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Chairman: Mr. L. N. PALAR (Indonesia).

AGENDA ITEMS 13 AND 39

Report of the Trusteeship Council (A/4100; A/4262, T/PET.3/95-97) (*continued*)

Offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Trust Territories: report of the Trusteeship Council (A/4100, part I, chap. VII, sec. D) (*continued*)

GENERAL DEBATE (continued)

1. Mr. BUSNIAK (Czechoslovakia) recalled that in his statement at the 945th meeting on the report of the Trusteeship Council (A/4100) he had informed the Committee of his delegation's intention to deal separately with the question of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Trust Territories. Its reason for doing so was that in its view the establishment of a corps of highly trained specialists from among the indigenous inhabitants in each Territory was one of the most important steps that could be taken to prepare Trust and Non-Self-Governing Territories for independence. That, however, was only one aspect of the broader problem of raising the general cultural level of the inhabitants and wiping out illiteracy. In many Territories, despite the long period in which the Administering Authorities had been responsible for their development, there was still either a complete absence, or only a very small number, of secondary and higher educational establishments for the indigenous inhabitants. The Administering Authorities should immediately take steps to provide a broad network of schools at the primary, secondary and higher levels to which all the indigenous inhabitants might have access. In the meantime offers of assistance from other countries through the United Nations scholarship programme could do much to make up for the existing paucity of educational opportunities.

2. It was apparent from the Secretary-General's report on the progress of the scholarship programme (T/1462), as summarized in the report of the Trusteeship Council (A/4100, p. 21), that many countries recognized the need and were desirous of doing what they could to meet it. Similarly, the large number of

applications received attested to the keen desire of the inhabitants to take advantage of such offers. It was therefore cause for serious concern that only 27 per cent of the scholarships offered had been utilized and that a still smaller percentage of the applications received had been accepted. One of the basic reasons for that situation was that the Administering Authorities, instead of helping applicants to take advantage of the offers made, put all sorts of administrative formalities in their way and sometimes directly prevented their departure. Applicants who had been granted Czechoslovak scholarships had in many cases been refused travel documents and the Administering Authorities had sometimes even withheld from them the air tickets sent from Czechoslovakia, with the result that the scholarships had then had to be offered to other applicants after the academic year had begun. Some applicants had been subjected to indirect pressure in the form of indications that they would not be able to find work when they returned to their own countries upon completion of their studies. Such actions clearly violated the spirit of the United Nations Charter and the General Assembly resolutions on the subject. The Assembly should therefore consider the question again and express its views.

3. Every year since the inception of the scholarship programme, Czechoslovakia had offered a number of scholarships to students from Trust and Non-Self-Governing Territories and the number of applications it received was constantly increasing. Its efforts were directed primarily towards providing opportunities for study in higher educational establishments in the subjects which were most important from the standpoint of the inhabitants of those Territories, such as medicine, agriculture and technology, but it also offered opportunities for secondary training in vocational schools to applicants whose earlier education did not qualify them for higher studies. Upon their arrival in Czechoslovakia, all scholarship-holders were enrolled in a one-year course in the Czech language. The results achieved were highly satisfactory and showed that such a course was sufficient to enable students to study successfully in Czechoslovak schools. The scholarships included expenses for travel to and from Czechoslovakia and the scholarship-holders received all the benefits enjoyed by Czechoslovak students, such as free medical care.

4. His Government, acting upon the General Assembly resolutions recommending to Member States to increase their offers of study facilities to inhabitants of Trust and Non-Self-Governing Territories, had decided to make a further twenty scholarships available, thereby giving tangible proof of its desire to help the peoples of those Territories to attain their freedom and emerge from colonialism.

