committee were considering this question from a purely technical point of view it would wish to have Mr. Stettinius as President.

Mr. Molotov said, however, that the question of the presidency of the Conference was for the Government of the Soviet Union a matter of principle. The Soviet delegation submitted for the approval of the Conference the proposal that the Conference elect as Co-Presidents representatives of each of the four sponsoring Governments, who would preside in rotation.

In support of this proposal Mr. Molotov advanced the following considerations. Since four Governments had prepared the Conference and had acted as its sponsors, it would be only natural that a representative of each should be elected as a Co-President of the Conference and that the principle of equality should be observed. Should the proposal of the Soviet Union be accepted, this principle of equality of status of the four countries in the direction of the Conference would be established, and the delegations could then elect a number of vice presidents from other countries.

The delegation of the Soviet Union was not seeking any privileges for itself, and it should be taken for granted that no other country represented was attempting to achieve a privileged position for itself.

The proposal that there should be one President was motivated by reasons of a technical nature. There would be ample opportunity to arrange for the orderly conduct of the business of the Conference if the Soviet proposal were adopted. In fact, such arrangements must be assured. Of far more importance to the Conference was the assurance that from the very beginning of its work the principle of unity among the sponsors should be established and should not be undermined during the whole period of the Conference.

Mr. Molotov said that these were the reasons which led the Soviet Union to propose the election of representatives of the four Governments as Co-Presidents of the Conference.

Sr. Padilla (Mexico) referred to the norms established in diplomatic practice, which can be followed without involving any consideration of national prestige and which should not be deviated from without very strong reasons. One of these is the custom of choosing as the President of international conferences the foreign minister of the host government. It would be a fitting tribute to Mr. Stettinius for his special preparations for the Conference, and to the United States for acting as the host of the Conference, to elect Mr. Stettinius as the President. The views expressed by Mr. Eden and Mr. Molotov could be taken account of by choosing Vice Presidents from the three other sponsoring Governments.

Mr. Molotov advanced the additional consideration that no single President could adequately discharge the heavy responsibility of conducting the work of so great a Conference, and he added that since the question of equality was a fundamental point of principle with his Government, the Soviet Union, would not accept the presidency if the Committee should make such an offer. Mr. Molotov added that if the proposal of the Soviet Union were not accepted by the Committee, the Soviet Union would be obliged to give warning that it would refrain from any further representation of its delegation on the Presidium of the Conference. The Soviet delegation would, under such circumstances, take part in the work of the Conference on the same basis as the delegations of the non-sponsoring Governments.

Sr. Padilla said that his proposal was also a matter of principle and he maintained that if the Conference were meeting in the Soviet Union he would gladly propose Mr. Molotov as President and would act in a similar way if it were meeting in England or China. He recognized the qualifications of the other representatives of sponsoring Governments but maintained his motion proposing Mr. Stettinius as President of this Conference.

General Smuts (Union of South Africa) said that under ordinary circumstances there was much to be said for the proposal for a single President but that under the special circumstances of this Conference in which four equal Governments have invited the other governments, the circumstances that the Conference is being held in San Francisco is almost accidental. Under these conditions, the ordinary rules need not necessarily apply.

Mr. Molotov, he continued, had raised the question of principle and that in his view when any one of the four sponsoring Governments raised a question of principle the Conference should not overrule insistence on a point of principle by one of the four sponsoring Governments. If one of the governments insisted on a rotating presidency, then there should be a rotating presidency. General Smuts added, however, that this was also a great Conference which must conduct its business to completion within a few weeks, and there was need for one person to be in charge of the regular conduct of Conference business in the Steering and Executive Committees. General Smuts supported Mr. Eden's proposal of four Presidents, equal in status, who would preside in turn at the plenary sessions, one of whom would be a permanent Chairman of the Steering and Executive Committees.

Dr. van Kleffens (Netherlands) supported Mr. Eden's proposal and Mr. Eden indicated that it had been better expressed by General Smuts than by himself. He added, however, that if the Committee agreed to choose a single Chairman of the Executive and Steering Committees, it would be necessary to delegate to him full power to act in behalf of the other sponsoring Governments and of all the delegations. He also said that he wished to explain to his colleagues that the United Kingdom would have been willing to accept the proposal of Sr. Padilla for a single President.

Mr. Fraser also supported Mr. Eden's proposal and expressed the opinion that it was in full harmony with Mr. Molotov's suggestion that the principle of equality be fully safeguarded, and urged Mr. Molotov to accept it and the Committee to adopt it unanimously.

After further discussion, Mr. Molotov suggested that the Committee adopt the following resolution:

"In observance of the principle of equality between the four sponsoring States which have borne and are bearing the main burden of the struggle for the defeat of the common enemy, the Steering Committee recommends the election of four Chairmen of the Conference."

The temporary Chairman then stated that there were three specific proposals before the Committee; (1), the proposal of Mr. Eden; (2), the proposal of Mr. Molotov; and, (3), the proposal of Sr. Padilla.

In further discussion of these motions, the question was raised whether the two parts of Mr. Eden's motion might not be treated separately. It was suggested by Mr. Fraser (New Zealand) and Mr. Molotov (Soviet Union) that the Committee approve the principle that there should be four Presidents in rotation of the Plenary Sessions of the Conference and then take up the question of the chairmanship of the Executive Committee and the Steering Committee at a later time.

Mr. Eden, however, said that while affirming his position that in order to obtain unity, the Committee should agree to the principle of a rotating President for Plenary Sessions, the parts of his motion were so connected that he could not agree to their being separated.

Mr. Spaak (Belgium) stated that the entire Committee recognized most cordially the great debt which was owed to the achievements of the Russian Armies and that this should be given expression by accepting the principle of co-presidency. He suggested that the questions should be combined in one motion by adding to the text of Mr. Molotov's motion the following words: "and at the same time we propose that Mr. Stettinius be Chairman of the Steering Committee and of the Executive Committee."

In the course of further discussion the following additional points were brought out. Mr. Mackenzie King (Canada) emphasized the great importance of making it clear to the public through announcement of the election of four Co-Presidents that the Conference was beginning with unity among the Sponsoring Governments, and that it might be desirable for them to work out later the most appropriate method of conducting the business of the committees. He hoped that Mr. Molotov himself might feel that for the committee work one chairman would be a desirable arrangement.

