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TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL

Ninth Session

VERBATIM RECORD OF THE THREE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-FIRST MEETING

Held at Flushing Meadow, New York,
on Wednesday, 13 June 1951, at 2 p.m.

President: Sir Alan BURNS (United Kingdom)

Note: The Official Record of this meeting, i.e., the summary record, will appear in provisional mimeographed form under the symbol T/SR.351 and will be subject to representatives' corrections. It will appear in final form in a printed volume.

EXAMINATION OF ANNUAL REPORTS OF ADMINISTERING AUTHORITIES ON THE ADMINISTRATION
OF TRUST TERRITORIES: SOMALILAND UNDER ITALIAN ADMINISTRATION, APRIL 1950-
DECEMBER 1950 (T/902; T/L.170) (continued)

At the invitation of the President, Mr. Fornari, Special Representative
for Somaliland under Italian Administration, took a place at the Council table.

The PRESIDENT: We have with us today the Egyptian representative on the United Nations Advisory Council for the Trust Territory of Somaliland, who has just arrived. I should like to welcome him on behalf of the Council. Is there any member of the Advisory Council who wishes to open the discussion?

Mr. CARPIO (Philippines): As the Philippine representative on the United Nations Advisory Council for the Trust Territory of Somaliland, I welcome this opportunity to sit here with you in friendly discussion and mutual counsel on this most unique experiment in the administration of a dependent people.

The trusteeship administrative set-up on Somaliland under Italian Administration is indeed unique in three main features: namely, one, in providing that the sovereignty of the Territory is vested in its people; two, in providing for a transitory period of ten years of trusteeship administration, at the end of which the Territory is to become an independent sovereign state; and three, in setting up an Advisory Council to aid and advise the Administering Authority in its administration of the Territory.

These features, altogether without precedent in the administration of a dependent people, are so noble yet so pervasive in their possible influence on the administration of all other non-self-governing territories that the whole world is watching with avid interest the evolvement of this new venture in colonial relations.

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For this reason the Philippine delegation is fully alive to the fact that the success or failure of this venture in Somaliland puts at stake the good name of the United Nations, and particularly that of the Trusteeship Council, if not the whole future of the international trusteeship system as a vibrant, living organ in ameliorating conditions in the administration of dependent peoples. It likewise puts at stake the good name of Italy as the Administering Authority, as well as the good names of the various Member States represented in the Advisory Council whose duty it is to aid and advise Italy in the administration of the Territory. Last but not least, it will determine whether the people of Somaliland shall enjoy independent, sovereign existence in the manner and within the time envisaged in the General Assembly resolution and the Trusteeship Agreement.

In these circumstances, it is obvious that we can ill afford to fail in this joint venture. In so saying, the Philippine delegation does not close its eyes to the tremendous odds that must be overcome, as pictured to us the other day by the Special Representative, my esteemed friend Mr. Fornari, whose evident sincerity of purpose and wise policies have convinced me that the administration of the Territory could not have been placed in safer hands. Mr. Fornari has frankly and rightly depicted to us the great difficulties arising as the result of the low cultural level, the political immaturity and backward social structure of the people. He has stressed the depressed economic condition of the Territory which has had the result that the Italian Government has had to defray more than half the territorial budget to the extent of more than four and a quarter million dollars.

My delegation is fully aware of all these difficulties and is deeply sensible to the financial sacrifice which the Administering Authority must endure in order to administer the Territory in the form and manner envisaged in the Trusteeship Agreement. For this reason, my delegation takes the view that the Administrator, Mr. Fornari, and, through him, the Italian Government deserve the highest commendation for all that has so far been done pursuant to the letter and the spirit of the Charter and the Trusteeship Agreement -- the more so since, notwithstanding well known adverse conditions, the Administering Authority nevertheless undertook the trusteeship administration of the Territory at so much financial sacrifice.