5. Mr. DIAKITE (Guinea) recalled that when adopting its Constitution, Guinea had solemnly affirmed that its accession to independence would have meaning only to the extent that the country was thereby enabled to

assist other African peoples still under foreign domination to recover their sovereignty. It was in that spirit of sympathy with the other countries of Africa and with the democratic and progressive forces of the world as a whole that his delegation was participating in the discussion of the report of the Trusteeship Council. That report and the reports of the visiting missions all failed to take into account the real interests of the peoples of the Trust Territories. In all too many instances the Council's report was based on the annual reports of the Administering Authorities, which concealed the true facts about political, economic and social conditions in the Trust Territories. He therefore proposed to draw the Committee's attention to the mis-statements made in the report with regard to each Territory.

6. Tanganyika, which the Administering Authority claimed was well on the way to self-government, was actually nothing but a colony. The extent to which discrimination still existed was attested to by the fact that the small European minority occupied all the higher posts while the indigenous majority was limited to a subsistence economy and a backward social organization. The structure of local government was based on the feudal chiefdoms, which were pliant instruments in the hands of the colonialist authorities. The recent establishment of the Chiefs' Convention, which the Trusteeship Council had described as a useful advisory body, was in reality a step designed to repress the movement for emancipation. In setting up municipal and district councils and other bodies the Administering Authority based itself on racial and tribal considerations, which had the effect of dividing the people and involving them in needless quarrels with each other while the colonialists despoiled their country. The Tanganyikan representatives at the All-African People's Conference at Accra had rightly condemned the colonialist structure of the Administration as an obstacle to the country's accession to independence.

7. The Administering Authority of Tanganyika claimed that much of its policy, effort and expenditure was directed towards increasing the productivity and earning capacity of the Africans and that there was steadily increasing African participation in the marketing of primary produce and in retail trade. In reality all economic activity in the Territory was aimed at furthering the interests of foreign companies and monopolies. Trade was concentrated in the hands of foreigners, who derived enormous profits from the exploitation of the resources and cheap labour of the Territory. As far as social conditions were concerned, the level of living of the indigenous population was very low, corporal punishment had not yet been abolished and the lack of adequate health facilities resulted in wide-spread epidemics. Educational facilities were likewise minimal and the education provided was designed to draw African students away from allegiance to their own culture and train them to be faithful servants of the colonialist régime. The Administering Authority had stated at the Trusteeship Council's twenty-third session that the main reasons why it could not fix a date for the Territory's accession to independence were the lack of qualified Tanganyikans and the hostility of the indigenous inhabitants towards the Europeans. The truth of the matter was that the Administering Authority would not agree to let the Territory govern itself until it was sure that the property rights of all residents would be re-

spected. That meant that it intended to retain control in Tanganyika for a long time to come in order that it might continue, together with the foreign companies established there, to exploit the Territory's natural resources. It was imperative that a date for Tanganyikan independence should be fixed without delay, in accordance with the view expressed by the Accra Conference that all Africa should be independent by 1963. The colonialist Powers were now trying to find new ways of perpetuating their rule, but they were wasting their time, for the dependent peoples were determined to attain their freedom, which they regarded not as a final objective but as a prerequisite for their development in all fields.

8. The Trusteeship Council had said that Ruanda-Urundi had reached a turning point in its evolution. To his delegation that meant that the time had come to grant the Territory independence. It was the Administering Authority's policy to repress any movement that sought to further the cause of independence or to defend the political rights of the indigenous inhabitants. All real power was in the hands of the Belgian authorities. The oppression and racial discrimination to which the indigenous inhabitants were subjected had led them to emigrate in ever-increasing numbers to the neighbouring territories. The Administering Authority had told the Trusteeship Council that its entire policy favoured the progressive development of the inhabitants towards self-government or independence, but it was of course a characteristic practice of the colonialist Powers to make reassuring statements about their good intentions so that they might have a free hand to imprison and torture the inhabitants of the dependent territories, exile the nationalist leaders and commit other cynical acts in violation of the principles set forth in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the United Nations Charter. In Ruanda-Urundi, too, the Administering Authority had divided the population into rival classes and tribes, the better to consolidate its own rule. The time had now come when it could no longer suppress the political aspirations of the people without openly resorting to violence. In that connexion he read out two items from the French newspaper *Le Monde* describing the revolt which had just broken out in the Territory, reporting that the Belgian authorities had launched a military operation to suppress it and stating that it had been suggested in some quarters that the United Nations should be asked to step in and restore order. The Belgian authorities had stated, however, that in no case would the Government make such an appeal to the United Nations.