Mr. Molotov suggested that the question as to who should preside at meetings of the representatives of the four Sponsoring Governments was one which should not be submitted to the Conference. He stated that he fully agreed with Mr. Eden's view that when the representatives of the four governments do meet, he would be very glad to have Mr. Stettinius preside.

It was proposed by Faris el-Khour (Syria) that the entire matter be left to the representatives of the sponsoring governments to decide in behalf of the Conference.

Sr. Castro (El Salvador) pointed out that the motions of Sr. Padilla and of Mr. Molotov were mutually exclusive but that it might be possible to combine the motions of Mr. Eden and Mr. Molotov. If this were done, it would be necessary to reject Sr. Padilla's motion for a single chairman.

Sr. Padilla withdrew his motion.

Mr. Molotov then stated that he felt it proper to take into account the comments made by Mr. Eden and Mr. Spaak and supported by other delegations. He renewed the suggestion that the question be divided into two parts, of which the first should be decided immediately and the second (namely the chairmanship of the Executive and Steering Committees) postponed. Mr. Molotov said that the question of the presidency of the Plenary Sessions of the Conference was most urgent and he suggested the following modified resolution:

"In the observance of the principle of equality between the four sponsoring states who are bearing and have borne the main burden of the struggle for the defeat of the enemy of all the United Nations, the Steering Committee suggests that four chairmen be selected for the Plenary Sessions of the Conference."

The temporary Chairman said that it would be unfortunate to divide this issue and that the whole question should be decided now. He then called for a vote on the question which he summarized as follows:

1. That there should be four Presidents of the Conference;
2. That the four Presidents should preside at the Plenary Sessions in alphabetical rotation;
3. That the representatives of the four Sponsoring Governments should meet together from time to time and that at these meetings Mr. Stettinius should preside;
4. That the representative of the United States should be the Chairman of the Steering Committee and of the Executive Committee and that the chairmen of the other delegations should give full powers to Mr. Stettinius for seeing that the work of the Conference was carried out.

M. Bidault (France) suggested that a vote at this time should be avoided in the hope that the Conference could start with real unanimity on the question of the chairmanship and that some other method should be sought for finding a solution. In the meanwhile the present Temporary President of the Conference should continue to preside. Mr. Masaryk (Czechoslovakia), however, indicated that he would favor a decision at this time on the chairmanship of the Plenary Sessions and supported the motion of Mr. Molotov. Sr. Belt (Cuba) suggested that if four Presidents of the Conference were to be chosen that they should be chosen by the Assembly.

The temporary Chairman then put the motion to a vote and asked

the Secretary General once more to summarize Mr. Eden's proposal. Mr. Hiss restated the motion as follows:

"There are to be four Presidents to preside at the Plenary Sessions. These four Presidents may meet together from time to time, Mr. Stettinius to preside at such meetings. Mr. Stettinius is to preside also at meetings of the Steering Committee and of the Executive Committee. Mr. Stettinius is to have the full authority of the Conference for the conduct of affairs."

Mr. Molotov said that he was fully in agreement that Mr. Stettinius should preside over meetings of the four foreign ministers as well as over meetings of the Steering and Executive Committees, but that he felt that the latter question was a matter to be decided by the Committees themselves and not by the Conference.

Mr. Stettinius then put Mr. Eden's motion to a vote of the Committee and declared that it had been approved.

Mr. Molotov then said that he could vote in favor of the proposal for four Presidents of the Conference, and that he had no objection to having Mr. Stettinius act as Chairman of the Executive and Steering Committees. Since, however, the question of how to arrange for Mr. Stettinius to serve in this way was not a question for the Conference itself to decide he could not cast his vote in favor of Mr. Eden's motion in its present form.

Mr. Molotov, therefore, asked that his own motion be put to a vote, but the temporary Chairman ruled that since it constituted a portion of a motion which had already been approved it could not be separately submitted to the Committee. The temporary Chairman informed the Committee that he was not a free agent, but was under instructions in the matter of having a single chairman to preside over meetings of the foreign ministers of the four sponsoring Governments.

The temporary Chairman at this point asked for a brief suspension of the Committee session. The Committee reconvened at 2:10 p.m. and Mr. Eden said that he was sure all members felt that this question of the Conference presidency should be decided unanimously if a way could be found. He said that it was apparent that agreement could not be reached at this moment, but he was also convinced that it would be possible to reach agreement if a little more time were provided. He therefore moved that the entire question be postponed for later discussion in the Steering Committee and that in the meanwhile the heads of the delegations should ask Mr. Stettinius to preside over the Plenary Session scheduled for that afternoon, without constituting a precedent. He also moved that

after taking this action the Committee should adjourn. This motion was seconded by Dr. Soong (China). Mr. Molotov said that it would be better if the question of the presidency of the Plenary Session could be settled then and the other questions deferred.

The temporary Chairman said he could not agree with Mr. Molotov at this time and that the motion of Mr. Eden deferred the entire question. He asked for a vote by show of hands and the motion was approved. The temporary Chairman then announced that the Plenary Session scheduled for 3:30 p.m., April 26, would be held as scheduled but that the Plenary Session scheduled for the morning of April 27 would be cancelled and that the Steering Committee would meet again at 10:30 a.m., April 27, at the same place.

The meeting was declared adjourned at 2:30 p.m.

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UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE
ON INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION

MEETING OF THE HEADS OF DELEGATIONS TO ORGANIZE THE CONFERENCE

Report

(To be presented by the Rapporteur, His Excellency
Chairman of the Delegation of , to the First
Session of the Conference, April 26, 1945, at 3:30 p.m.)

The Chairmen of all Delegations represented at the United Nations Conference on International Organization met Thursday, April 26, 1945, at 10:30 a.m., for the purpose of organizing the Conference. The Honorable Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., Temporary President of the Conference, acted as Chairman.

The meeting appointed a Credentials Committee, composed of the following seven members'

Chairman:

The Meeting submits the following nominations and recommendations for the approval of the Conference in Plenary Session:

1. The Meeting approved the memorandum submitted to it by the Temporary Secretary General on the Proposed Organization of the Conference, and it submits to the Conference its report based thereon (see Annex I).
2. (Nomination of the Presiding Officers.)
3. For the Executive Committee of the Conference the Meeting nominates:

(insert name)	Chairman	of the	Delegation	of		
"	"	"	"	"	"	_____
"	"	"	"	"	"	_____
"	"	"	"	"	"	_____
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4. The Meeting recommends the confirmation of the Temporary Secretary General as the Secretary General of the Conference.
5. The Meeting recommends that the Conference approve as its Agenda the Dumbarton Oaks Proposals as supplemented at the Crimea Conference and by the Chinese Proposals agreed to by all the Sponsoring Governments, and the comments thereon submitted by the participating countries.

