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President: Mr. Mason SEARS
(United States of America).

Present:

The representatives of the following States: Australia, Belgium, Burma, China, France, Guatemala, Haiti, India, Italy, New Zealand, Syria, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

The representatives of the following specialized agencies: International Labour Organisation; United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization; World Health Organization.

Examination of conditions in the Trust Territory of the Cameroons under French administration (*continued*):

- (i) **Annual report of the Administering Authority for 1954 (T/1209, T/1223);**
- (ii) **Petitions circulated under rule 85, paragraph 2, of the rules of procedure of the Trusteeship Council (T/PET.4 and 5/L.7 to 9, T/PET.5/L.32 to 61, T/PET.5/L.63 to 72);**
- (iii) **Report of the United Nations Visiting Mission to the Trust Territories of the Cameroons under British Administration and the Cameroons under French Administration, 1955 (T/1231 and Corr.2)**

[Agenda items 3 (d), 4 and 6 (b)]

At the invitation of the President, Mr. Lefèvre, special representative of the Administering Authority for the Trust Territory of the Cameroons under French administration, took a place at the Council table.

GENERAL DEBATE

1. Mr. GERIG (United States of America) said that, after reviewing conditions in the Cameroons under French administration, the United States delegation had gained the impression that the Territory had made substantial progress in the economic, social and educational fields. It was confident that, within the near future, the Administering Authority would be able to achieve similar progress in the political field; to that end, it should take steps to implement the provisions of the bill on constitutional reform drafted in 1953, amending them where necessary in order to adapt them to existing conditions.

2. His delegation hoped that continued efforts by the Administering Authority to develop the Territory in all fields would help to eliminate the antagonism that had existed between the inhabitants of the North and those of the South since the disturbances of May 1955 and that the Administration's praiseworthy efforts to foster a national consciousness would enable the different races to live in peace and friendship in the Territory, which was situated at the cross-roads of Africa.

3. The Administering Authority deserved to be commended on its efforts to develop local institutions and to prepare the indigenous peoples for self-government or independence. Much progress had apparently been made in the progressive Bamiléké and Bamoun tribal areas; the Administration should be encouraged to increase its efforts to democratize local government institutions in the North, despite the opposition of the population. In that connexion, his delegation looked forward to the institution of the single electoral college announced by the French representative and hoped that the Council of the Republic would soon take action on the bill now before it for the introduction of universal suffrage throughout the Territory.

4. His delegation had noted with satisfaction that progress had been accomplished in almost every phase of economic life. It had noted especially the measures taken by the Administering Authority to acquaint the population with modern methods of cultivation and marketing and to maintain the quality of produce through the work of the African provident societies, the modernization units and the *postes de paysannat*. However, as the United Nations Visiting Mission to the Trust Territories of the Cameroons under British Administration and the Cameroons under French Administration, 1955, had pointed out, the decrease in the world market prices of coffee and cocoa had caused wide-spread hardship in the agricultural areas of the South. To meet that hardship, the Administering Authority might well consider the establishment of a stabilization fund, and make further efforts to diversify crops so far as possible. Realizing the difficulties the Administering Authority was encountering in establishing an effective forest conservation policy, the United States delegation proposed that the Trusteeship Council should once again draw the attention of the inhabitants to the wisdom and necessity of urgent action by the Administration.

5. The Administering Authority was also to be commended on its efforts to raise the standard of living of the population, to promote cotton and rice cultivation, to improve livestock and pasturage, to establish experimental stock-breeding centres, to introduce fish-farming, to develop small industries and the co-operative movement, to build bridges and roads and to improve communications. His delegation hoped that, as a result of the operation of new electrical plants, there would be an increase in the number of secondary industries established throughout the Territory in the near future.

6. In regard to public health, the development of the medical services, the generous subsidies granted by the Administration to hospitals and dispensaries and the activities of the religious missions were to be commended. At the same time, his delegation was concerned about the scarcity of medical supplies.

7. So far as social development was concerned, the advances in housing, the establishment of numerous community centres for teaching domestic science, and the measures taken against the bride-price system should be noted. Continued education of girls was essential to the complete abolition of the bride-price. In addition, the Administering Authority should be urged to continue its campaign to reduce alcoholism, especially in the South, to improve conditions in the prisons and to bring offenders more quickly to trial.