9. The situation he had described should suffice to prove that the professed good intentions of the colonialist Powers could not be believed and that colonialism could no longer be treated as a matter concerning only those Powers and the people subject to them. The programme for the future of Ruanda-Urundi which the Belgian representative had put before the Committee at the 947th meeting was obviously designed to prevent a just solution of the problem and should be rejected by the Committee in favour of a call for immediate independence for that Territory. Otherwise, violence would inevitably erupt on such a scale that the United Nations would be powerless to control it.

10. Somaliland under Italian administration was making rapid progress towards independence; indeed, the

Administering Authority had not ruled out the possibility of independence being attained before 2 December 1960. In his delegation's view, the Administering Authority should already take the necessary steps to ensure that all powers were transferred to the Government of Somaliland before 2 December 1960, so that independence on that date would be a reality. His delegation had noted that the progress already achieved was insufficient in the light of the Territory's real needs, but it was convinced that once Somaliland was truly independent and free from all colonialist ties, it would, with technical assistance from the United Nations and with the co-operation of other countries, speedily develop its economy and culture and raise its level of living.

11. In Western Samoa the Administering Authority should remove the restrictions on the rights of the Legislative Assembly and should set up a genuinely Samoan Government with full powers. There should be a democratic electoral law, free of any racial discrimination, and universal suffrage should be introduced. His delegation agreed with the United Nations Visiting Mission to the Trust Territory of Western Samoa, 1959, that New Zealand's administrative personnel should be replaced as soon as possible by Samoans and that there should be a special programme for training Samoans without any conditions which might affect the sovereignty of the future independent State. His delegation hoped that both the United Nations, through its technical assistance programme and the specialized agencies, and New Zealand would make every effort to give the new State a good start. His delegation favoured full independence for Western Samoa, without any reservations, in 1961. There should be no attempt to impose any treaty of friendship with New Zealand on the Territory; any agreement to be signed with Western Samoa should be postponed until the Territory was really master of its destiny and able to make its own choice of friends. His delegation protested against the idea that the question of such a treaty of friendship should be included in the plebiscite to be held in the Territory.

12. The administrative union between New Guinea and Papua was prejudicial to the development of the Trust Territory and the policy and actions of the colonial Administration were not in harmony with the aims of the International Trusteeship System. Separate legislative, executive and judicial organs should be set up in the Trust Territory without delay, in order to hasten its progress towards self-government. The Administering Authority, like all colonial Powers, regarded New Guinea merely as a source of raw materials and as a market for its industry. The indigenous inhabitants were discontented with the head tax, low wages and hard working conditions. Racial discrimination in the matter of wages should be brought to an end forthwith. Serious efforts should be made to tackle the educational problem. The Administering Authority had done nothing to comply with the General Assembly resolutions on target dates for the attainment of independence by the Trust Territories. The so-called administrative union hindered the Territory's progress towards independence and was a typical example of the violation of the provisions of the Charter and the Trusteeship Agreement. His delegation hoped that a date for the complete independence of New Guinea would be fixed at the current session.

