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Chairman: Mr. Frederick H. BOLAND (Ireland).

Requests for hearings (continued)

REQUESTS CONCERNING AGENDA ITEM 13 (REPORT OF THE TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL) (A/C.4/377/ADD.3) (continued)

1. The CHAIRMAN recalled that at the previous meeting the Committee had been informed that the names of the two petitioners from the Union nationale des étudiants camerunais would be communicated when available. A telegram had now been received from that organization to the effect that its two representatives would be Mr. Jean Ngounga and Mr. Dookingue.
2. A telegram had also been received from Mrs. Ouandie of the Union démocratique des femmes camerounaises requesting that discussion of the question of the Cameroons should be postponed until 31 October. He felt, however, that the Committee should proceed with the hearing of the petitioners and leave the question of when to hear Mrs. Ouandie until she arrived.
3. Mr. DOISE (France) said that he understood that at the previous meeting discussion of the whole question had been postponed until 28 October. He saw no reason why that decision should be changed.
4. In reply to a question by Mr. RASGOTRA (India), the CHAIRMAN said that he understood that four petitioners, representing three parties of petitioners, would be available on the following day.
5. Mr. RASGOTRA (India) said that, as some petitioners were already in New York, postponement of a

decision until the following day seemed hardly necessary.

6. The CHAIRMAN reminded the Committee that it had been decided at the previous meeting that, if all the petitioners had not arrived in New York by 28 October, the Committee would then consider whether to hear those already available or to wait for the arrival of all the petitioners before beginning the hearings.

After a brief discussion the Committee agreed that that decision should be maintained.

7. The CHAIRMAN observed that the request for a hearing received from Mr. John Kale had now been circulated (A/C.4/377/Add.3).

8. Mr. CLAEYS BOUUAERT (Belgium) requested that consideration of that question might be postponed until the following day.

It was so agreed.

AGENDA ITEM 39

Question of South West Africa (A/C.4/L.539) (continued):

- (a) Report of the Good Offices Committee on South West Africa (A/3900);
- (b) Report of the Committee on South West Africa (A/3906 and Add.1);
- (c) Study of legal action to ensure the fulfilment of the obligations assumed by the Mandatory Power under the Mandate for South West Africa: resumed consideration of the special report of the Committee on South West Africa (A/3625, A/3906 and Add. 1, A/AC.73/L.10 and 12)

DRAFT REPORT OF THE FOURTH COMMITTEE (A/C.4/L.539)

9. Mr. EILAN (Israel), Rapporteur, presenting his report (A/C.4/L.539), explained that it did not cover sub-item (d) of agenda item 39, which would be dealt with in a supplementary report. Paragraphs 5 to 7 of the report dealt with the requests for hearings. At its 747th meeting, when the Committee had decided to hear the two petitioners, it had accepted a South African proposal to postpone consideration of the matter; that did not appear in the report, for he understood that such proposals were not normally recorded.
10. Mr. ESPINOSA Y PRIETO (Mexico) felt that the fact that the Committee had suspended its meetings for three days was too important a matter to be left out. It should be expressly mentioned in the report that the South African representative had asked for that suspension and that it had been granted by the Committee as a gesture of goodwill.
11. Mr. EILAN (Israel), Rapporteur, suggested that the point might be met by the insertion of the fol-

lowing two sentences at the beginning of paragraph 8: "Following the decision of the Committee to grant the requests for a hearing, the representative of South Africa proposed the adjournment of the debate on South West Africa. That proposal was adopted by 49 votes to none, with 17 abstentions."

12. Mr. BOZOVIC (Yugoslavia) supported the Mexican representative. It was important that it should be made clear that the decision had been taken at the request of the South African representative, as a gesture of goodwill to the Union.

13. Mr. EILAN (Israel), Rapporteur, pointed out that such statements were not normally recorded. He would, however, be prepared to alter his report in that sense if the Committee so desired.