In view of all this, and in view of the great difficulties that must be overcome, the common task of preparing a backward people for independent, sovereign existence within a period of ten years is indeed tremendous. But, coming as I do from a country which was the first successful testing ground of trusteeship principle, long

before the birth of the United Nations -- an experiment which culminated in the granting of freedom to the Filipino people, a singular instance in history where the independence of an alien race was granted voluntarily and without the shedding of a single drop of blood -- I firmly believe that the task before us is not an impossible one and that it can and will be fulfilled given the necessary goodwill and earnest effort. But it will tax the combined wisdom and the utmost mutual good faith and unremitting co-operation of all the parties concerned -- the Administering Authority, the inhabitants of the Territory and the various organs of the United Nations -- to bring this task to a successful conclusion.

Consequently, and leaving aside the problems already so ably presented by the Administrator, it is my well considered view that no stone should be left unturned in ensuring an atmosphere of continuous goodwill, mutual understanding and constant collaboration between all the parties concerned in order that efforts now being taken, or which may be taken in the future, effectively to implement the Trusteeship Agreement may not suffer. For this reason I trust that I shall be forgiven if I make the following observations in this connexion.

First, I would refer to the matter of petitions. A great deal of the time of members of the Advisory Council is spent on matters dealing with petitions. From my experience on the spot, there is hardly a day when some petitioners do not come around seeking interviews regarding their petitions. Such interviews take place not only in the offices of the United Nations compound but also in our hotel rooms, and they occur by night as well as by day. The petitioners look to us and, through us, to the United Nations, as some kind of God-sent magicians who can resolve all their troubles immediately after their petitions are received, and if we cannot give them immediate relief they wonder why. They lose faith in us and in the United Nations and go home to fight it out. They little realize, of course, the slow, cumbersome procedure through which petitions must go before any semblance of action is taken on them. Nor do they realize -- when, after one or two years of delay action is finally taken -- what kind of action is indeed taken.

There are three classes of petitions. First, there are those directed or addressed to the United Nations or to the Trusteeship Council. Second, there are those directed or addressed to the Advisory Council or to its members. Third, there are those directed or addressed to the Administering Authority. With regard to the petitions of the first class -- those directed to the United Nations or to the Trusteeship Council -- there can be no question of the exclusive power of jurisdiction of the Trusteeship Council to deal with them in the manner and form provided for in

the Council's rules of procedure. Nevertheless, since the Advisory Council is an agency of the United Nations for the enforcement of the implementation of the principles embodied in the Charter, it would seem desirable that the Trusteeship Council should give some sort of power or authority -- and when I say this I do not mean unofficial authority but official authority -- to the Advisory Council looking towards the satisfactory solution of such petitions, thereby taking advantage of the knowledge and experience of the Advisory Council on the spot. If these petitions are amicably settled by such preliminary intervention on the part of the Advisory Council, as it is expected many would be, this would redound, in my view, to the benefit of all concerned. If they are not settled they can be referred back to the Trusteeship Council for final decision. By this arrangement, as I trust the Council will agree, there is everything to gain and nothing to lose.

Regarding petitions of the second class -- those addressed to the Advisory Council or to its members -- I wonder what authority is envisaged for either the Trusteeship Council or the Advisory Council to exercise. I am not oblivious to the provision of the Charter giving to the Trusteeship Council authority over petitions in Trust Territories, but the Advisory Council is an organ of the United Nations. The members of the Advisory Council are working not for our Governments when we are in Somaliland, but as part and parcel of the United Nations working for the Organization just as any member of the Secretariat. We are given a certain sphere of activity and terms of reference to aid and advise the Administering Authority, quite apart from the power of the Trusteeship Council in supervising the administration of Trust Territories. We have a special function to perform there, and, in my view, the Advisory Council should be given full dignity and freedom of action to enable it to undertake its work in the manner envisaged in the General Assembly resolution. For that reason I feel that, as part and parcel of the power of the Advisory Council to aid and advise the Administering Authority, the Council must or should be given power in regard to this class of petitions directed to the Advisory Council itself or to its members individually.