13. In Nauru, despite the asseverations of the Administering Authority and its colonialist allies, nothing had been done to promote the objectives of Article 76 of the Charter. Nor did Australia respect the provisions of article 3 of the Trusteeship Agreement; the people of Nauru were deprived of the right, recognized in General Assembly resolution 626 (VII), to exploit freely their natural wealth and resources. The island's phosphate deposits, which were its main resources, were at the entire disposal of the colonial Power and all rights over them and over the buildings and equipment in Nauru were in the hands of the British Phosphate Commissioners, the sole masters in the Territory. Nauruans were not allowed any say in the Commissioners' activities and it was clear that the Administering Authority was indulging in a policy of colonial exploitation which should be closely watched by the United Nations. In the end, the Nauruan people would be deprived not only of their phosphates but of their very island. The Administering Authority was so taken up with the question of resettling the inhabitants that it paid no attention to the political progress of the Territory and was taking no steps to set up legislative, executive and judicial institutions responsible to the indigenous population. The Administering Authority should pay heed to the requests of the Nauru Local Government Council and allow the people themselves to decide on their future, on the economic development of the Territory and on questions of public health and education. A date for the Territory's independence should be established in accordance with the freely expressed wishes of the Nauruan people.

14. His delegation welcomed the forthcoming attainment of independence by Togoland. The date chosen for that event marked the second anniversary of the triumph of Mr. Sylvanus Olympio's party over falsehood and of the forces of progress over the backwardness of colonialism. The Government of Togoland was entitled to the full confidence of the General Assembly and would receive all possible help from it.

15. The problem of the Cameroons under French administration was one of far greater concern to his delegation. As his delegation had said during the thirteenth session, at the Committee's 866th meeting, all the independent countries of Africa were moved by the same considerations as was Guinea and viewed the Cameroonian problem as their own. In his address to the General Assembly on 5 November 1959 (837th plenary meeting), the President of the Republic of Guinea had recalled that at the Conference of Independent West African States held at Sanakole and the Conference of Independent African States held at Monrovia, those States had simply asked that the provisions of the Charter should be carried out in the Cameroons under French administration. The President had gone on to say that the Cameroonian people were alone competent to receive, before the termination of the trusteeship, the national authority, which they would then confer upon their representatives elected by universal suffrage; the all-important point was that the people should make their decision under United Nations supervision, which was the only guarantee for the fairness of the elections.

16. At the 866th meeting, his delegation had proposed the proclamation of a total and unconditional amnesty as the basis for national reconciliation; the repeal of all statutory provisions enacted against any of the Territory's political movements; reunifica-

tion on the basis of a popular consultation held under United Nations supervision; general elections under United Nations supervision before 1 January 1960; finally, the proclamation of independence, the termination of the trusteeship and the admission of the Cameroons under French administration to the United Nations on 1 January 1960. Unfortunately, despite the fact that that had also been the position of all the African States—who were better placed than any others to speak about Africa—that proposal had been rejected by the Committee. Those who had been opposed to genuine independence for the Cameroons had maintained that the Legislative Assembly of the Cameroons was a representative body, that consequently general elections before independence were unnecessary, and that there was full freedom of association and of the Press in the Territory.

17. Events had proved which of those conflicting points of view was in accordance with the wishes of the Cameroonian people. The periodical *Africa Special Report*, published in Washington, had pointed out that in voting against the proposal the United States and other Powers had voted against the wishes of most of the independent African States on an African problem. Similarly, the American periodical *Africa Today* had stated, in issue No. 15, that the colonial Powers and their supporters had taken the view that the Cameroonian Government represented the people of the Territory; it had added that the United States, which had not been directly interested in the controversy, had placed itself at the head of the colonial group. The failure to adopt the draft resolution calling for elections before independence (A/C.4/L.581) had been criticized also by many organizations in Africa; Africans were unable to understand why the people of the Cameroons under French administration were not allowed to exercise their right to self-determination by choosing the Government and constitution they desired, under United Nations supervision, or why France was maintaining by force of arms a Government which had been repudiated by the inhabitants and whose weakness was becoming daily more evident.

18. The question of the Cameroons under French administration was by no means settled; indeed, the situation there had grown worse. Despite the assurances given by Mr. Ahidjo, the Prime Minister, at the 849th meeting of the Committee, held during the thirteenth session, emergency laws had been passed by the Legislative Assembly of the Cameroons prohibiting all appeals for contributions without the prior consent of the Administering Authority, proclaiming a state of emergency and, in short, suppressing all fundamental freedoms. With the active assistance of French troops, odious crimes had been committed. Since July 1959 twenty people had been executed in the Territory, which was now the only one in Africa in which summary executions took place in public. The prisons were overflowing; at the Pitoa concentration camp patriots were being tortured and humiliated day after day. Political and even non-political associations had been forbidden, contrary to the assurances of the Cameroonian Government. The purpose of those repressive measures was to enable the Cameroonian authorities to give the impression abroad that they were masters of the situation.