6. The Meeting approved the memorandum submitted to it by the Temporary Secretary General on the Proposed Rules of Procedure, and it submits to the Conference its report based thereon (see Annex II).

ANNEX I

April 26, 1945

THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION

ORGANIZATION OF THE CONFERENCE

I. GENERAL COMMITTEES

The following general committees shall be created:

1. The Steering Committee, composed of the Chairmen of all the Delegations. The Presiding Officer of the Conference shall be its Chairman, and it shall select its Rapporteur. It shall consider any major policy questions submitted to it during the Conference by the President or the Chairmen of Delegations.
2. An Executive Committee, composed of the Chairmen of the Delegations of the Sponsoring Governments, and the Chairmen of the Delegations of ten additional Governments. The Chairman of the Steering Committee shall also serve as Chairman of the Executive Committee. The Executive Committee shall make recommendations to the Steering Committee for its consideration and shall act for the Steering Committee as the latter may authorize. When considering matters affecting the work of Commissions, the Executive Committee shall normally invite the appropriate Presidents to sit with it.
3. The Coordination Committee, which shall be composed of fourteen members, one representing each member of the Executive Committee. The Coordination Committee shall assist the Executive

Committee in the performance of the latter's functions.

4. The Credentials Committee, which shall be composed of seven members appointed at the Meeting of the Heads of Delegations. The Credentials Committee shall verify the Delegates' credentials and shall report to the Conference in Plenary Session.

II. COMMISSIONS AND TECHNICAL COMMITTEES

1. The Conference shall be divided into four Commissions. Each Commission shall have a President and a Rapporteur who shall be nominated by the Steering Committee and approved by the Conference in Plenary Session. An assistant Secretary General of the Conference shall act in the capacity of Secretary General of each Commission. Each Commission shall develop general principles to guide its Technical Committees and Subcommittees; shall consider the recommendations of its Technical Committees and the relationships of such recommendations to those made by Technical Committees of other Commissions; and shall recommend to the Conference in Plenary Session proposed texts for adoption as parts of the Charter.

2. Each Commission shall have Technical Committees which shall formulate recommendations on the various parts of the Agenda assigned to it. The Chairmen and Rapporteurs of the Technical Committees shall be nominated by the Steering Committee and be approved by the Conference in Plenary Session. The Technical Committees may establish drafting subcommittees and appoint the Chairmen thereof. Each Technical Committee shall provide the

opportunity for discussion and technical consideration necessary to develop draft provisions for submission to the Commission to which it reports.

3. All Delegations shall be entitled to be represented on the Commissions and their Technical Committees, and to participate in their deliberations.

4. The four Commissions, their Technical Committees, and the scope of their activities, shall be as described below. The Steering Committee may from time to time assign duties to the Commissions in addition to those mentioned.

COMMISSION I - General Provisions

Functions: To consider, and recommend Conference action upon, draft proposals submitted to it by its Technical Committees and upon other matters relating to its field.

Technical Committee 1 - Preamble, Purposes and Principles

Functions: To prepare and recommend to Commission I draft provisions for the Charter of the United Nations relating to matters dealt with in Chapters I and II of the Dumbarton Oaks Proposals, and to the comments and suggestions relevant thereto submitted by the Governments participating in the Conference.

Technical Committee 2 - Membership, Amendment and Secretariat

Functions: To prepare and recommend to Commission I draft provisions for the Charter of the United Nations

relating to matters dealt with in Chapters III, IV, X, and XI of the Dumbarton Oaks Proposals, and to the comments and suggestions relevant thereto submitted by the Governments participating in the Conference.

COMMISSION II - General Assembly

Functions: To consider, and recommend Conference action upon, draft proposals submitted to it by its Technical Committees and upon other matters relating to its field.

Technical Committee 1 - Structure and Procedures

Functions: To prepare and recommend to Commission II draft provisions for the Charter of the United Nations relating to matters dealt with in Chapter V of the Dumbarton Oaks Proposals on structure and procedures (Sections A, C, D and the pertinent paragraphs of Section B), and to the comments and suggestions relevant thereto submitted by the Governments participating in the Conference.

Technical Committee 2 - Political and Security Functions

Functions: To prepare and recommend to Commission II draft provisions for the Charter of the United Nations relating to matters dealt with in Chapter V of the Dumbarton Oaks Proposals on political and security functions (especially Section B), and to the comments and suggestions relevant thereto submitted by the Governments participating in the Conference.

Technical Committee 3 - Economic and Social Cooperation

Functions: To prepare and recommend to Commission II draft provisions for the Charter of the United Nations relating to : matters dealt with in the pertinent paragraphs of Chapter V and in Chapter IX of the Dumbarton Oaks Proposals, and to the comments and suggestions relevant thereto submitted by the Governments participating in the Conference.

Technical Committee 4 - Trusteeship System

Functions: To prepare and recommend to Commission II, and to Commission III as necessary, draft provisions on principles and mechanism of a system of international trusteeship for such dependent territories as may by subsequent agreement be placed thereunder.

COMMISSION III - Security Council

Functions: To consider, and recommend Conference action upon, draft proposals submitted to it by its Technical Committees and upon other matters relating to its field.

Technical Committee 1 - Structures and Procedures

Functions: To prepare and recommend to Commission III draft provisions for the Charter of the United Nations relating to matters dealt with in Chapter VI of the Dumbarton Oaks Proposals on structure and procedures, (Sections A, C, D and the pertinent paragraphs of Section B),

and to the comments and suggestions relevant thereto submitted by the Governments participating in the Conference.

Technical Committee 2 - Peaceful Settlement

Functions: To prepare and recommend to Commission III draft provisions for the Charter of the United Nations relating to matters dealt with in Chapter VIII, Section A, of the Dumbarton Oaks Proposals, and to the comments and suggestions relevant thereto submitted by the Governments participating in the Conference.