14. Mr. ESPINOSA Y PRIETO (Mexico) recalled that, at the 747th meeting, he had said that, difficult though it was to pass over in silence the controversial statements made by the South African representative, the Committee should remain calm and accede to the request made by that representative for a postponement of the discussion. That had been intended as a gesture of goodwill and it could form the basis for any alteration the Rapporteur might make.

15. Mr. BOZOVIC (Yugoslavia) felt that the opening words of the new text proposed by the Rapporteur might imply that the Committee had accepted the South African representative's argument. In his opinion, those words should be changed, to make it clear that the General Assembly was not responsible for the decision of the South African Government.

16. Mr. ESPINOSA Y PRIETO (Mexico) proposed the wording "willingness was expressed to meet the request of the representative of the Union of South Africa".

17. Mr. EILAN (Israel), Rapporteur, suggested that the phrase proposed by the representative of Mexico might be inserted between the two sentences he had proposed.

18. Mr. BOZOVIC (Yugoslavia) repeated his objection to the opening phrase "Following the decision of the Committee".

19. Mr. EILAN (Israel), Rapporteur, suggested that in that case the new text might read: "At the 747th meeting the representative of the Union of South Africa requested the adjournment of the debate on the question of South West Africa. Willingness was expressed to meet the request of the representative of the Union of South Africa. The Committee agreed ...".

20. Mr. GOMES PEREIRA (Brazil) said that he had no particular objection to the proposed new text but he felt that it was not the usual practice to mention in such a report what might be called an attitude of mind of the Committee. The result of the voting at the 747th meeting was sufficient to indicate that the Committee was showing goodwill.

The Committee agreed to adopt the wording proposed by the Rapporteur.

The draft report (A/C.4/L.539) was adopted, subject to the above amendment and certain drafting corrections.

QUESTION OF A VERBATIM RECORD OF THE DEBATE ON SUB-ITEM (a)

21. Miss BROOKS (Liberia) formally proposed that the rules applied with respect to the Special Political Committee regarding verbatim records should be applied with respect to sub-item (a) of agenda item 39.

22. The CHAIRMAN pointed out that in accordance with rule 121 of the rules of procedure the Liberian proposal should be submitted in writing. Moreover, in order to comply with rule 154, since the proposal would be likely to entail expenditure, it should be sent forward in the form of a resolution by the Committee. He asked the Liberian representative whether she would submit a written proposal.

23. Miss BROOKS (Liberia) replied in the affirmative.

AGENDA ITEM 13

Report of the Trusteeship Council (A/3822) (continued)

GENERAL DEBATE (continued)

24. Mr. DORSINVILLE (Haiti) said that it was usual for the general debate on the report of the Trusteeship Council to be opened by representatives of countries which were not members of the Council. Since, however, the Council's report was a collective piece of work he felt that it might be useful for the members of the Council to make some personal comments. He was especially ready to do so since, during the past three years, he had visited all the African Trust Territories. Moreover, recent developments in those Territories had rendered the report under consideration (A/3822) already somewhat out of date.

25. It was doubtful whether the authors of the Charter had anticipated the rapid evolution of the International Trusteeship System and the achievement of self-government or independence by so many Territories in so short a time. However that might be, it appeared likely that of the seven African Trust Territories, only two—Tanganyika and Ruanda-Urundi—would remain under the Trusteeship System by 1960. Western Samoa, too, was expected to achieve self-government during 1960. Those were highly satisfactory developments, not only because they were in accordance with the objectives of the Charter but also because they had taken place more rapidly than had been foreseen and, generally speaking, had been accompanied by a minimum of conflict, violence and suffering.

26. He did not believe, as some did, that independence had little value without full economic and social development. In his opinion, on the contrary, political development was a necessary prerequisite for economic and social development. That did not, of course, mean that the former Trust Territories should be left to sink or swim as soon as they became independent. He believed and hoped that close economic and cultural relations between ex-Administering Authorities and the Territories which had been under their guardianship would continue and would enable the former Trust Territories to develop their economies and raise their level of living. Furthermore, the new States would take their place as sovereign entities in the technical, economic and social assistance programmes, whether bilateral, multilateral or international. Lastly, it would

be for the United Nations to study with particular care and attention any requests for assistance from the emancipated Territories.