8. Few African Territories could equal the record achieved by the Cameroons under French administration in regard to the percentage of school-age children actually enrolled in schools. The over-all average of school enrolment was 55 per cent, but the figure varied considerably, ranging from 86 per cent in the South to only 6 per cent in parts of the North. Yet the fact that, wherever it went in the North, the Visiting Mission had met with demands for schools was a promising omen; the United States delegation therefore supported the suggestion made by the Visiting Mission in paragraph 308 of its report (T/1231 and Corr.2) that the Council should commend the Administering Authority for its successful educational campaigns in the North and urge it to continue to make every effort to satisfy the keen desire for knowledge by apportioning more funds for schools and teachers in the northern area and by applying regulations regarding school age as flexibly as possible. Lastly, his delegation welcomed the successful efforts of the Administration to adapt education to the local environment, and the notable increase in schools, teachers and pupils, including girls, throughout the Territory.

9. Sir Alan BURNS (United Kingdom), referring to the disturbances of May 1955, said that his delegation understood the profound regret which the Administering Authority must feel over those events. Their effects must have seriously retarded the political progress of the Territory. The local administrators, who were devoted to fostering the progress of the Territory, should be able to feel that the Trusteeship Council was conscious of their sense of disappointment. His delegation was also aware of the difficulties to which the members of the Visiting Mission had been exposed; the Mission's account gave an objective picture which showed with great clarity how easily the peaceful tenor of those relatively under-developed parts of Africa could be seriously disturbed.

10. Notwithstanding the events of May, the Territory as a whole had shown considerable progress, even in the political field; it could, for example, be noted that more than 843,000 Africans electors were registered on the electoral rolls. The increase in the number of rural mixed communes and the fact that three of the principal towns of the Territory had been raised to the status of *communes de plein exercice* were also of much interest. The development of new aluminium, cement and metal furniture industries illustrated the economic progress made and should be noted by the Council, which had so often stressed the need for diversifying the economy of that essentially agricultural Territory. At the same time, the Administering Authority had pursued its efforts to increase agricultural productivity. It deserved congratulation on its system of *postes de paysannats*, which had clearly responded to the wishes of the African population.

11. Referring to the matter of secondary road communications, to which the Visiting Mission had drawn attention in paragraph 230 of its report, he pointed out that, while the local authorities and communes were generally competent to construct roads which were passable even in the rainy season, it was difficult for them to build the permanent bridges which were essential to the maintenance of a good system of communications. He therefore suggested that the Administering Authority should study the possibility of employing qualified specialists to build bridges, leaving it to the local administration to construct and maintain the secondary roads.

12. He was somewhat concerned at the general belief that the old indigenous system of land tenure was a bad one and should be changed. In fact, in those places where the traditional system had been maintained, the inhabitants were assured of the right to cultivate the land. Admittedly, the introduction of permanent crops was a new factor which must be taken into account, but in developing the system of private ownership, the Administering Authority should take care to ensure that the indigenous inhabitants were protected against their own improvidence.

13. In the medical field, attention should be drawn to the excellent work being done by the Mobile Health and Prophylactic Service against malaria, trypanosomiasis, tuberculosis and leprosy.

14. Although educational problems remained serious, the Council would wish to pay a tribute to the Administering Authority on the very considerable progress which had been recorded in the field of education during 1955 and particularly on the setting up of the pilot school at Pitoa, a particularly interesting development. The discussions in the Council had shown that its members attached great importance to progress in education, which was, in the final analysis, the key to stable progress by the Territory towards the final objectives of the Trusteeship System.

15. Finally he thanked the special representative for the full and detailed information he had supplied to the Council in answering the questions put to him.