Technical Committee 3 - Enforcement Arrangements

Functions: To prepare and recommend to Commission III draft provisions for the Charter of the United Nations relating to matters dealt with in Chapter VIII, Section B, and Chapter XII, of the Dumbarton Oaks Proposals, and to the comments and suggestions relevant thereto submitted by the Governments participating in the Conference.

Technical Committee 4 - Regional Arrangements

Functions: To prepare and recommend to Commission III draft provisions for the Charter of the United Nations relating to matters dealt with in Chapter VIII, Section C, of the Dumbarton Oaks Proposals, and to the comments and suggestions relevant thereto submitted by the Governments participating in the Conference.

COMMISSION IV - Judicial Organization

Functions: To consider, and recommend Conference action upon, draft proposals submitted to it by its Technical Committees and upon other matters relating to its field.

Technical Committee 1 - International Court of Justice

Functions: To prepare and recommend to Commission IV draft provisions for the Charter of the United Nations relating to matters dealt with in Chapter VII, of the Dumbarton Oaks Proposals, and to the comments and suggestions relevant thereto submitted by the Governments participating in the Conference.

Technical Committee 2 - Legal Problems

Functions: To prepare and recommend to Commission IV draft provisions for the Charter of the United Nations relating to matters dealt with in connection with the functioning of the United Nations Organization, such as registration of treaties, treaty obligations inconsistent with the Charter, the juridical status of the Organization, and privileges and immunities of officials of the Organization.

ANNEX II

April 26, 1945

THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION

RULES OF PROCEDURE

I. ESTABLISHMENT OF COMMISSIONS, TECHNICAL COMMITTEES AND SUB-COMMITTEES

1. Upon adoption by the Conference in Plenary Session of the Report of the Meeting of the Heads of Delegations to Organize the Conference, the President of the Conference will request the Presidents of the Commissions, in consultation with the Secretary-General of the Conference, to call the first meetings of their respective commissions as soon as possible. The Secretary-General of each Delegation as soon as possible will inform the Secretary-General of the Conference as to the Commissions and Technical Committees on which his delegation desires to be represented and the name of the member or members designated in each case.
2. At the appropriate time the Presidents of the respective Commissions will request the Chairmen of the Technical Committees to call the first meetings of their respective committees.
3. Sub-Committees will begin meetings when requested to do so by the respective Technical Committees.

II. SUBMISSION OF FORMAL PROPOSALS

Formal proposals which a Delegation desires to submit to the Conference shall be transmitted through the Secretary-General to the Steering Committee or, upon authorization of the Steering Committee, to the Executive Committee. The committee to which such a formal proposal is transmitted shall determine the procedure to be followed with respect to it, including its reference to a Commission or Technical Committee. No such proposal shall be discussed in the Commission or Technical Committee to which it is referred unless the text has been distributed to all Delegations not less than 24 hours preceding the meeting.

III. RIGHT TO ADDRESS THE CONFERENCE

Speakers shall be recognized by the Presiding Officer in the order in which they have signified their desire to speak. The President, Chairman or Rapporteur of a Commission or Committee may be accorded precedence for the purpose of explaining or clarifying the conclusions arrived at by the Commission or Committee.

IV. VOTING

1. Each Delegation shall have one vote in each body of the Conference on which it is represented.

2. Voting in Public Sessions and Meetings

In all public sessions and meetings of the Conference (in Plenary Sessions, and in public meetings of the Commissions) voting on questions of procedure shall be by majority vote of the Delegations present, and voting on a text or other substantive questions shall be by two-thirds vote of the Delegations present.

3. Voting in Closed Meetings

The voting procedure and rules in closed meetings of the Conference (in closed meetings of the Commissions, and in meetings of the Technical Committees) shall be decided, on an ad hoc basis, by the body concerned.

4. The Conference shall normally vote by a show of hands except that any Delegation in any body of the Conference may request a roll call which shall be taken by countries in English alphabetical order.

V. LANGUAGES

1. English, Russian, Chinese, French and Spanish shall be the official languages of the Conference.

2. The final text of the Charter will be prepared and opened for signature in each of the five official languages. If time does not permit the completion of the texts in each of these languages before the closing of the Conference, the texts which have not been completed by that time shall be opened for signature at a later date.

3. The Dumbarton Oaks Proposals, as supplemented at the Crimea Conference and by the Chinese Proposals agreed to by all of the Sponsoring Governments, will be issued in all five languages as the first document of the Conference.

4. English shall be used as the working language of the Conference. All Conference documents, records, and the official Journal will be issued in English. Upon request by the Chairman of a Delegation to the Secretary General, the Secretariat will endeavor, so far as possible, to issue important documents of the Conference (in addition to those mentioned in paragraphs 2 and 3 above) in other official languages as well as in English. For mechanical reasons, however, apart from the documents mentioned in paragraphs 2 and 3, no printing will be done in any language other than English and requests for reproduction in typewritten form of important documents in languages other than English shall be held to a minimum. The Secretariat will be prepared to assist Delegations in translating Russian, Chinese, French, or Spanish documents into English. In addition, the Secretariat will comply, as far as possible, with requests for assistance in translating draft texts or proposals into Russian, French, or Spanish.

5. Deliberations of the Plenary Sessions of the Conference and of the Commissions shall normally be conducted in English. Delegates speaking in other languages shall, if possible, furnish an English interpretation or an English translation

of their remarks. The Secretariat will provide assistance in interpreting from Russian, French, and Spanish into English at Plenary Sessions, and at other meetings so far as possible. English shall also generally be used in the meetings of the Technical Committees and Subcommittees. Delegates shall provide their own interpreters to enable them to follow discussions in English.

VI. RECORDS

1. No stenographic transcript of proceedings will be kept except at Plenary Sessions of the Conference and at public meetings of the Commissions.
2. For all other meetings the Secretariat will prepare a brief summary of the discussion and of the decisions reached.
3. Both stenographic transcripts and summaries of proceedings will be prepared first in provisional form for clearance, prior to general distribution, with the appropriate members of the bodies concerned. After corrections have been made the transcript or summary will be issued in final form.

VII. DOCUMENT CLASSIFICATION

The classification and distribution of each document will be determined by the body of the Conference which originates it.

There will be two classifications of documents:

1. Unrestricted, for distribution to all delegations, to accredited press, radio and newsreel representatives, and to the public so far as the supply permits.
2. Restricted, for distribution only to delegations.