19. Meanwhile, the Administering Authority had been making every effort to incorporate the Cameroons into

the notorious French Community. In May 1959 the French High Commissioner had said that the Cameroons and France would pool their resources and co-ordinate their arrangements for supplies. The Territory had already been associated with the European Common Market. A delegation from the European Economic Community had recently visited Yaoundé; it had been stated that the discussions between the Prime Minister and the representatives of the Community had revealed complete agreement on the relations between the European Common Market and the Cameroons. Thus, although it was not yet independent, the Cameroons was already being bound politically and economically to France, which would undoubtedly continue to exploit the country as it had done in the past. The latest development was that the Cameroonian Government, finding itself unable to overcome popular resistance, had been granted special powers by the Legislative Assembly.

20. Such, then, was the grave situation which prevailed. He could not believe that the United Nations would allow bloodshed to continue in a country on the threshold of independence; it was the duty of the United Nations to combat the new colonialism, which was even more dangerous than the direct domination practised in the past.

21. The serious state of affairs in the Cameroons under French administration was very different from that described to the Committee at its 937th meeting by Mr. Senghor, the representative of France. The Committee would indeed recall that the President of the Republic of Guinea had noted in his address to the General Assembly that some Governments had secured the co-operation of African men or groups who acted wholly in accordance with the wishes of those Governments and were thus mere puppets. He had added that paternalism had brought no real progress in Africa but, on the contrary, had taken from certain African leaders their sense of dignity and responsibility. Speaking at Cotonou on 28 July 1958, Mr. Senghor himself had said that France was always late in instituting reforms.

22. The United Nations should no longer allow itself to be deceived by the lying statements of colonial Powers and the far from accurate reports of visiting missions. Only recently the plebiscite held in the Northern Cameroons under United Kingdom administration, in which 67 per cent of the electors had voted against joining Nigeria, had shown the conclusions reached by the United Nations Visiting Mission to Trust Territories in West Africa, 1958, to have been quite mistaken. The results of that plebiscite had given the lie to the allegations made by the colonialists. The new situation in the Cameroons under French administration showed that there, too, the Administering Authority and the Cameroonian Government had betrayed the confidence of the United Nations.

23. In order to restore peace and harmony in the Cameroons under French administration before it attained independence, his delegation proposed, firstly, that the amnesty law of February 1959, which had deliberately failed to solve the problem of national reconciliation, should be replaced by a total and unconditional political amnesty, thus enabling all democratic organizations in the Territory to share in the public life of the nation; secondly, that the Decree of 13 July 1955 banning certain political organizations should be rescinded; and, thirdly, that observers

should be sent to the Territory before 1 January 1960 with the task of ensuring that those measures were carried out. If the General Assembly terminated the Trusteeship Agreement in the present circumstances and without introducing those measures, merely in order to satisfy the demands of certain people or certain Powers, it would be setting a precedent which would strengthen the peoples of Africa in their conviction that the Trusteeship System was nothing more than colonialism on an international scale.

24. Mr. LEWANDOWSKI (Poland) said that one of the basic historical phenomena of the present day was the collapse of the colonial system, a process which could be neither halted nor reversed. In Africa the mounting pressure of dependent peoples for the severance of colonial ties could not be ignored by the most obstinate supporters of the colonial system. The great changes taking place in Africa and the awareness of the people that they had the moral right to carry on their struggle for independence and self-government must be reflected in the Committee's deliberations on the question of Trust Territories. His delegation considered the influence of those changes on the general international situation to be beneficial and hoped that the efforts of the United Nations to make the Trusteeship System work better would lead to a still greater improvement in that situation.