16. Mr. THORP (New Zealand) said that the report of the Visiting Mission, the French delegation and the one hundred and forty-sixth report of the Standing Committee on Petitions (T/L.634) had provided the Council with a large body of information about the incidents of May 1955 and their aftermath. The Visiting Mission had expressed the opinion that

the measures taken to deal with those incidents could not be regarded as a final solution of the problem; that view was unexceptionable and was fully shared by the Administering Authority itself. In the circumstances, the New Zealand delegation was impressed by the extent of the progress made in 1955, particularly in the development of local government. In the Southern Cameroons, there were now three times as many rural mixed communes as at the end of 1954; in accordance with previously announced plans, three urban mixed communes had been raised to the status of *communes de plein exercice* and eight of the remaining communes had been reorganized so that their municipal councils were elected by a single electoral college, a long step towards the institution of universal suffrage. Finally, it was gratifying to note the creation of the Bureau des communes; it was to be hoped that that agency, whose function was to promote the development of local government institutions, would provide additional training courses for officials of local government bodies, whose responsibilities were constantly increasing.

17. It was encouraging to see that during 1955 the number of registered electors had risen from 630,000 to 840,000 and that the elections of 2 January 1956 had been held without incident; also, that the Administering Authority had not changed its plans to extend the powers of the Territorial Assembly and to establish a government council as soon as the approval of the French Parliament had been obtained. It was to be hoped that the institution of those important reforms would contribute to lessening the tension between the northern and southern parts of the Territory.

18. The report of the Visiting Mission gave a very full picture of the progress accomplished in the economic field, and showed that the second four-year plan was well launched. It was apparent that the interlocking of the work of the modernization units, the *postes de paysannat* and the African provident societies was proving effective. Moreover the part played by the first course of indigenous *moniteurs* trained in 1955 in imparting agricultural techniques must be a source of encouragement to the Territory's agricultural service. He was glad to note that the scheme to train *moniteurs* was to be continued and greatly expanded in 1956.

19. The New Zealand delegation was also interested to note the observations made by the Visiting Mission concerning the recommendations on the use of modern farm machinery adopted by the Council at its fifteenth session (T/1231 and Corr.2, para. 181). Visiting missions which did not hesitate to review the recommendations of the Council in the light of their own experience in the Territories rendered a great service to the Council. The New Zealand delegation was glad that the 1955 Visiting Mission had drawn attention to the existence of such practical factors hindering the rapid introduction of modern machinery as the cost of new machinery, the difficulties of maintenance and the nature of the soil in certain parts of the Territory. The Council would note with satisfaction that the Administering Authority was intensifying its efforts to develop the co-operative movement, to ensure protection for forest reserves and to improve stock-breeding.

20. The development of trade-union activity—there were already 455 unions active in the Cameroons under French administration—and the intended further application to the Territory of the provisions of the

Labour Code, to which the special representative had referred in his opening statement (686th meeting) constituted major developments in the social field. The Council had also long been concerned with the status of Cameroonian women, and it was therefore gratifying to note that the Visiting Mission had felt able to commend the Administering Authority for the measures it had taken, particularly in relation to the problem of the bride-price. The Council realized, of course, that a solution of that difficult problem could not be found overnight, but it did expect that the Administering Authority would continue and intensify its efforts. The Administering Authority had increased its appropriations for public health by 8 per cent; it had established new hospitals, which the Visiting Mission had found to be very well equipped. It had instituted mass health campaigns in which the World Health Organization (WHO) and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) were associated. The Visiting Mission and the special representative had given some figures on that subject. The mobile teams seemed to be as effective in the Cameroons as they were in Togoland under French administration; the New Zealand delegation expressed the hope that the Council would be kept informed of the results of the campaigns they were conducting against malaria, trypanosomiasis, tuberculosis and leprosy.

21. In the field of higher education, it was particularly noteworthy that a change was being considered in the scholarship scheme with the object of ensuring that students took up those studies which were most relevant to the general welfare of the Territory. The results of that experiment would be watched closely by other Administering Authorities, which had to face the same problem; the proposed system might help to create a healthier balance, and it had the backing of the Territorial Assembly. Moreover, it was interesting to note that ninety-five girls were obtaining an advanced education in France. When they had obtained their professional qualifications, those students should have considerable influence in the Territory, especially if they took up professions in those areas in which women had traditionally had a most markedly inferior status. Fifty-eight per cent of the children of school age were attending school. He noted with satisfaction the awakening of interest in education among the peoples of the northern regions; he was glad to learn that the Administration intended to capitalize on that enthusiasm and proposed to concentrate its funds and resources on developing the school system. The New Zealand delegation commended the Administering Authority on the campaigns it had conducted with the aim of making the people of the northern regions aware of the value of education, campaigns which had yielded such good results. The Visiting Mission had noted that a very special effort had been made in the field of technical training. The new industries being established in the Territory provided an outlet for all the skilled workers that could be trained and the Administering Authority was to be congratulated on having set up apprenticeship centres and the Douala technical school.