VIII. PUBLIC INFORMATION POLICY

Plenary Sessions of the Conference and meetings of the Commissions will be held in public, subject to the reservation that the Commissions in their discretion may hold closed meetings. In addition, principal officers of the Conference will hold regular meetings with the accredited press, radio, and newsreel representatives. The meetings of the Technical Committees and Sub-Committees will be closed.

IX. HOURS OF ASSEMBLY

1. Plenary Sessions of the Conference will normally convene at 10:30 a.m. or 3:30 p.m. Meetings of the Commissions and Technical Committees will normally be from 10:30 a.m. to 1:00 p.m., or from 3:00 p.m. to 6:00 p.m. Meetings can be arranged for other hours by decision of the bodies concerned.

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THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE
ON INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION

STEERING COMMITTEE

Doc 45 (English)
ST/1
May 1, 1945

ALLOCATION OF COMMISSION AND COMMITTEE OFFICERSHIPS

Chairman of the Credentials Committee: Luxembourg

Rapporteur of the Steering Committee: Cuba

COMMISSIONS

	<u>I</u>	<u>II</u>	<u>III</u>	<u>IV</u>
	<u>General Provisions</u>	<u>General Assembly</u>	<u>Security Council</u>	<u>Judicial Organization</u>
<u>President:</u>	Belgium	South Africa	Norway	Venezuela
<u>Rapporteur:</u>	Philippine Commonwealth	Panama	Paraguay	()
<u>Asst. Sec. Gen.</u>	Lebanon	Liberia	Honduras	Ethiopia

COMMITTEES

	<u>1. Preamble, Purposes, Principles</u>	<u>1. Structure and Procedures</u>	<u>1. Structure and Procedures</u>	<u>1. International Court</u>
<u>Chairman:</u>	Ukrainian S.S.R.	Turkey	Greece	Peru
<u>Rapporteur:</u>	Syria	White Russian S.S.R.	El Salvador	Iraq
	<u>2. Membership and General</u>	<u>2. Political and Security Functions</u>	<u>2. Peaceful Settlement</u>	<u>2. Legal Problems</u>
<u>Chairman:</u>	Costa Rica	Bolivia	Uruguay	Egypt
<u>Rapporteurs:</u>	Haiti (membership) Saudi Arabia (gen.)	Dominican Republic	Soviet Union	Nicaragua
		<u>3. Economic and Social Cooperation</u>	<u>3. Enforcement Arrangements</u>	
<u>Chairman:</u>		India	Ecuador	
<u>Rapporteur:</u>		Guatemala	France	
		<u>4. Trusteeship System</u>	<u>4. Regional Arrangements</u>	
<u>Chairman:</u>		New Zealand	Colombia	
<u>Rapporteur:</u>		Luxembourg	China	

Archives

STEERING COMMITTEE
10:30 A.M. April 30, 1945

Present

Mr. Stettinius, Chairman

Heads of Delegations:

Francis Michael Forde (Australia)
Paul Henri Spaak (Belgium)
Gustavo Chacón (Bolivia)
Pedro Leão Velloso (Brazil)
W. L. Mackenzie King (Canada)
Joaquín Fernández y Fernández (Chile)
T. V. Soong (China)
Alberto Lleras Camargo (Colombia)
Julio Acosta García (Costa Rica)
Guillermo Belt Ramírez (Cuba)
Jan Masaryk (Czechoslovakia)
Manuel A. Peña Batlle (Dominican Republic)
Camilo Ponce Enríquez (Ecuador)
Abdel Hamid Badawi Pasha (Egypt)
Hector David Castro (El Salvador)
Bitwoded Makonnen Endalkatau (Ethiopia)
Georges Bidault (France)
John Sofianopoulos (Greece)
Guillermo Toriello (Guatemala)
Gérard E. Lescot (Haiti)
Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar (India)
Mostafa Adl (Iran)
Arshad Al-Omari (Iraq)
Wadih Naim (Lebanon)
C. L. Simpson (Liberia)
Hugues Le Gallais (in place of the Chairman of the
Netherlands Delegation)
Ezequiel Padilla (Mexico)
Eelco N. van Kleffens (Netherlands)
Peter Fraser (New Zealand)
Mariano Arguello Vargas (Nicaragua)
Trygve Lie (Norway)
Roberto Jiménez (Panama)
Celso R. Velázquez (Paraguay)
Manuel Gallagher (Peru)
Gen. Carlos P. Romulo (Philippine Commonwealth)
H.R.H. Faisal Ibn Abdul Aziz (Saudi Arabia)
Faris el-Khour (Syria)
Hasan Saka (Turkey)
Field Marshal Jan Christian Smuts (Union of South Africa)
V. M. Molotov (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics)
Anthony Eden (United Kingdom)
José Serrato (Uruguay)
Carraciolo Parra Pérez (Venezuela)
Ivan Subasić (Yugoslavia)

Other Members of Delegations,
Advisers and Assistants

Australia

Roland Wilson, assistant and consultant
Paul Hasluck, adviser

Belgium

Senator Henri Rolin, delegate
Roland Lebeau, member of delegation secretariat

Brazil

Carlos Martins Pereira e Sousa, delegate
Henrique de Souza Gomes, secretary general

Canada

N! A! Robertson, senior adviser
H. H. Wrong, senior adviser

Chile

Marcial Mora, delegate
Félix Nieto del Río, delegate
Raul Aldunate, member of delegation secretariat

China

V! K! Wellington Koo, delegate
Chi-Tsai Victor Hoo, secretary general

Colombia

Roberto Urdaneta Arbeláez, delegate
Alberto Osorio, member of delegation secretariat
Jorge Koppel Holguin, member of delegation secretariat

Costa Rica

Alvaro Bonilla Lara, delegate
J. Rafael Oreamuno Flores, delegate
Fabio Fournier Jiménez, first secretary and
adviser

Czechoslovakia

Vladimir S. Hurban, delegate
Jan Papánek, delegate

Dominican Republic

José Mariano Sanz Lajara, member of delegation secre-
tariat

Ecuador

Galo Plaza Lasso, delegate
Gonzalo Escudero Moscoso, delegate
Neftali Ponce, delegate
Carlos Tobar Zaldumbide, delegate

Egypt

Ibrahim Bey Abdel Hady, delegate
Lt. Commander Ezzedine Atif, technical secretary