25. In his delegation's view the issues confronting the United Nations in the Trust Territories could be divided into two categories: those concerning the time element and those concerning the ways and means of achieving the United Nations objectives in those areas.

26. By virtue of the provisions of the Charter, the International Trusteeship System was of a temporary character, regardless of the present or future number of Territories it covered or the span of time required by a particular Territory for the attainment of independence. The point would appear to have been reached at which the question of the span of time was of paramount importance. His delegation was glad that during the coming year the Cameroons under French administration, Togoland under French administration and Somaliland under Italian administration were to achieve statehood and it had noted with satisfaction the statement of the Italian Government at the 944th meeting that it would be possible for Somaliland to attain statehood before 2 December 1960. The emergence of those States would obviously have a favourable influence on the issue of final target dates for other Trust Territories such as Tanganyika or Ruanda-Urundi. A number of delegations had already urged the necessity of setting time-tables and target dates for those two Territories and for New Guinea and Nauru. No acceptable explanation had been furnished for the failure of the Administering Authorities to do so, especially in view of the numerous resolutions on the subject adopted by the General Assembly since its sixth session. The refusal to comply with those resolutions was particularly unacceptable in the case of Tanganyika and Ruanda-Urundi, both of which Territories had reached the stage where any postponement in establishing dates for the attainment of independence would be detrimental to their further progress. Moreover, his delegation was certain that proper consultations with the people and their representatives would show the Administering Authorities the possibility and advisability of promoting the

Territories to a state of independence within a few years. The Committee had already heard many arguments about the difficulty of the problem, the uneven stage of development in various Territories, the lack of education and of political traditions. Even if those difficulties, for which the colonial system was solely responsible, were accepted as genuine, they did not dispense the Administering Authorities from the duty of presenting plans and time-tables in respect of their Territories. The colonial Powers which refused to do so should not be surprised if they were accused of clinging to old colonial attitudes and policies and of subordinating the interests of the Trust Territories to their own.

27. Another argument which was often presented by the colonial Powers was that in some Trust Territories speedy action was not advisable because the so-called pre-conditions for the attainment of self-government must be established in the political, economic and other fields. His delegation strongly disagreed with that contention, which could be used as a pretext for keeping the Territories in trust indefinitely. The past fourteen years had witnessed the emergence of new States which had been far from meeting the political, economic and other concepts prevailing in colonial countries and had even, in some cases, taken an entirely different line of development where political issues were concerned. Yet their representatives sat in the United Nations and their Governments were playing an important role in international affairs while achieving internal progress much more rapidly than during the period of dependence.

28. The importance of the political situation obtaining in a Trust Territory was particularly apparent during the transition period when it was becoming an independent State. The political influence hitherto exercised by the Administering Authority was bound to leave a lasting imprint and if ill directed it might hamper or even undermine the proper functioning of the Trusteeship System. That was what appeared to have occurred in the Cameroons under French administration. Reports from that Territory and information given by the petitioners who had appeared before the Committee showed that the Government of Mr. Ahidjo had failed to fulfil the promises he had given the General Assembly during the thirteenth session. The public executions, the outlawing of the Union des populations du Cameroun and the abolition of the freedom of the Press and of political association should be a matter of serious concern to the Committee. The situation had been developing for several years and that was why the Polish delegation at the thirteenth session had supported the proposal that new elections should be conducted in the Territory before it became independent. That proposal had not been adopted, the majority having considered that the resolution based on Mr. Ahidjo's promises would be sufficient. It was now clear that that had been a mistake and the time had come for the General Assembly to adopt measures and recommendations, based on the wishes of the Cameroonian people, for an unconditional political amnesty, the withdrawal of French troops from the Territory and national reconciliation. Events in the Cameroons had been a warning to all the Members of the United Nations who earnestly desired the Trusteeship System to be a success that there was a great danger in permitting the old colonial régime to be replaced by a system in which the co-

lonial Power retained its influence and interests to the detriment of the rights of the indigenous inhabitants.