27. The United Nations should congratulate the Administering Authorities on having so well carried out their task and fulfilled their responsibilities in a liberal and constructive spirit.

28. Nevertheless there were other aspects of the problems of trusteeship which should not be overlooked. The development of the Trust Territories had not taken place in a vacuum; it had been greatly influenced by events in the neighbouring territories. He had stated unhesitatingly that the Trust Territories would owe their independence to the understanding attitude of the Administering Authorities; in certain respects, however, their progress towards independence would take place under the pressure of internal and external events and despite the Administering Authorities. He would not go into details on that subject but would merely mention the strange obstinacy of those Administering Authorities which had refused until the last minute to establish time-tables for political advancement. Present-day circumstances and recent developments would surely convince them that their negative attitude was a mistake.

29. Turning to the Territories under French administration, he pointed out that for a number of years, despite repeated assurances by the French delegation, there had been uncertainty concerning the exact position of Togoland and the Cameroons in relation to the French Republic and the French Union. That uncertainty had now been dispelled; both Territories had opted for independence. Togoland would achieve independence in 1960 and a new statute for the Cameroons was at present being examined by the Cameroonian Legislative Assembly. It had recently been stated in the Press that the Cameroons might be granted independence by 1 January 1960; no doubt the French delegation would furnish further information on that subject. The new French Constitution had helped to clarify the legal situation of the Trust Territories. Togoland and the Cameroons had not taken part in the referendum of 28 September 1958. The question of the inclusion of those Territories in the French Republic or the French Community had not therefore arisen. The only stipulation of the French Constitution which might be relevant at the termination of the trusteeship was that relating to the Community, which, since it concerned the association of free sovereign States, could give rise to no objections on the part of the United Nations.

30. It was interesting to note that by 1960 France would probably no longer be an Administering Authority, although, as a permanent member of the Security Council, it would remain a member of the Trusteeship Council. That was yet another situation that had not been foreseen by the authors of the Charter.

31. The extremist agitation in the Cameroons under French administration seemed happily to be decreasing. His delegation had sincerely deplored the acts of violence which had occurred there and, whatever the petitioners who had been granted hearings might say, the Committee would do well to reserve its opinion until it had read the report to be submitted by the United Nations Visiting Mission to Trust Territories in West Africa, 1958. His delegation welcomed the

information that the Cameroonian Government was taking steps to achieve pacification which were apparently bearing fruit. The recent death of Mr. Um Nyobé, the leader of the Union des populations du Cameroun (UPC), had closed a chapter in the history of the Cameroons, and the Cameroonian Government apparently intended to take advantage of that fact to intensify its efforts in the direction of reconciliation and appeasement. Moreover, a number of members of the UPC had recently emerged from the maquis and given themselves up to the authorities.

32. The Visiting Mission now on its way to visit the two Territories of the Cameroons was to include, in its report on the Cameroons under British administration, its views on the method of consultation which should be adopted when the time came for the people of that Territory to express their wishes concerning their future. There again changes had taken place since the Trusteeship Council had adopted resolution 1907 (XXII) setting forth the Mission's terms of reference. During the debate several members of the Trusteeship Council had pointed out that when the plebiscite in the British Trust Territory was organized the problem of the unification of the two Cameroons should not be lost sight of. At that time it had seemed that the problem would arise only in connexion with the achievement of independence by Nigeria in 1960 and that the Cameroons under French administration, for which future plans had not yet been defined, was not concerned. If, therefore, the people of the Cameroons under British administration did not wish the trusteeship to be terminated by an association with independent Nigeria, there would still have been time to consult them regarding a possible association with the Cameroons under French administration. The situation, however, was no longer the same; the fact that the Cameroons under French administration might achieve independence by January 1960, before Nigeria, and that its Government, with the support of all political parties, officially favoured unification of the two Cameroons, raised a number of delicate questions regarding the organization of the plebiscite in the British zone.