In my view, by simply taking the preliminary action of officially -- not unofficially -- referring these petitions/^{to} or discussing them with the Administering Authority, a great many of such petitions will be settled amicably. The Administrator of the Territory has time and again expressed to us personally in private and intimate conversations that he would welcome every opportunity for the exchange of views on any matters dealing with the administration of the Territory, and I am quite sure that with the spirit of co-operation that might exist between the Advisory Council and the Administrator a great many of such petitions could be settled without any further action on the part of the Trusteeship Council. For this reason, it is the considered view of my delegation that the Advisory Council should have the power at least to take the preliminary steps to deal with these petitions, referring them, however, to the Trusteeship Council in the event that no satisfactory solution is arrived at. In this manner, many of the petitions that would now clutter up the archives of the Trusteeship Council would be taken off the shoulders of the Trusteeship Council. Surely many of us, human as we all are, if we are willing to put life and blood into the Trusteeship Agreement, would have no objection to taking advantage of the special knowledge and information that the Advisory Council has and to submitting petitions of this kind for its determination and settlement.

Regarding petitions of the third class, those directed to the Administering Authority, it is the view of my delegation that they are an exclusive affair of the Administration, unless perhaps copies thereof are furnished us or the Administration refers them to us, in which case, under our power to aid and advise the Administering Authority, the Advisory Council would then have official power to act on the matter upon consultation with the Administering Authority.

The foregoing procedures will go a long way toward settling expeditiously a great many of the petitions that would otherwise be dependent upon one, two or three years of action by the Trusteeship Council and toward removing many of the sore spots between petitioners and the Administration. Last but not least, this would go a long way in relieving a simmering cauldron of discontent or loss of faith which unfortunately the inhabitants now entertain toward the United Nations. It would seem desirable, therefore, that the Trusteeship Council define its stand on these matters for the guidance of all concerned.

The second matter which I should like to deal with is the matter of two languages of instruction in public schools. At present there are two languages being taught side by side in schools -- Italian and Arabic. It is natural that the Administering Authority would prefer teaching its own language, but knowing how the natives would prefer to learn Arabic, which is the language of the religion but which is spoken only by a very small percentage of the people, the Administration teaches both languages side by side. In view, however, of the present difficulties in having qualified teachers for one or the other or both languages, they having imported Arabic teachers for lack of any teachers in the Territory, and in view of the difficulties involved in preparing texts and books of instruction -- up to now there have been no such textbooks printed -- it would seem a duplication of all the present difficulties -- of time, effort and expense -- to attempt to teach two foreign languages at the same time to a child of tender years, with the further result that, instead of the child learning one language thoroughly or with sufficient proficiency as he should if he were taught only one language, he would learn neither one nor the other proficiently within the short period of ten years of trusteeship administration. If we must accelerate the tempo of educational advancement of the masses within this short term, it is believed that one or the other -- but not both -- should be taught in the primary grades in order to obtain a greater degree of proficiency. It is hard enough to learn one foreign language, but it would be doubly hard to learn two.

The third point is the question of land. One of the greatest preoccupations of the native inhabitants is the question of land. In the many interviews I have had with them -- and I have had plenty of them during the past two or three months that I have been there -- they poured tales of woe of how many of them are being driven from lands which for generations they or their fathers and grandfathers have occupied and cultivated. They fear that unless a definite stop is made to this alleged constant incursion on their landholdings, soon in the future all or most of the cultivable portion of the Territory will be in alien hands. The annual report shows that 40 per cent of the land area of the Territory is uncultivable, 50 per cent is pasture land, and only the remaining 10 per cent is cultivable or cultivated land. Since the economy of the Territory is primarily pastoral and agricultural -- and it has been so for generations -- and since only 10 per cent of the land is cultivable or cultivated, it is understandable that the question of land alienation would be a constant preoccupation of the natives.