22. The general impression gained from the Visiting Mission's report was of an increasingly prosperous Territory making good use of its not particularly abundant physical resources and being guided and assisted intelligently by the Administering Authority. There were, however, many problems still to be dealt with. Not the least of them was the disparity of development between the North and South and the

poor relations that existed between their respective populations. That situation had been exacerbated by the activities of certain political parties, now proscribed. The New Zealand delegation had been sorry to learn that the reputation of the United Nations had suffered as a result of the Fourth Committee's decision (471st meeting) to grant a hearing to members of the Union des populations du Cameroun at the tenth session of the General Assembly. The Administering Authority was taking appropriate measures to restore calm to the Territory and he felt certain that those measures would include a campaign to restore confidence among the indigenous inhabitants who had misunderstood the true role of the United Nations.

23. He had not dwelt at any length on the unfortunate incidents of May 1955, because the Council was being invited to consider separately a draft resolution on that specific subject, which appeared in the annex to the report of the Standing Committee on Petitions (T/L.634) as draft resolution I. The New Zealand delegation was prepared to support that draft resolution in its present form.

24. In conclusion, he thanked the special representative for his contribution to the work of the Council.

25. Mr. S. S. LIU (China) thanked the special representative and the representative of France for their invaluable contributions to the work of the Council. He also expressed his appreciation to the Chairman and the members of the 1955 Visiting Mission for the competent manner in which they had discharged their functions. A member of the Chinese delegation had served on the Visiting Mission, and the views expressed in the Mission's report reflected in general those of the Chinese delegation.

26. The Chinese delegation realized the difficult position in which the Mission had been placed *vis-à-vis* certain of the petitioners and it believed that the attitude adopted by the Mission had been entirely correct. He supported the opinion expressed by the Visiting Mission with regard to the excesses committed by the rioters in the disturbances of May 1955 (T/1231 and Corr.2, paras. 128-129) and expressed regret that those incidents should have had the effect of widening the breach between the North and the South of the Territory. The Chinese delegation felt, as did the Visiting Mission, that the Administering Authority had to take strong measures not only to awaken the national conscience but also to increase contacts among all the inhabitants of the Territory and to raise the level of education and the standard of living in the North.

27. The most notable development in the political field had been the growth of municipal institutions. The number of rural communes had increased from seventeen to fifty-eight, and of the thirteen mixed urban communes, three had been given the status of *communes de plein exercice*. The majority of the mixed urban communes were now administered by municipal governments elected by means of a single college. That was a very significant development because it had taken place at the lower level of government and would influence the growth of democratic institutions at higher levels. The Administering Authority had not yet been able to comply with the wishes of the Council regarding the adoption of a single college for elections to the central and territorial organs and the simplification of the electoral roll. In Togoland, under French administration, the situation had been rectified by the Administering Authority, and

it was to be hoped that the matter would be correspondingly dealt with in the Cameroons under French administration. He was glad to hear that a bill now before the French Parliament regarding the single-college system would probably be passed far in advance of the time of the next elections to the Territorial Assembly. Also before the French Parliament was a bill concerning the extension of the powers of the Territorial Assembly. The Chinese delegation hoped that very speedy consideration would be given to the bill and that the Administering Authority would grant powers of a genuinely legislative character to the Territorial Assembly. It also hoped that, in accordance with the wish expressed by the Council at its fifteenth session (A/2933, p. 158), the French Parliament would pass the bill which had been submitted to it on the reorganization of the traditional chiefdoms.