Ethiopia

Ambai Wold-Mariam, delegate
Menasse Lemma, delegate

France

Henri Bonnet, delegate
Jacques Fouques Duparc, secretary general
Raoul Aglion, technical adviser
André Ganem, technical adviser
M. de Charbonnière, technical adviser
Jean Laloy, member of delegation secretariat
Capt. André de Manziarly, interpreter

Greece

Athanassios Aghnidis, delegate
Cimon Diamantopoulos, delegate

Haiti

André Liautaud, delegate
Louis Moravia, counselor

India

K.P.S. Menon, adviser

Iran

Ali Akbar Siassi, delegate
Nasrollah Entezam, delegate

Iraq

Fadhil Al-Jamali, delegate

Lebanon

Abdallah Yafi, delegate
Charles Habib Malik, delegate

Mexico

Manuel Tello, alternate delegate

Netherlands

J.H. van Royen, assistant delegate
Adrian Pelt, assistant delegate
Raden Moehamed Moesa Soeria Nata Djoemema, special adviser

New Zealand

A.D. McIntosh, adviser

Nicaragua

Guillermo Sevilla Sacasa, delegate

Norway

Edvard Hambro, member of delegation secretariat

Panama

Octavio Mendez Pereira, delegate
Juan R. Morales, delegate
Abdiel J. Arias, delegate
Ricardo J. Alfaro, delegate
Mario de Diego, technical adviser

Paraguay

Juan Bautista Ayala, delegate
Cesar R. Acosta, delegate

Peru

Victor Andres Belaunde, delegate

Phillipine Commonwealth

Vicente G. Sinco, delegate
José F. Imperial, adviser

Saudi Arabia

(Shaikh) Hafiz Wahba, delegate

Syria

Naim Al-Antaki, delegate
Nazim Al-Koudsi, delegate

Union of South Africa

D. D. Forsyth, delegate
Major J. C. Smuts, aide-de-camp to the Field Marshal

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

V. V. Kuzmetsov, delegate
A. A. Gromyko, delegate
K. V. Novikov, delegate
A. A. Sobolev, delegate
D. N. Pavlov, interpreter
Pod Zerub, interpreter

United Kingdom

Sir Alexander Cadogan, "other official"
H.M.G. Jebb, "other official"
N. Butler, "other official"

United States of America

Tom Connally, delegate
Arthur H. Vandenberg, delegate
Commander Harold E. Stassen, delegate
James C. Dunn, adviser
Leo Pasvolsky, adviser
Avra M. Warren, adviser
Averill Harriman
Nelson Rockefeller
G. Hayden Raynor, special assistant to the Chairman
Charles W. Yost, special assistant to the Chairman
Louis Hyde, assistant to the Chairman
Durward V. Sandifer, secretary general
L. W. Dennis, radio representative

Venezuela

Gustavo Herrera, delegate
Alfredo Machado Hernandez, delegate
Manuel Perez Guerrero, counselor
Luis Emilio Gomez Ruiz, counselor
Adolfo Nass, member of delegation secretariat

Yugoslavia

Stojan Gavrilovic, deputy delegate
Teodor Gjurgjevic, adviser
Ante Pavelić, adviser

International Secretariat

Alger Hiss, secretary general
John Ross, deputy secretary general
Warren Kelchner, adviser
Mrs. Rowena Rommel, special assistant
Elwood N. Thompson, special assistant
Lt. Commander John S. Thacher, special assistant
Charles L. Watkins, parliamentarian officer
Michael McDermott, press relations officer
Oliver Lundquist, presentation group
David Zablodowsky, presentation group
C.E. Rothwell, executive secretary
Robert B. Stewart, assistant executive secretary
M.M. Ball, assistant in the office of the executive secretary
Charles Darlington, executive officer of the Steering Committee
Malcolm Davis, executive officer, Commission I
Huntington Gilchrist, executive officer of Commission II
Eugene Chase, Secretary of Committee 4 of Commission II
Grayson Kirk, executive officer of Commission III
Norman J. Padelford, executive officer of Commission IV

Recording secretaries:

Hugh Farley
Howard Johnson
John Masland
Phil C. Neal

Interpreters:

G. Suro, head of interpreting unit
H.M. Sein (Spanish to English)
E.S. Hediger (French to English)
A.B. Tatistcheff (Russian to English)
G. Kates (Chinese to English)

Stenotypists:

Anne Daniels
Ann Miller
Betty Clemens
Elinor Koontz

Executive
DRAFT AGENDA - STEERING COMMITTEE

(May 8, 3:30 p.m.)

1. *Taking of photographs.*

2. Further consideration of Section IV of the Rules of
Procedure on Voting.

(See Document submitted by the Secretariat).

3. Recommendation of the Commission Presidents and Technical
Committee Chairmen that the Dumbarton Oaks Proposals
should be discussed as amended by the proposals sub-
mitted jointly by the Sponsoring Governments

(See Document submitted by the Secretariat).

4. Question of attendance of the unofficial representatives
of the five inter-governmental organizations at,
and their participation in, meetings of Commissions,
Technical Committees and Subcommittees.

(Statement by the Secretary-General. Copies of the
invitation to the five organizations to be unofficially
represented in San Francisco will be circulated.)

5. Question of which Committee should have jurisdiction over
certain questions.

(See Document submitted by the Secretariat).

6. Reconsideration of Section II of the Rules of Procedure
on Submission of Formal Proposals.

(See Document submitted by the Secretariat).

7. Reconsideration of Section VI of the Rules of Procedure
on Records.

(See Document submitted by the Secretariat).

8. Question of treatment of communications from private
organizations and individuals.

(Statement by the Secretary General).

UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE
ON
INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION

FOR THE PRESS

MAY 21, 1945
NO. 131

TEXT OF STATEMENT DELIVERED BY THE ACTING CHAIRMAN
OF THE ARGENTINE DELEGATION, AMBASSADOR MIGUEL ANGEL
CARCANO, AT THE MEETING OF THE STEERING COMMITTEE OF
THE CONFERENCE, AT 2:30 P.M., P.W.T., MONDAY,
MAY 21, 1945.

I want to thank you for the opportunity given me to address this Committee. On this occasion I would like to express a few concepts which define our position in this Conference.

