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INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS DIVISION

WEEKLY SUMMARY NO. 14

For week ending 11 April 1950

Volume III

The International Week

An agreement between Nehru and Liaquat Ali Khan on minorities represented an important step toward a detente between India and Pakistan. Meanwhile the US threatened to cut ECA aid to Greece and Korea unless these recipients put their houses in order.

Results of sixth TC session. Although the principal accomplishments of the recent Trusteeship Council session were the preparation of a trusteeship agreement for former Italian Somaliland and a statute for internationalizing Jerusalem, the Council found time to dispose of a number of less prominent items. During its eleven-week session it drew up reports for the GA on Tanganyika, Ruanda-Urundi, and the French and British Cameroons, based on the annual reports of the three administering powers. Except for very sharp Philippine criticism of the UK, debate was temperate and, indeed, the administering powers received a large measure of commendation for steps taken to advance the development of their territories. The Council postponed discussion of French and British Togoland pending formulation of Franco-British proposals on the Ewe tribe problem. Action on administrative unions was also postponed pending committee study, while a seemingly innocuous request to fly the UN flag over trust territories was defeated on a 5-5 vote. Bitterly opposed by all administering powers except the US, the flag resolution had been adopted, 48-5, by last fall's GA.

Early in the session the Council rapidly drew up and adopted a trusteeship agreement for former Italian Somaliland. Although the agreement will not officially enter into force until approved by the GA next fall, Italy quietly took over provisional administration from the British on 1 April. The Jerusalem statute presented a more complex problem. Persistently needed by Jamali of Iraq, the Council early rejected TC President Garreau's plan for limiting international supervision to a restricted area and proceeded to draft a statute providing for full internationalization as called for by the GA. However, Jamali failed to get the TC to provide an enforcement date for the statute, which Garreau hopes to present to Jordan and Israel at Rhodes next week. Of course, these countries are expected to reject the statute in which case, after reconsideration in the light of Jordan and Israel comments, the TC will undoubtedly refer the matter back to the GA for further instructions.

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German and Chinese representation pose problem for ILO.
The International Labor Organization, faced during coming weeks with the difficult question of German and Chinese representation at its 1950 conference, must decide: (a) whether to invite both East and West German representatives; and (b) whether to invite Chinese Communist participation.

Although the 1949 ILO Conference agreed to associate German representatives with the Organization in all activities of interest to Germany, only the Bonn government actually sent representatives last year. Director General Morse interprets the 1949 decision as authorizing relationships with all of Germany and believes he may be obligated to invite the East Germans. A recent Czech inquiry concerning arrangements for East German participation this year suggests the possibility of such participation. The USSR, which is promoting recognition of the German Democratic Republic, may see in the ILO conference an opportunity for extending such recognition.

The chances of Chinese Communist participation in the ILO conference are at present remote. The Chinese Nationalist Government, nominally still an ILO member, has not sent representatives to any recent ILO meetings and is unlikely to do so now in view of transportation costs and its probably desire to avoid drawing attention to its unpaid dues. Such arrears might prejudice any attempt to press the Nationalist credentials. If the Chinese Nationalists are absent, their membership in the ILO would probably go unquestioned. So far, Communist China has shown no interest in the ILO and would probably be disinclined to subsidize the long trip to Geneva for the empty privilege of participating in the work of a UN organization whose aid it is not likely to request.

UN Kashmir Representative to be named. The Security Council is expected to approve the appointment of Sir Owen Dixon (Australia) as UN mediator in Kashmir this week. Dixon, Justice of the Australian High Court since 1929, has long served in many official posts including that of Australian Minister to the US in 1942-44, and is considered eminently qualified. Notification of Dixon's consideration by the SC was sent to Liaquat Ali Khan and Nehru during their meeting in New Delhi. The SC believes that, so long as the parties have no objections to Dixon serious enough to induce either to reject him as mediator, it is unnecessary to obtain their formal or informal acceptance.

Dixon's legal background should make him acceptable to India. However, Pakistan has consistently favored a military man, and it has therefore been suggested that a military aide to Dixon will satisfy the Pakistani viewpoint.

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Eritrean partition with trusteeship suggested. A new thought on partitioning Eritrea has been furnished by the South African representative on the UN Commission of Inquiry (UNCOMINQ) and by a UK Foreign Office official. This idea calls for Ethiopian trusteeship over all Eritrea except the western province, possibly for a decade during which the UN Trusteeship Council might make periodic investigations to determine Ethiopia's fitness to rule permanently the area entrusted to her. While it is clear that a majority on UNCOMINQ now favor partition, the reaction to the new suggestion cannot as yet be measured. Curiously enough, it is not altogether unlikely that the western province will also be placed under trusteeship, possibly British, as requested by the Moslem League of that province. Following close on the heels of Italy's assumption of provisional administration of former Italian Somaliland, these newer possibilities, if realized, would constitute a notable enlargement of the International Trusteeship System.

The evident displeasure of Tsiang, Nationalist China's Security Council representative, with the efforts of UN Secretary-General Lie to resolve the impasse over Chinese representation might conceivably be manifested by his vetoing Lie's possible appointment for a second term. Though this possibility cannot be entirely overlooked, assuming the continued seating of Nationalist China in the UN, it is doubtful whether Tsiang would dare to disrupt the organization in this manner, especially in view of his own precarious position. In spite of the continuing Soviet boycott, Lie may be the only candidate on whom the USSR and the West might ultimately be able to agree, looking ahead to renewed Soviet participation in UN activities.

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DEFECTED POLISH UN DELEGATE ANALYZES SOVIET UN POLICIES

The views of Dr. Alexander Rudzinski recently defected delegate of Poland to the UN are of considerable interest in view of his long and intimate association with an important satellite delegation. Rudzinski believes that the policies of the USSR vis a vis the UN have measurably changed since the San Francisco Conference. He discerns three distinct phases: (1) At the outset, the Soviets visualized an organization controlled by the great powers, especially the USSR and the US, with the smaller powers merely contributing an assenting voice. This attitude was abandoned in the face of such big-power conflicts as the Iranian dispute; (2) Late in 1946 a new Soviet view crystallized, the negative aspect consisting of a direct effort to block the Western powers through the veto, while the USSR, at the same time, stressed the principle of national sovereignty versus international authority; (3) The Soviets changed their tactics and began to undermine the UN following the rejection of their disarmament proposals by the Third General Assembly in Paris, while reverting to the original concept of secret bilateral negotiations outside the world organization.

In Rudzinski's opinion, the Kremlin does not plan to withdraw from the UN at this time, but will continue the present boycott until the seating of the Chinese Communists. The former Polish delegate also states that the Soviet recognition of Ho Chi-Minh was deliberate in order to prevent French recognition of Red China, which step might have led to an early solution of the Chinese question. He believes the short range objective of the Soviet boycott has been to convince the Chinese people that the Soviets were their only friends, while the long-run aim was to divide the US and UK, as well as to paralyze the UN.

With respect to atomic energy, Rudzinski believes that the USSR will never accept international ownership and management since it conflicts with their fundamental tenet of national sovereignty, but there is no doubt that the Soviets fear the atomic bomb in spite of the dispersion of their industry. He believes the USSR is more interested in abolishing atomic warfare than in international control of atomic energy and that it will try to force the US's hand in modifying the UN majority control plan.