If the 10 per cent cultivable or cultivated portion of the Territory could be conserved as a basis for the economy of a future sovereign Somali State, it is believed that it would be amply sufficient to sustain the one and a quarter million inhabitants of the Territory.

For this reason, it is my considered view that a clear-cut enunciation of policy on the question on the part of the Administering Authority and on the part of the Trusteeship Council pursuant to General Assembly resolution 438(V) of 2 December 1950 would go a long way in allaying the fears of the inhabitants. The sooner such enunciation is made the better, for thus it will create an atmosphere of complete understanding, harmony and collaboration in the effective implementation of the Trusteeship Agreement.

I would do less than justice were I not to mention here the valuable contribution which the Italian concessionaires and artisans have made and are bound to continue to make in the economic development of the Territory. In the seven field observation trips which I have had the opportunity to make through different portions of Somaliland during the short period of two months that I have been there, I have been greatly impressed by the fact that practically the whole of the cultivated portion of the Territory is the Italian concessions. The lemon and grapefruit orchards, the banana plantations, the extensive cotton fields and the mango groves I have seen in these plantations are among the best I have ever yet seen anywhere. They are a treat to the eye after many hours of motor drive through miles and miles of arid and barren land. I am inclined to believe that, were it not for the industry and perseverance of these Italian farmers/and artisans there would hardly be any agricultural production worthy of mention in the Territory today.

For this reason, it is my delegation's well-considered view that the Italian farmer and artisan have a definite role to play in the Territory's economic development. That role, however, should be so defined that, while giving full sway to this particular phase of Italian contribution, it shall in no manner be allowed to infringe upon or defeat the basic objectives of trusteeship. An enunciation of policy in this direction on the part of the Administering Authority would thus seem to be in order. In the meantime, it is believed that over and above the provisions of **Article 14** of the Trusteeship Agreement, no alienation of native agricultural land in fee simple to foreigners should be permitted in any manner or any amount until such time as the people can express their sovereign will through an elective legislature.

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Thus the anxieties and grave concern which the people now seem to have on the matter would be greatly relieved, paying the way for continued harmony and co-operation between the Administration and the people.

I should like to deal with a fourth and last point. There is one last matter I shall deal with but with the greatest trepidation. For lack of a more precise term I will call it noticeable trends of Administration. I refer to those series of arbitrary acts allegedly indulged in by some local officials in the field which--although obviously not in line with established policies of the Administration, much less of the distinguished Administrator for whose personal qualities of fairness, sincerity of purpose and statesmanship I entertain the highest respect--nevertheless have constituted perhaps the sorest spot between the people and the Administration and have caused the greatest number of complaints to be lodged not only with the Administrator but also with the members of the advisory Council and now is taking the form of petitions which are flooding the United Nations. The alleged violation of human rights and fundamental freedoms, arbitrary arrests and imprisonments without judicial process, pitting of tribe against tribe or one political party against another in favour of those who would adjectly surrender native rights or the national patrimony to alien hands--all those due allegedly in great measure to the fact that a great many of the Italian officialdom have been the remains of the old regime, some of whom have not as yet fully realized the changed political situation and basic objectives ensuing from the new trusteeship administration--have caused no small amount of concern and an anxiety to my delegation.

I am fully aware of the possibility that some or many of these complaints and petitions may perhaps exaggerate or even misrepresent the facts. I have had the privilege of meeting some of these officials, many of whom believe are as much devoted to duty as any one of us here. It is my view that the mere fact that an official has once served under the previous regime does not necessarily preclude him from serving under the new trusteeship regime. But the fact that so many complaints or petitions come to our attention at all in alarming frequency relative to official acts--which I consider inconsistent with the principles of trusteeship and in violation of human rights and fundamental freedoms--all the more emphasizes, in the view of my delegation, the dire need for the utmost vigilance against such possible unhealthy trends in administration, in order that they should be nipped in the bud wherever and

Administration, in order that they should be nipped in the bud wherever and

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whenever they show their ugly heads. This would thus remove one of the most recurrent sore spots in the relationship between the people and the Administration.

