

The Soviet Union delegation took the opportunity to declare its view that in the conclusion of the trusteeship agreements under consideration the provisions of Article 79 of the Charter would not be complied with.

India had claimed to be a State directly concerned in respect of Tanganyika, but upon production of the formula proposed by Mr Dulles and the removal from the British West African agreements of the assertion in the preambles that the "requirements of Article 79 of the Charter have been complied with" India withdrew its objection to the agreement without prejudice to its claim, while the United Kingdom made it clear that its acceptance of this proposal implied neither repudiation nor recognition of that claim.

The New Zealand delegation considered it desirable to make a definite statement of its own position. This was to the effect that there was no change in the basic situation or the basic facts relating to "States directly concerned" (even though no one had been able to discover those facts) whether the reference to Article 79 remained in the preambles or not. As a relevant fact, it was stated that the New Zealand Government had consulted those States which, by any criteria, seemed to be directly concerned in a trusteeship agreement for Western Samoa. The delegations of those States in the sub-committee had already voted approval of the trusteeship agreement for Western Samoa. At the same time it had been expressly stipulated that everything done was without prejudice to any final determination or definition of "States directly concerned." The intention of the New Zealand Government to apply trusteeship to Western Samoa had been declared in London on 18 January, 1946. The situation would rest on those facts. At the same time it was again urged on the sub-committee that it spend the least possible time on a subject that was not treating trusteeship on its highest level.

The Chairman of the sub-committee then suggested that each agreement be taken in turn as to whether the agreement of the "States directly concerned" had been obtained, but the Soviet delegation rejected this proposal.

Mr Dulles thereupon made a helpful practical analysis of the situation as affecting the eight agreements under discussion. He recalled that invitations had been extended to all fifty-four members of the United Nations to attend the sub-committee on any matters in which they were particularly concerned. None of those who were not members of the sub-committee had attended in order to claim to be a "State directly concerned," and all but three countries members of the sub-committee, with two others abstaining, had voted approval of the agreements. Of those who abstained, India had claimed to be directly concerned only with regard to Tanganyika. He understood that Iraq was concerned to be recognized in respect of future agreements rather than of those now under consideration. Of the remaining countries it was most improbable that by any criteria Czechoslovakia or Yugoslavia could be directly concerned in the eight territories in question, and this would leave no claim to be made other than by the