33. With regard to Somaliland under Italian administration, he would not touch on the question of the frontier with Ethiopia, since it was the subject of a separate item of the agenda. Remarkable progress had been made in transferring political and administrative responsibility to Somalis. Great strides had been made in seven years and he had been favourably impressed by the intelligence, competence and devotion to duty of the Somalis who now held high public office. The programme of constitutional reforms seemed to have been somewhat delayed but no doubt a plan for the transfer of all governmental functions to an independent and regularly constituted Somali Government would be laid before the Trusteeship Council in June 1959. Certain aspects of the draft electoral law had caused him some uneasiness but he was convinced that the difficulties arising from that problem would shortly be settled.

34. The Trusteeship Council had examined the question of the financing of Somaliland's economic development and certain States Members of the United Nations had already offered to give technical and financial assistance to Somaliland after it had achieved independence. Somaliland would also be able to benefit from the

United Nations Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance or from the Special Fund which had just been established. Some machinery should be set up for the administration and co-ordination of all external assistance received by the Territory after 1960 and in that connexion the United Nations could be of great assistance on the basis of its previous experience.

35. Although events were moving slowly in Ruanda-Urundi, some evolution was nevertheless discernible. The greatest problem in that Territory was the rate of population increase. Despite the admirable achievements of the Belgian Administration, the future of the Territory gave cause for anxiety. In the political field, the disaccord between the majority of the population, the Bahutu, and the Batutsi aristocracy continued. The Belgian Administration had not yet laid down a long-term political programme for the Territory, as had been done for the other Trust Territories in Africa. He understood, however, that the whole subject of Belgian colonial policy was being reconsidered and that a programme for the future might be drawn up. The fact that the Belgian Ministry of the Colonies was now known as the Ministry of the Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi might be interpreted as a good omen. Moreover, the new Minister of the Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi was a former Governor-General of the Belgian Congo and a former Governor of Ruanda-Urundi; he was thus well acquainted with the problems of Ruanda-Urundi.

36. Tanganyika was the largest, the most thickly populated and perhaps the most difficult Trust Territory in Africa. There again the situation had changed since the visit of the United Nations Visiting Mission to Trust Territories in East Africa in 1957 and the examination of conditions in the Territory by the Trusteeship Council in 1958. The Visiting Mission had noted the strong opposition among Africans to the proposed voting system for the elections to the Legislative Council to be held in 1958 and 1959 (T/1345, para. 68). The events which had taken place late in 1957, the growing intransigence of the Administration concerning the Tanganyika African National Union (TANU) and the resignation of Mr. Nyerere from the Legislative Council had all appeared to augur serious difficulties in the Territory. On the other hand, there was the ascendancy gained by TANU over the African masses in the Territory, the rising tide of nationalism and the constructive and moderate character of the leader of that party. That moderation had had its reward; the elections in five provinces in September had given TANU the victory and the opposition party, the United Tanganyika Party, seemed to have collapsed. Furthermore, the Government of Tanganyika had decided to hold the elections in the other provinces in February instead of September 1959. Hence, after February 1959 all the unofficial members of the Legislative Council would be elected and not appointed, and the committee of the Legislative Council that would study constitutional development would thus be able to meet seven months earlier than had been anticipated. He hoped that the result of its work would be the abolition of the tripartite voting system and the adoption of universal adult suffrage without restrictions or racial conditions. He felt bound to express his disappointment at the obstinate determination of the Government of Tanganyika in imposing, if only for a short time, an electoral system which had been condemned by the

great majority of Africans and by a number of non-Africans.

37. The Tanganyika African National Union, which had asked for a twelve-year time-table for the achievement of independence, seemed to have abandoned that demand. He hoped that the Administering Authority would take advantage of the existence in Tanganyika of reasonable and moderate nationalist leaders to ensure a smooth and rapid evolution. The situation was, however, urgent and the General Assembly might well recommend that the Trusteeship Council should redouble its vigilance in that connexion.