May I be allowed to state that in making these observations my delegation has no other motive than to see to it that the highly delicate task and responsibility entrusted to us by the United Nations through our membership to the Advisory Council be fulfilled in a manner that may reflect glory to the United Nations and ensure the efficacy of the International Trusteeship System as a means of alleviating the conditions of the voiceless millions of dependent people everywhere. As you probably well know, my country has no special interests -- political, economic or otherwise -- to protect in the administration of Somaliland, nor for that matter in any of the other trust territories or other non-self-governing peoples, but it is one of the cardinal points of the foreign policy of my Government that those amongst us who can share the feelings and aspirations of these peoples -- because we, too, at some time or another in our history, have passed through the same experience of political subjection to another -- are in duty bound to express, however vicariously, the hope that this unfortunate but considerable segment of humanity may be given the opportunity to live and let live and enjoy with us the fruits of our modern civilization.

The PRESIDENT: The Council will remember that yesterday there was a suggestion that a working paper, A/AC.33/W.34, should be put before the Council. Is the Advisory Council desirous of placing that paper before the Council?

Mr. de HOLTE CASTELLO (Colombia): I said yesterday that I had no objection to having that paper placed before the Council. That paper contains only statements of fact to which we all agreed.

Mr. FADEL Bey (Egypt): As a matter of fact, we approved the presenting of a report as relating facts which took place in one of the meetings of the Advisory Council. I made some reservations and remarks at the second meeting. I believe now that those have been dealt with and now I have no objection to this document being presented to the Trusteeship Council.

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Mr. Munoz (Argentina) (interpretation from Spanish): At the moment I shall not refer to the statement that has just been made by the representative of the Philippines because I take it that the President has correctly decided that first of all we have to decide on the question of procedure and the distribution of document A/AC.33/W.34, the contents of which were discussed in the Council yesterday. In view of the fact that at least the members of the Advisory Council not only do not oppose the distribution of that document in the Council but, as far as I am able to gather, are in accord in approving the contents of that document, I therefore think we can call that document a majority document of the Advisory Council.

From what we heard from the third member of the Advisory Council, I gather that he does not object to the contents of that document. For reasons expressed yesterday by my delegation, I would ask the President to have those documents distributed to the Council.

Unofficially I have been informed of the fact that there are not sufficient copies of the document available for distribution here without a new reproduction of it. However, that is a matter of detail, and I am sure that the Secretariat will be able to solve that problem according to its possibilities and capacities.

However, repeating what I said yesterday, I formally wish to suggest that the Council have this document distributed to the members.

THE PRESIDENT: To my mind, the proper procedure would be for the Advisory Council to put this paper in as their own document. If they do not wish to do so, it would be competent for any member of the Council to move that the paper should be circulated to the Trusteeship Council for information. May I ask whether the Advisory Council is willing that this document be circulated as their paper?

The members of the Advisory Council agreed to have the paper circulated as its report.

THE PRESIDENT: A majority of the Advisory Council having so decided, the paper can be circulated to the Council for information. The Secretariat will take steps to do so as soon as possible.

We shall proceed with the general discussion.

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Mr. MUNOZ (Argentina) (interpretation from Spanish): I entirely agree with the President except on a matter of detail. I think that the situation has not been clarified sufficiently. After the statements we have heard both today and yesterday from the representatives of Columbia, Egypt and the Philippines, I think I can say that that document is one that is not only not objected to by the members of the Council, but is supported by them. That approval was given either prior to this meeting or at this meeting. That document should therefore in principle be considered a document that has been approved by the Advisory Council and not as a Secretariat document; from this moment it becomes a document of the Advisory Council.

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The PRESIDENT: That point is quite clear. It has been proposed by a majority, at any rate, of the Advisory Council and it will be circulated as their paper.