28. Some progress had been made in the separation of judicial and administrative functions. The Administering Authority had affirmed, however, that in that connexion it had encountered difficulties arising from the shortage of staff, and, in addition, the Visiting Mission had drawn attention to the reluctance of law graduates to become magistrates. In the Mission's opinion, the Council should express the hope that such graduates would realize their responsibility and be prepared to serve the judicial branch of the Territory's administration. The Chinese delegation wholeheartedly supported that extremely sensible suggestion.

29. The economic progress reported was noteworthy. The Chinese delegation noted with gratification the Visiting Mission's statement regarding the increasing participation of the indigenous inhabitants in the development of their economic life. It also noted the increasing part which was being played by the modernization units, the *postes de paysannat* and the African provident societies. The Council would no doubt note with satisfaction the efforts which were being made by the Administering Authority to promote the economic welfare of the indigenous inhabitants, and express the hope that those efforts would be intensified and extended by such measures as the increase of forest reserves and reforestation, the construction of more roads and bridges and the creation of stabilization funds to protect the producers of export crops from price fluctuations on the world market. In that connexion, the Chinese delegation was pleased to hear that the Administration had already established a cocoa stabilization fund.

30. In social matters, the Administration was making a consistent effort to improve the status of women. It had not yet achieved any striking results, however, owing to the force of local custom. To bring about the real emancipation of women, the Administration must go to the root of the matter; as the Visiting Mission had pointed out, mere legislation was not enough, and further education and propaganda should be employed to alter the traditional attitudes of the indigenous women.

31. The growth of trade unionism and the increase in the number of trade unions were two developments on which the Administration should be commended. The Chinese delegation also noted with satisfaction that the Administration had accelerated the application of the Labour Code and that the Advisory Labour Commission was playing an increasingly active part.

32. In accordance with the recommendations of the Trusteeship Council, the Administration had conducted inquiries into the standard of living and the cost of

consumer goods. He was glad to learn that although the cost of living was very high in the larger urban centres, especially in the South, the indigenous population on the whole appeared well fed and well clad. While conditions in the North were not perhaps so good, the local diet was, as the Mission had noted, being improved by the development of fishing. According to the Mission, it was necessary to hold down the cost of living in the South, to raise the standard of living in the North and to educate the Africans towards the adoption of a more balanced diet. The Chinese delegation endorsed those recommendations. The Mission had been favourably impressed by the fine work being done in the social service centres, and particularly in infants' homes. The Chinese delegation also noted the increased expenditure on medical services. It noted that the number of Cameroonian students receiving medical and dental education in France was substantial, that new hospitals were under construction, that the four existing main hospitals had been extended and modernized and that the number of dispensaries had increased. The figures given by the special representative showed the scale of the mass campaigns conducted in conjunction with WHO against the prevalent diseases.

33. The Administration was doing a great deal to solve the problem of housing, but the Chinese delegation agreed with the Visiting Mission that a further effort must be made and that increased funds must be allocated for the provision of sanitary dwellings for the indigenous population. He also supported the Mission's suggestions relating to prison reforms (T/1231 and Corr.2, para. 269), and would urge the Administration to give them its consideration.

34. In matters of education, the Administering Authority was to be congratulated on the increase of schools, classes, pupils and teachers, on the expansion of secondary education in the South, the development of technical education, the progress achieved in adult fundamental education and the steady increase in scholarships. The Administration should, however, pay increasing attention to secondary education in the North. The education of girls should be expanded as far as possible, especially in view of the fact that the status of women in the Territory was still inferior. The Administration should also give consideration to a suggestion made by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to the effect that the number of school inspectors should be increased (T/1223, Sec. V, para. 10).

Mr. Lefèvre, special representative of the Administering Authority for the Trust Territory of the Cameroons under French administration, withdrew.

Examination of petitions

[Agenda item 4]

INTERIM REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON COMMUNICATIONS FROM THE CAMEROONS UNDER FRENCH ADMINISTRATION (T/L.647)

The Council took note of the interim report (T/L.647).

REPORTS OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON PETITIONS CONCERNING THE CAMEROONS UNDER FRENCH ADMINISTRATION (T/L.628, T/L.629, T/L.634)

One hundred and forty-fourth report (T/L.628)

35. The PRESIDENT invited the members of the Council to vote on draft resolution I in the annex to

the report of the Standing Committee on Petitions contained in document T/L.628.