38. He would not deal with the Trust Territories of the Pacific, since he had no personal knowledge of them. The report of the United Nations Visiting Mission to the Trust Territory of Western Samoa, 1959, would naturally be awaited with great interest.

39. Lastly, he wished to make a few remarks concerning certain functions of the Trusteeship Council.

40. The examination of petitions by the Trusteeship Council and the Standing Committee on Petitions had been no more fruitful than in the past. With a few exceptions, including the reception of petitions by visiting missions and the hearing of petitioners by the Trusteeship Council and the Fourth Committee, it might be said that twelve years of effort in that field had ended in almost complete failure. There was no point now in going into the causes or possible remedies for that state of affairs, since most of the Territories which would be affected would have achieved independence before any changes could be put into effect.

41. The visiting missions, notwithstanding certain criticisms that had been made, remained the most effective instrument of the United Nations. Since henceforward they would be visiting fewer Territories, it might be timely to re-examine the various proposals that had been made with a view to increasing their effectiveness, such as the possibility of giving them clearer terms of reference, of asking them to make more detailed investigations in various specialized fields, and of including experts.

42. The programme of scholarships for students from the Trust Territories still left much to be desired. It had not made the hoped-for contribution to the development of education.

43. He was convinced that, despite its weaknesses, the International Trusteeship System had contributed to the peaceful liquidation of the system of colonialism. He hoped that the members of the Fourth Committee, by their constructive criticism, would enable the Trusteeship Council to complete its task.

44. Mr. MUFTI (United Arab Republic) said that he would deal first with several questions of a general nature discussed in volume I, part I, of the report. In doing so he did not wish to criticize any particular Administering Authority but intended simply to draw attention to certain principles which were valid for them all.

45. The first question concerned the time at which the annual reports prepared by the Administering Authorities were received. According to the table shown at the beginning of chapter II, the annual report on the Cameroons under French administration for 1956 had been received by the Secretary-General more than a year

after the close of that year and less than two weeks before the opening of the session of the Trusteeship Council at which it was to be discussed. The corresponding report on Togoland under French administration had not been received until after the close of that session. In addition, no supplementary statements had been submitted concerning the more important events and developments which had occurred in those Territories in the meantime. Those facts were clearly not in accordance with the rules established for the consideration of annual reports or with the wishes expressed by a large number of delegations. As the submission of reports and their examination by the Trusteeship Council together constituted the very foundation of the international supervision exercised by the United Nations, the General Assembly should consider the matter before the situation became still worse. The Committee on General Procedure which had been set up by the Trusteeship Council to consider the matter had indicated in its report (T/L.265) that at least four weeks should elapse between the receipt of annual reports and the opening of the Trusteeship Council session at which they were to be examined, so that delegations, the Secretariat and the specialized agencies could study them. In that connexion he drew attention also to rule 72, paragraph 2, of the Trusteeship Council's rules of procedure and to Trusteeship Council resolution 997 (XIV). While his delegation did not wish to minimize the praiseworthy efforts of the special representatives of the Administering Authorities, it had difficulty in analysing in the short space of a Trusteeship Council session the information on new developments which those representatives furnished. He suggested that the Trusteeship Council should consider the matter anew at an early session.

46. Another general question which caused his delegation concern was that of the great number of petitions received from the two Trust Territories of the Cameroons, which clearly demonstrated that political unrest in the Cameroons under French administration was increasing and that the measures advocated by the General Assembly and the Trusteeship Council and those adopted by the Administering Authority and the local authorities were either inadequate or inappropriate. That regrettable state of affairs called for redoubled effort on the part of all concerned. Another important conclusion to be drawn from chapter III, dealing with the examination of petitions, was that the experiment of setting up the Committee on Classification of Communications had proved successful.