Mr. CARPIO (Philippines): I just want to make sure that it is fully understood that the document in question was prepared by the Secretariat and at no time was I ever consulted in its preparation. The Advisory Council authorized the Secretariat to prepare a report. Later on when it was presented to us it was disapproved as a report of the Advisory Council. While it is true that I have no objection to its presentation here before you, I would not take any responsibility for the statement of facts because, unfortunately, I was not present at the time most of the facts occurred.

Mr. MUNOZ (Argentina)(interpretation from Spanish): I am sorry that I have to speak again. What has just been stated by the representative of the Philippines is entirely in agreement with what I previously said, namely that he does not object to the expressions of fact and to the contents of the document itself. He has just said that he is not responsible for the document and, of course, he knows better than I what his position is regarding that document. I stated today that he did not object to the conclusions contained in the document. I understand that those conclusions are statements with regard to facts. Therefore, what the representative of the Philippines has just said merely confirms what I had understood previously, and he repeated that he does not object to the conclusions contained in that document.

The PRESIDENT: We shall now have the general discussion on the report.

Prince WAN WAITHAYAKON (Thailand): At this stage I should like to refer to the statement just made by the representative of the Philippines. I reserve the right to intervene again in connexion with the annual report.

The representative of the Philippines made certain suggestions concerning the procedure for considering petitions with the view to giving some power, official or otherwise, to the Advisory Council to deal with petitions, more particularly in the attempt to bring about an amicable settlement. He stated that if the petitions are not settled amicably, they would then be referred to the Trusteeship Council. I shall not go into the details.

The representative of the Philippines placed ^{the} petitions in three categories. I note that, with regard to each category, if the Advisory Council is to be empowered to deal with the petitions in any way it would involve what I call a delegation of the power of the Trusteeship Council. The representative of the Philippines did not use the words "delegation of power", but I should like to call attention to Article 87 of the Charter, which states:

"The General Assembly and, under its authority, the Trusteeship Council, in carrying out their functions, may: ...

"b. accept petitions and examine them in consultation with the Administering Authority."

The establishment of the Advisory Council is, of course, exceptional; that is to say there is an Advisory Council only for the trust territory of Somaliland. It was set up by a General Assembly resolution. The Advisory Council is not in any way under the Trusteeship Council; at any rate, I find no authority to suppose that the Advisory Council is in any way under the Trusteeship Council. The Advisory Council is under the General Assembly because it was set up by a resolution of the General Assembly.

It seems to me that whatever the representative of the Philippines may mean by asking for authority, official or otherwise, for the Advisory Council to deal with petitions with a view to effecting an amicable settlement, the Advisory Council will be accepting petitions although the examination will be confined to the process of endeavouring to bring about an amicable settlement. What does amicable settlement mean? That is a matter of detail into which I shall not go because I am concerned only with the question of competence and authority.

I do not ^{consider} that the Trusteeship Council is competent to delegate power to the Advisory Council. It is different with visiting missions sent by the Trusteeship Council, because a visiting mission is under the Trusteeship Council and has to report to it. The Advisory Council, as I have said, is not obligated to report to the Trusteeship Council and it is not under the authority of the Trusteeship Council. That is why I am anxious to secure for the indigenous population the best facilities possible for the settlement of their petitions. Any expeditious procedure that could be set up would be all for the good. However, in the present instance, I believe that the representative of the Philippines would be in order to submit his suggestion or proposal to the General Assembly. I consider that the General Assembly has that authority

inasmuch as it was the General Assembly that set up the Advisory Council. I do not see how the Trusteeship Council can delegate power in connexion with petitions to the Advisory Council. I have consulted the Charter and the Trusteeship Agreement and I see nothing in those two instruments to warrant the belief that the Trusteeship Council is competent to delegate power to the Advisory Council in the consideration of petitions.

The PRESIDENT: I call upon the representative of Iraq.