29. The same process could be observed in other Trust Territories, although the methods might differ. In Tanganyika, Ruanda-Urundi and New Guinea the indigenous population was kept out of political life and deprived of democratic rights and often of basic liberties. His delegation could not accept the contention of the Administering Authorities that the rights and interests of European minorities must be safeguarded because of the allegedly vital role they played in the life of the Territories. The right to universal suffrage and free political expression, either through elections or the establishment of political parties, must be recognized by the Administering Authorities.

30. The report of the Trusteeship Council showed that in Tanganyika the electoral law of 1956 had in effect deprived the great majority of the African population of the right to vote. The situation was even worse in Ruanda-Urundi, where the policy of the Administering Authority aggravated the tension which had recently erupted in an unfortunate inter-tribal struggle. The Committee had not yet been given the full details of the proposed programme of reforms of which it had been apprised by the representative of Belgium at the 947th meeting, but from what little was known it would not appear to meet the recommendations of the Trusteeship Council. The Territory was still ruled by the colonial Act of 21 August 1925, though times had changed in Africa and elsewhere.

31. The recommendations of the Trusteeship Council were based largely on the findings of the visiting missions. In that connexion, he recalled that at the thirteenth session the Polish delegation had drawn the Committee's attention to the fact that one of the permanent members of the Trusteeship Council was systematically excluded when the composition of visiting missions was being determined. Again during the present year the representatives of the USSR had not been included in any of the three visiting missions sent out by the Trusteeship Council. The majority of delegations would undoubtedly agree that the USSR was second to none in its efforts to promote the functioning of the International Trusteeship System in the interests of the inhabitants of the Trust Territories and it was to be hoped that the discriminatory practice so far followed in the composition of visiting missions would be abandoned.

32. With reference to the question of offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Trust Territories, he stated that of the ten fellowships granted by the Polish Government five were already being used and the remaining five had been applied for and would be granted. Poland was glad to contribute in that way to the fulfilment of the needs of dependent territories for trained personnel and hoped that upon their return the people concerned would be able to work for a better future for their countries.

33. Turning to economic problems, he said that all the Trust Territories had been used for decades as sources of cheap raw materials for the industries of the imperialists and as markets for their products. Obviously, the period of trusteeship should be used to remedy that unfavourable situation. That could be done by securing for the future Government of a Territory full freedom to dispose of its natural resources for the benefit of the people and by laying

the foundation of industrial development based on local raw materials. The Administering Authorities should not therefore force upon the Territories before the achievement of independence any long-range economic arrangements with foreign countries. His delegation was opposed to the ties which had been established by the members of the European Economic Community with Ruanda-Urundi, Somaliland under Italian administration, Togoland and the Cameroons under French administration. The whole scheme had the air of an extension of colonial dependency in economic matters and had been put into effect regardless of the interests of the indigenous populations, without consulting the United Nations and in violation of the Trusteeship Agreements.

34. The important problem of economic assistance to the newly emerging States had been raised in the course of the debate. That problem certainly merited attention and thorough study; first and foremost there should be consultation of the Governments of the new States in question, which would have to decide what their economic requirements would be and what kind of outside assistance they would be prepared to consider in order to avoid any limitations on their political and economic independence.

35. In conclusion, he would sound a note of optimism. The needs of the still dependent peoples, of newly born States and even of those which already had longer traditions of statehood were vast. The workings of the colonial system, the cold and hot wars and the costs of armed peace had resulted in the majority of human beings living at a minimum standard. If the agreement on the approach to the question of disarmament held good and if the spirit of co-operation that had been observed during the present session continued, huge resources might shortly be available which could be tapped for the benefit of all needy people and countries, and goals which had hitherto seemed unrealistic might prove to be attainable. The people of Poland were proud to be among those who were working to that end.