47. One of the questions to which his delegation attached the greatest importance was that of the attainment of self-government or independence by the Trust Territories. Chapter V of the report disposed of the matter of establishing intermediate target dates and final time-limits for the attainment of those objectives by simply referring to the chapters on each particular Territory. Yet only one of those seven chapters gave precise information on that question and mention of such dates was omitted altogether in the case of the Cameroons under French administration. His delegation thought that a general observation on that question should have been included in chapter V and that it should have been made unmistakably clear that the General Assembly's numerous resolutions on the subject had remained a dead-letter. That was a state of affairs which was likely to discredit the United

Nations in the eyes of the inhabitants of the Trust Territories.

48. With regard to chapter VI, inasmuch as the Committee on Rural Economic Development of the Trust Territories had not previously submitted any conclusions, the fact that it had now prepared reports on two Territories ^{1/} was an important step forward. In the light of the immense task still to be carried out in the other Territories, however, those two reports could be considered only a modest achievement.

49. With regard to the other questions considered by the Council and dealt with in chapter VII, he noted that there seemed to be growing tendency on the part of the Standing Committee on Administrative Unions and the Council itself to concentrate on the practical functioning of administrative unions and their economic and social implications while failing to consider the effect of such unions on the political development of the Trust Territories. In drawing up its conclusions and recommendations concerning the union between Ruanda-Urundi and the Belgian Congo, for example, the Council had limited itself to stating that the present customs arrangements between the two Territories did not make it possible to determine whether the existing customs union was functioning equitably (A/3822, vol. II, p. 39). To his delegation that consideration seemed far less important than such questions as the degree to which the absence of independent institutions in the Trust Territory constituted an obstacle to the realization of the objectives of trusteeship; the extent to which the presence of a contingent of the Belgian Congo Force of Public Order (*Force publique*) in Ruanda-Urundi affected the political independence of the institutions of the Territory; the extent to which the organic provisions establishing the status of the Territory set forth in the Acts of 21 August 1925 were compatible with the clauses of the Trusteeship Agreement and current administrative practices; the extent to which the budgetary separation of Ruanda-Urundi was compatible with the principle of maintaining a customs and financial union with the Belgian Congo; and, finally, the effect of the administrative union on the training of administrators for a future independent Ruanda-Urundi. In the case of New Guinea, as the Standing Committee on Administrative Unions had had nothing to add to its earlier conclusions and recommendations, the Trusteeship Council had simply omitted from its report the usual section relating to the administrative union between that Territory and Papua. His delegation thought that in such cases earlier conclusions and recommendations should be reproduced or at least briefly reviewed so that they should not be forgotten.

50. Moreover, two of the four members of the Standing Committee on Administrative Unions had not been in agreement with the contents and conclusions of the Committee's report on New Guinea (T/L.868), its adoption having been made possible only by the abstention of one of them. That fact was of particular importance in that the two dissenting members represented non-administering Powers and that one of them had expressed the view that the administrative union between New Guinea and Papua was in reality a political union which jeopardized the political development of the Trust Territory. He thought that in future

^{1/} See T/1369 and T/1399.

dissenting opinions expressed by the representatives of two non-administering Powers in the Standing Committee on Administrative Unions should be recorded in the Committee's reports, so that the Trusteeship Council and the General Assembly could be better informed with regard to their views.

51. With regard to section B of chapter VII, he noted that none of the Administering Authorities had yet submitted information regarding the implementation of General Assembly resolution 325 (IV) to the effect that the United Nations flag should be flown side by side with that of the Administering Authority concerned and with the flag of the Territory. He also thought that the development of co-operation between Trust Territories and the various specialized agencies might constitute a particularly effective means of disseminating information on the United Nations.

52. In connexion with section E of chapter VII, he observed that while it was recorded that the Council had decided to postpone consideration of General Assembly resolution 1206 (XII) from its twenty-first to its twenty-second session, there was no indication that that resolution had actually been considered at the latter session.

53. His delegation supported the observations made at the previous meeting by the Chairman of the Sub-Committee on the Questionnaire. Those observations faithfully reflected the present situation and the difficulties encountered by the members of the Sub-Committee.