36. Mr. BENDRYSHEV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) asked for a vote on the amendment to the draft resolution I presented by his delegation (T/L.628, sec. I, para. 6).

37. The PRESIDENT put the USSR amendment to the vote.

The amendment was rejected by 6 votes to 1, with 6 abstentions.

38. The PRESIDENT invited the members of the Council to vote on the various draft resolutions in the annex to the report.

Draft resolution I was adopted by 12 votes to none, with 1 abstention.

Draft resolution II was adopted by 12 votes to none, with 1 abstention.

Draft resolution III-A was adopted by 8 votes to none, with 6 abstentions.

Draft resolution III-B was adopted by 13 votes to none, with 1 abstention.

Draft resolution IV was adopted by 6 votes to none, with 7 abstentions.

39. Mr. BENDRYSHEV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) asked the President to put to the vote the Soviet Union amendment to draft resolution V (T/L.628, sec. V, para. 7).

40. The PRESIDENT put the USSR amendment to the vote.

The amendment was rejected by 7 votes to 4, with 3 abstentions.

Draft resolution V was adopted by 9 votes to 1, with 3 abstentions.

41. Mr. BENDRYSHEV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) explained that he had voted against draft resolution V because his amendment had not been accepted by the Council.

42. The USSR delegation had submitted an amendment to draft resolution VI (T/L. 628, sec. VI, para. 6) and he requested that it should be put to the vote.

The amendment was rejected by 7 votes to 1, with 6 abstentions.

Draft resolution VI was adopted by 7 votes to none, with 7 abstentions.

Draft resolution VII was adopted by 8 votes to none, with 6 abstentions.

43. Mr. BENDRYSHEV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) asked for a vote on the Soviet Union amendment to draft resolution VIII (T/L.628, sec. VIII, para. 10).

The amendment was rejected by 7 votes to 1, with 6 abstentions.

Draft resolution VIII was adopted by 13 votes to none, with 1 abstention.

The recommendation in paragraph 3 of the introduction to the report was adopted by 7 votes to none, with 6 abstentions.

One hundred and forty-fifth report (T/L.629)

44. The PRESIDENT invited the Council to examine the report of the Standing Committee on Petitions contained in document T/L.629 and to vote on the various draft resolutions in the annex.

Draft resolution I was adopted by 13 votes to none, with 1 abstention.

Draft resolution II was adopted by 13 votes to none, with 1 abstention.

Draft resolution III was adopted by 7 votes to none, with 7 abstentions.

Draft resolution IV was adopted by 10 votes to none, with 3 abstentions.

45. Mr. BENDRYSHEV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) asked for a vote on the Soviet Union amendment to draft resolution V (T/L.629, sec. V, para. 8).

The amendment was rejected by 7 votes to 1, with 6 abstentions.

Draft resolution V was adopted by 10 votes to none, with 4 abstentions.

Draft resolution VI was adopted by 12 votes to none, with 2 abstentions.

46. Mr. BENDRYSHEV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) asked for a vote on the Soviet Union amendment to draft resolution VII (T/L.629, sec. VII, para. 7).

The amendment was rejected by 7 votes to 1, with 6 abstentions.

Draft resolution VII was adopted by 7 votes to 1, with 6 abstentions.

47. Mr. BENDRYSHEV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) explained that he had voted against draft resolution VII because the Council had not accepted the Soviet Union amendment.

Draft resolution VIII was adopted by 7 votes to none, with 7 abstentions.

48. Mr. BENDRYSHEV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) asked for a vote on the Soviet Union amendment to draft resolution IX (T/L.629, sec. IX, para. 8).

The amendment was rejected by 6 votes to 1, with 6 abstentions.

Draft resolution IX was adopted by 13 votes to 1.

Draft resolution X was adopted by 7 votes to none, with 7 abstentions.

49. Mr. BENDRYSHEV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) said that he had abstained during the vote on resolution X because the observations of the Administering Authority concerned only one petitioner, Chief Samuel Ebolla, whereas the petition had been submitted not only by him but also by a whole group of other people. The USSR delegation therefore felt that the petition had not been studied with all the attention that it deserved either in the Standing Committee or in the Council.