Special circumstances have not enabled us to present in written form our comments on the Dumbarton Oaks Proposals, basis and main theme of this Conference. We began to participate in the various commissions and committees when their work was already under way. This does not however diminish our cooperation in the search for the best practical results.

We signed the Act of Chapultepec, because we believed that the principles which it contains concur with our traditional international policy, and because it completes and improves in accordance with the exigencies of the moment the juridical order which links the American nations, perfecting an organization with which we have worked up to now with quite good results.

We participate in this Conference with a great purpose and a great hope.

With the purpose of working with our utmost energy in consort with the United Nations in order to create an organization for world security.

With the hope that by exchanging ideas, by investigating together those problems which preoccupy us, and by the personal knowledge of the men who conduct and lead our Conference, we may cast off the suspicion and distrust which have so often influenced good international settlements, and may create an atmosphere of confidence, tolerance, and mutual respect, without which no healthy community of Nations can exist and no peace such as we all desire can ever be achieved.

We hope to create a democratic community of nations where juridical equality and respect for the sovereignty of States shall be the basis of its constitution.

Let

Let us understand that in spite of our wishes we cannot pretend to establish an ideal international system in San Francisco an organization which will wholly satisfy everyone. How can we expect to achieve this when we consider what a difficult undertaking it is in our own national institutions. Constant effort and a great understanding are essential to avoid, while aiming at the impossible, missing that which is feasible. This is the tragedy of the human mind, which conceives perfect plans to apply them in a world of strife, interests, and passions which the most outstanding personalities cannot master.

We are aware of the fact that in our purpose to set up new standards for the international community we cannot overlook the real factors which at this moment weigh upon our resolutions.

The group of the victorious great powers constitutes on the one hand a strong supporting force, and theirs is the heaviest responsibility for the maintenance of future peace. On the other, we have a group of smaller nations which have suffered material destruction and undergone the spiritual trials of invasion.

To the great nations we grant our faith in that difficult mission which is theirs; while they, on their part, agree to establish standards which will limit the preponderance of their might.

We owe our greatest cooperation and support to the smaller powers so that they may recover in a short time the advantages of a government which will strengthen their political structure and which will guarantee them a prosperous and peaceful social structure.

I should like to point out that the contribution of Argentina to this Conference is not based solely on its specific action and on the intervention of our delegates who in cooperation with our honored colleagues are striving to improve the plan of international organization submitted to them for study and adoption. The significance of its contribution lies also in its joining effectively in the task of constructing an international organization in which the United Nations are engaged. We bring the unreserved support of the government and the people of my country towards the common understanding.

The principles of international order which are upheld here are similar to those which we have advocated in the international gatherings and conferences in which we have participated in the past fifty years, and which form the basis of our traditional policy, principles which we preserve and hope to preserve as one of our major claims for respects.

Besides the support of a political and juridical character which Argentina brings to this Conference, I wish to refer also to its determination to cooperate in the international economic field. Political liberty and social welfare should be two inseparable friends.

We would not wholly be starting our task in the conference if we did not create, together with international security, the organization necessary for the improvement of the distribution of wealth among individuals and countries, assuring a minimum of well-being for the latter and a logical development for the former.

It is

It is possible that when the clamor of the struggle has died out and the position of the Argentine during these last years has been judged more objectively, it will be found that our collaboration to the common cause has been much more substantial and permanent than is thought today. Our internal problems are at times appraised without bearing in mind all the complex and profound factors which are at work.

We have the first and greatest interest in the solution of our problems; and only we ourselves can solve them satisfactorily. They are transitory stages occurring from time to time in the natural evolution of nations and contribute to increasing the experience of our democratic education. But no one nor anything can alter the slow and inevitable course of history, and our history demonstrates not only that the republican and democratic principle as an institutional and social system is deeply rooted in our soil, but also that this principle has been apparent for more than a century in our country, is incorporated into the national conscience, and has been understood, expounded, and ordained in political doctrine, which all our statesmen and authors of treatises of public law have invariably supported since the first years of our independence.

For this reason, I can offer unreservedly, in the name of Argentina, our homage to the illustrious President of your country who has constantly been present in all our discussions. It was he who gave new and effective forms to the good-neighbor policy; it was he who created, in a great democracy, the most formidable military force that the world has ever seen, in order to prevail over the ideas of evil and place it at the service of the four freedoms.

Freedom guaranteed by security, that is one of the objectives that we set ourselves. We could not forget the efforts of the great powers which have borne the brunt of the fighting for those freedoms on the battlefield. Nor could we forget the nations whose territory was occupied by the enemy and which, in spite of this, continued to struggle under the most difficult circumstances. Nor indeed could we forget our Sister Republics of the Americas which, in various forms, have contributed to the defeat of the common foe. The efforts of all these allow us now to affirm that our freedoms are secured.

The end of the destruction that war has brought upon us is now very near. Let us henceforth devote all our strength and our days to the no less difficult task of reconstruction, and let us ever remember that our brothers of all races, creeds, and color believed, as they fell, that they died for a new world.

UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION
FOR THE PRESS

MAY 21, 1945
NO. 130

STATEMENT BY THE HONORABLE EDWARD R. STETTINIUS, JR.,
CHAIRMAN OF THE STEERING COMMITTEE, May 21, 1945.

The Steering Committee met this afternoon to review the progress made by the Conference and to consider procedures for its remaining work. Progress has been very satisfactory and we hope it will be possible to complete the drafting of the Charter in about two weeks. Procedures which will assist in reaching that goal were adopted by the Steering Committee.

It is hoped that the Technical Committees will be able to complete most of their work this week by consolidating amendments of a generally similar nature, so that they can be considered in groups rather than separately, and by assigning the actual drafting of proposals to subcommittees.

Proposals adopted by the Technical Committees will be reported immediately to the Coordination Committee which will examine them in relation to the Charter as a whole and redraft them in charter form. This procedure will be followed even when the proposals form only part of a chapter or a section.

Committees may at the same time report their proposals to the appropriate Commissions for simultaneous review of substance. This procedure is within the discretion of the Committees.

Proposals which have been redrafted in charter form by the Coordination Committee will then be reported to the Commissions for final Commission action.

It is hoped that this second stage can be reached in the week beginning May 28th. After the Commissions have acted, the Charter as a whole will be reported to Plenary Sessions of the Conference for final approval and signature.