54. Turning to conditions in the Trust Territories, which were described in volume I, part II, and volume II of the report, he said that his delegation had noted with profound satisfaction the information that at least four Trust Territories were rapidly advancing towards attainment of the objectives of the Trusteeship System. In the case of Somaliland under Italian administration, his delegation would like precise information on the progress achieved in connexion with the three major problems outlined in the report, namely, the demarcation of the frontier with Ethiopia, the holding of general elections for a constituent assembly, and financial assistance from abroad after the Territory became independent. In the case of Togoland under French administration, he thought that the Trusteeship Council and the General Assembly should be informed as soon as possible with regard to the recent conversations between the Togoland leaders and the French authorities and the contemplated modifications of the Statute of the Territory. Western Samoa was still having economic difficulties owing to the fluctuations on the world market of the prices of its two principal export products and it was right that the United Nations should increasingly concern itself with that problem. With regard to the Cameroons under British administration, his delegation considered it of the greatest importance that the Visiting Mission should ascertain what repercussions association with an independent Nigeria might have on the development of the Trust Territory as a self-governing or independent political entity and that it should study the implications of such an association with regard to unification of the two Cameroons, the demand for which was growing ever stronger. The Mission should likewise explore the possibility of organizing simultaneous consultations in the two Territories on the problem of unification.

55. In the Cameroons under French administration three problems in particular should be considered. The first was the re-establishment of normal conditions in the Territory, which would entail *inter alia* a relaxation of police measures, the withdrawal of troops other than those normally stationed there, the free development of political forces and a general amnesty. The second was the development of constitutional reforms leading to genuine self-government or independence in accordance with the preference of the population freely expressed in elections supervised by the United Nations. The third was the question of determining by means of a referendum carried out with all necessary guarantees whether the inhabitants wished to be united with those of the Cameroons under British administration. His delegation thought that the attention of the Visiting Mission should be drawn to those three problems. In that connexion, it was significant that the Visiting Mission's terms of reference allowed it to receive petitions and to conduct special investigations.

56. In the case of Ruanda-Urundi, it would appear from the refusal of the Administering Authority to give priority to the Territory's political development and from its attitude with regard to the fixing of target dates that it intended to continue frustrating the efforts of the General Assembly and the Trusteeship Council to enable that Territory to attain the goals of the Trusteeship System. He drew attention in that connexion to the statement made by the Belgian representative at the eighth special session of the Trusteeship Council (938th meeting) to the effect that the procedure adopted for terminating the trusteeship agreements for the two Togolands should not be regarded as a precedent for the termination of other trusteeship agreements.

57. Although the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands had been classed as a strategic area, his delegation thought it should be stressed that the Trusteeship Council continued to have the right to exercise certain clearly defined functions with regard to that Territory, particularly those relating to petitions, reports and questionnaires, and that the fundamental objectives of the Trusteeship System continued to be applicable to the inhabitants. Those two facts were particularly important in connexion with the cessation of atomic tests. The United Nations Visiting Mission to the Trust Territories of Nauru, New Guinea and the Pacific Islands, 1959, should, therefore, without violating security provisions or infringing the prerogatives of the Security Council, acquaint itself with the effects of such tests on the indigenous population and receive petitions in that connexion.

58. The two major problems with regard to New Guinea, the most neglected of the Trust Territories, were the need for the entire Territory to be brought under the control of the Administering Authority and the need for long-term economic development plans for the Territory as a whole.

59. In the case of Nauru, his delegation did not think that the eventual exhaustion of the phosphate deposits should necessarily entail the removal of the indigenous population, especially since the Administering Authority itself had admitted that the economic possibilities of the Territory had not yet been sufficiently explored. The fact that the population showed a lack of interest in the political situation, which might well have been

caused by the undue emphasis on the possibility of resettlement, was all the more reason to explore and develop other economic resources such as fishing.

60. In Tanganyika the primary task of the Administering Authority should be to encourage harmony among

the diverse racial groups by developing a sense of community of interest in the economic, political and other fields. Recent petitions showed that the racial problem was still acute.

The meeting rose at 1 p.m.