36. Mr. ORTIZ DE ROZAS (Argentina) observed that until quite recently the relations between large sectors of the international community had developed under the colonial system. The stage of colonialism had been passed and was being swept away by the force of the peoples' demand for self-determination. The United Nations had made an effective contribution to the endeavours of men to find new ways of living together. The establishment of the International Trusteeship System had inaugurated a new stage, the results of which were now taking shape. The provisions of the Charter had enabled new countries to obtain independence in an atmosphere of friendship and co-operation and to join the international community on a footing of sovereign equality. Togoland and the Cameroons under French administration and Somaliland under Italian administration were the first milestones on the road which it was hoped would be followed by other peoples.

37. In that connexion, he must express his delegation's congratulations to the Administering Authorities, which had prepared the way so that the peoples of the Trust Territories should be in a position to assume the responsibilities of self-government at the end of a process of orderly and peaceful development.

38. In certain cases the development of the Trust Territories might have appeared slow or insufficient when compared with the pace of development in other fields. His delegation shared the concern which had been expressed year after year by petitioners from various Territories, but it felt, nevertheless, that undue haste in terminating a trusteeship might lead to dangerous situations which might undermine the very foundations of the Trusteeship System and the political stability of the new State. Over and above the vigilance of its Members, the United Nations had at its disposal the necessary legal instruments to ensure that the confidence of the people was not betrayed and that the final goal of independence would be reached as appropriate to the particular circumstances of each Territory. The United Nations would thus have fulfilled its duty of ensuring that great political and social changes took place in an atmosphere of calm and mutual respect between the parties. Argentina hoped that as the Trust Territories became Members of the United Nations they would, while following an independent course, maintain relations of friendship and co-operation with the former Administering Authorities. It would be deplorable if the newly independent countries, instead of giving evidence of strength and optimism in building a better future, were to feed the flames of futile resentment which would make no contribution to the relaxation of international tension. In that respect they should follow the example of the American republics which, once they had gained the struggle for independence, had felt only friendship and gratitude for Spain.

39. His delegation had heard with much interest the suggestion made at the 940th meeting by the delegation of Haiti concerning economic assistance to former Trust Territories which had obtained independence. It had noted with satisfaction that some of the Powers which possessed the greatest resources had promised assistance to certain Territories. The initiative taken by Haiti deserved unanimous support, so that the United Nations could put the necessary machinery into operation.

40. He would not go into a detailed analysis of the situation in each of the Trust Territories but would

express his delegation's satisfaction at the progress made in Western Samoa, New Guinea, Ruanda-Urundi, Tanganyika and Nauru. He hoped that the Administering Authorities would continue to exert their efforts to enable the peoples of Africa to achieve self-government. To fulfil the provisions of the Charter had not always been easy and any measure designed to lead to the termination of the Trusteeship Agreements in the shortest possible time should be welcomed by the General Assembly.

41. With reference to the question of Somaliland under Italian administration, he recalled that ten years earlier, when the question of the future of the Italian colonies had been under discussion, the Argentine delegation had been among those which had urged that Somaliland should be placed under Italian administration. That proposal had finally been adopted, subject to a unique condition that the Territory should be prepared for independence within ten years. Italy had not only performed that task but had informed the Committee at its 944th meeting of the desire of the Somali Government, which it endorsed, that the Trusteeship Agreement should be terminated at an earlier date. His delegation had heard that announcement with great satisfaction. It was a testimony to the joint work done by the Administering Authority and the Somali people and to the results that could be achieved under the Trusteeship System when there was mutual comprehension and the will to reach a successful conclusion. There were still certain matters to be settled in Somaliland in order to complete the transfer of powers, but if the necessary steps were taken before December 1960 the Argentine delegation considered that the General Assembly should comply with the request of the Somali Government that the Territory might attain independence at an earlier date. That would be an expression of the Assembly's recognition of the efforts of the people and Government of Somaliland and the effective and disinterested work done by the Administering Authority. His delegation would warmly support such a proposal and hoped that it would receive the unanimous vote of the Committee.

The meeting rose at 12.50 p.m.