I wish to emphasize that while every effort will be made to reach these goals, we must not sacrifice either opportunity for full and free discussion or the utmost care in drafting in the interests of speed alone. The end of the war in Europe has placed us face to face with many urgent problems which require the attention of the delegates at this Conference. But the establishment of the World Organization for which we came here to write the Charter is the only foundation upon which we can proceed to deal successfully with these other problems in the construction of lasting peace.

* * *

UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION

FOR THE PRESS

MAY 10. 1945
No. 63

CONFERENCE PROCEDURE ON DRAFTING FINAL CHARTER APPROVED
BY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MAY 9 and ADOPTED BY THE STEERING
COMMITTEE AT IT'S MORNING MEETING MAY 10, 1945.

1. Responsibility for preparing the final charter shall rest upon the Coordination Committee as an agent of the Executive Committee. In this connection, the Coordination Committee's main responsibilities, under the Executive Committee, shall be as follows:
 - a. To determine the general outline and type of charter to be drafted.
 - b. To examine the drafts received from the technical committees with a view to eliminating inconsistencies between them, in consultation if necessary with the committees concerned or by referring the matter to the Executive Committee.
 - c. To recommend to the Executive Committee the final draft of the Charter as a whole or in parts.
2. There shall also be established, under the Executive Committee, an Advisory Committee of Jurists, consisting of a small number (five or six members) which shall be responsible for reviewing the texts prepared by the Coordination Committee and eventually the whole text, from the point of view of terminology, in accordance with the procedure set forth in paragraph 5 below.
3. In the event of a disagreement between the Coordination Committee and the Advisory Committee of Jurists, there shall be a joint meeting of the two to resolve the difficulties, and if necessary consultation shall be had with the technical committees concerned. If such joint meeting fails to resolve such disagreements, then the matter shall be referred to the Executive Committee.
4. The technical committees of the Conference shall embody their decisions on points for which they are responsible in the form of drafts.
5. Subsequent procedure shall be as follows:
 - a. These drafts shall be submitted by the Technical Committees to the Executive Committee, which shall refer them

to the Coordination Committee.

b. The Coordination Committee, after its review of the drafts, shall refer them to the Advisory Committee of Jurists, which shall, after its review, refer them back to the Coordination Committee for final review and submission to the Executive Committee.

c. The Executive Committee shall refer the draft submitted to it by the Coordination Committee to the respective commissions, which, after having examined and approved them, shall in turn submit them to a plenary session of the Conference.

6. This procedure does not prejudice the right of commissions at any stage to review the activities or recommendations of their respective technical committees.

* * * *

THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE
ON INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION

TO: The Chairmen of all Delegations
FROM: The Secretary General
SUBJECT: Arrangements for the first meeting of the
proposed Preparatory Commission

The attached document relating to proposed arrangements for the establishment of a Preparatory Commission is being distributed as the basis for discussion in the Steering Committee.

In paragraph 6 of this document it is proposed that the Preparatory Commission should hold its first meeting in San Francisco immediately after the conclusion of this Conference. If this proposal is approved by the Steering Committee and ultimately by the Conference, arrangements will have to be made for a member of each Delegation participating in the Conference to attend this preliminary meeting of the Preparatory Commission. The question therefore arises as to whether your Government would be willing to designate a member of your Delegation to attend this preliminary meeting and to provide him with the necessary credentials.

Because of the little time available, the suggestion is being made, even before the document is approved, that each Delegation give consideration to this question. It would be appreciated if an oral response could be given to the Secretary General as soon as possible. (INTERNATIONAL 3300, Extension 10, or Extension 334 after 6 p.m. on weekdays and on Sunday.)

- 2 -

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

WM/SH

NORWEGIAN 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 harrassed 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

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

THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE
ON INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION

FROM MR. DARLINGTON'S OFFICE

Mrs. W ailes
Room 308

2 juin 1945

RAPPORT AU/STEERING COMMITTEE DU COMITE III/3 (mesures
coercitives)

relativement au Chapitre XII (dispositions transitoires)

I.- Dans sa séance du 30 mai 1945, le Comité III/3 a examiné le texte du Chapitre XII (dispositions transitoires) du texte de Dumbarton Oaks.

A - Un amendement proposant l'adjonction des mots "et la France" après "les signataires de la déclaration de Moscou" au paragraphe 1 du Ch. XII a été adopté par acclamations.

B - A la suite de demandes de précisions formulées par plusieurs Puissances sur la forme donnée dans le texte de D.O. à l'ensemble des dispositions transitoires, le Comité a décidé par 17 voix à 15 d'ajourner le vote des deux articles du Chapitre XII, et de charger un sous-Comité de rédaction d'étudier la possibilité d'éclaircir et de préciser ce texte.

II.- Le sous-Comité de rédaction s'est réuni le 31 mai et le 1er juin; il n'a pu se mettre d'accord sur un texte alternatif à soumettre au Comité, qui respecterait les dispositions de D.O. quant au fond. Après un long débat il a décidé par 5 voix à 0 et 4 abstentions de recommander au Comité III/3 l'adoption du texte de D.O., ainsi que l'insertion dans son rapport des explications données au cours de la discussion, quant à la portée du chapitre XII.

Les explications ainsi soumises au Comité III/3 sont les suivantes :

a. Le Conseil de Sécurité sera chargé pendant la période transitoire du règlement pacifique des différends mentionnés au chapitre VIII, section A.

b. Bien qu'il soit possible d'interpréter le paragraphe 1 comme signifiant que tous les arrangements spéciaux devraient être entrés en vigueur au moment où le Conseil assumera la responsabilité du règlement des différends, l'intention des auteurs du projet est que les Quatre Puissances (actuellement les Cinq Puissances) n'agissent au nom de l'Organisation que jusqu'au moment où le Conseil sera en mesure d'assumer cette responsabilité. Cela ne signifie pas que tous les accords doivent être entrés en vigueur avant ce moment.

c. La responsabilité des Quatre Puissances en matière d'action coercitive prévue au Chapitre VIII, Section B, est temporaire et cessera au moment où le Conseil pourra l'assumer.

d. Pour l'interprétation des paragraphes 1 et 2 du Chapitre XII, les explications suivantes sont données :

La décision de transférer au Conseil de Sécurité la responsabilité du maintien de la paix assumée par les signataires de la déclaration de Moscou et la France relève de la responsabilité des Puissances signataires¹ de la France.