Draft resolution XI was adopted by 13 votes to none, with 1 abstention.

Draft resolution XII was adopted unanimously.

The recommendation in paragraph 3 of the introduction to the report was adopted by 7 votes to none, with 6 abstentions.

One hundred and forty-sixth report (T/L.634)

50. The PRESIDENT invited the Council to examine the report of the Standing Committee on Petitions contained in document T/L.634 and to vote on the draft resolutions annexed to it.

51. Mr. BENDRYSHEV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) pointed out that the nine paragraphs quoted in paragraph 8 of the introduction to the report (T/L.634) contained proposals which had been included in the draft resolution in the preliminary report submitted to the Standing Committee on Petitions (T/C.2/

L.215/Add.1) but which the Committee had failed to adopt. He asked that those paragraphs should now be put to the vote.

52. Mr. JAIPAL (India) requested a separate vote on each of the nine paragraphs in question.

The first paragraph was rejected by 6 votes to 1, with 6 abstentions.

The second paragraph was rejected by 7 votes to 6, with 1 abstention.

The third paragraph was rejected by 7 votes to 1, with 6 abstentions.

The fourth paragraph was rejected by 7 votes to 1, with 6 abstentions.

The fifth paragraph was rejected by 7 votes to 4, with 3 abstentions.

The sixth paragraph was rejected by 7 votes to 5, with 2 abstentions.

The seventh paragraph was rejected by 7 votes to 1, with 6 abstentions.

The eighth paragraph was rejected by 8 votes to 1, with 5 abstentions.

The ninth paragraph was rejected by 7 votes to 1, with 6 abstentions.

53. The PRESIDENT put draft resolution I (T/L.634, annex) to the vote.

Draft resolution I was adopted by 12 votes to 1, with 1 abstention.

54. Mr. BENDRYSHEV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) said that he had voted against draft resolution I because the proposals which had been voted upon at his request had not been adopted and the resolution did not reflect the true nature of the incidents, which took the form of repressive measures against the indigenous inhabitants and which were contrary to the provisions of the United Nations Charter and of the Trusteeship Agreement. Moreover, the resolution did not contain recommendations to the Administering Authority to take the necessary measures for the restoration of democratic rights to the indigenous inhabitants of the Territory.

Draft resolution II was adopted by 7 votes to 1, with 6 abstentions.

Draft resolution III was adopted by 7 votes to none, with 7 abstentions.

Draft resolution IV was adopted by 11 votes to none, with 3 abstentions.

Draft resolution V was adopted by 9 votes to none, with 5 abstentions.

Draft resolution VI was adopted by 9 votes to none, with 5 abstentions.

Draft resolution VII was adopted by 10 votes to none, with 4 abstentions.

Draft resolution VIII was adopted by 11 votes to none, with 3 abstentions.

Draft resolution IX was adopted by 11 votes to none, with 3 abstentions.

Draft resolution X was adopted by 11 votes to none, with 3 abstentions.

Draft resolution XI was adopted by 6 votes to none, with 8 abstentions.

Draft resolution XII was adopted by 8 votes to none, with 6 abstentions.

Draft resolution XIII was adopted by 9 votes to none, with 5 abstentions.

Draft resolution XIV was adopted by 8 votes to none, with 5 abstentions.

The recommendation in paragraph 13 of the introduction to the report was adopted by 7 votes to none, with 7 abstentions.

55. Mr. DE CAMARET (France) recalled that draft resolution I covered all the petitions relating to the incidents which had occurred in May 1955. The Administering Authority had submitted observations on all such petitions, except those from the UPC which were sent after 13 July 1955, the date on which that organization and its affiliates had been dissolved. The UPC had therefore ceased to have legal existence. Hence, in the opinion of the Administering Authority, resolution I did not apply, and could not in any way apply, to the petitions sent after the dissolution of the organization.

56. Mr. WALKER (Australia) strongly doubted that petitions from organizations which had been dissolved could be accepted after the date of dissolution. In any case, that could not in any way imply recognition of the existence or status of those organizations. The Australian delegation reserved its position with regard to the dissolved organizations which were included in the list attached to resolution I and on all similar questions which might occur in future.

The meeting rose at 4.10 p.m.