Mr. KHALIDY (Iraq): Since my intervention concerns the general observations on the Annual Report, it appears to me desirable that the Council should finish first with the question with which it is now dealing. When that is done, and we begin the debate on the Annual Report, I will then request that I be called upon to speak.

Mr. MUNOZ (Argentina) (interpretation from Spanish): It is exactly because the representative of Thailand began to speak on the question put by the representative of the Philippines concerning petitions that I asked to be placed on the list of speakers, and that is why my colleague, the representative of Iraq, has postponed his statement until later.

I agree in general with the observations made by the representative of Thailand, but I wish to add the following. The representative of the Philippines said that the Advisory Council is a body of the United Nations. The Argentinian delegation is entirely in agreement with that statement, but there is a nuance which must be taken into account. The Advisory Council is an organ of the United Nations, but it is an organ of another organ of the United Nations. As the representative of Thailand said, it is a body created by the General Assembly of the United Nations. With that qualification, we entirely agree.

The representative of Thailand remarked that the representative of the Philippines could present this question to the General Assembly, but there, however, I must say that I do not entirely agree. Following the reason given by the representative of Thailand with regard to the Charter -- and I agree with his interpretation of it -- I feel that the General Assembly could not delegate to the Advisory Council, nor to any other body created by it, functions which, according to the Charter, fall to the General Assembly and to the Trusteeship Council.

Of course, in so far as delegating functions is concerned, there are different aspects. If it is a matter of advising the Trusteeship Council, for example, or advising the General Assembly or the organs of the General Assembly, so far I think we could go. But ~~granting~~ functions which only belong to the General Assembly and to the Trusteeship Council, to examine and accept petitions as the Charter very clearly shows, is a completely different question.

The power or right to accept and examine petitions carries with it another function, and that is the right to recommend to the Administering Authority the necessary measures. That function has only been granted to the General Assembly or to the Trusteeship Council. Even if the General Assembly were to re-examine this question, it could only give the Advisory Council the right to advise the Administering Authority with regard to petitions -- that right has not yet been given to the Advisory Council, according to the Trusteeship Agreement -- or the Advisory Council could be permitted to advise the Trusteeship Council.

The present position, so far as the Argentinian delegation is concerned, is that, according to Article 2 of the Trusteeship Agreement, the Advisory Council has the general right or function to advise the Administering Authority. That function of the Advisory Council is detailed in Articles 8 and 11, which are the most important of the articles in the Agreement. Article 8 covers the relations between the Advisory Council and the Administering Authority and Article 11 covers the relations between the Advisory Council and the Trusteeship Council itself.

The right to accept or examine, or even aid and advise in questions of petitions is not contained in any of these articles. Therefore, I am forced to draw the following conclusions: the main function of the Advisory Committee in fulfillment of the duties laid down in Article 2 of the Trusteeship Agreement and confirmed by the other Articles of the Agreement is to advise the Administering Authority. I would say that it can, not that it must or should. I would say it is a function that depends on circumstances. In this case, it being a matter of advising -- which is not expressly indicated in the Trusteeship Agreement -- it depends on the initiative or desire of the Administering Authority. If the Administering Authority considers that with regard to a petition or a number of petitions the opinion of the Advisory Council would be useful, or that the unofficial or informal help of the Advisory Council would be appropriate, the Administering Authority can, by virtue of Article 2 and the other Articles of the Trusteeship Agreement, turn to the Advisory Council and ask for that help and advice.

Therefore, I should appreciate it if someone could tell me whether this interpretation is in accordance with facts and realities in the Territory of Somaliland. I must say frankly that I am not exactly sure how matters stand in Somaliland. We have never been there, and our knowledge of the Territory has only been gathered through the debates and discussions held here. Those debates and discussions might sometimes have led us along erroneous or, at least, not completely accurate lines. Therefore, I should appreciate it very much if ^{we} could hear the advice or the opinion of Mr. Fornari in regard to this matter and as to whether a modus vivendi has been established along the lines I have just expressed. I should further like to know if it is felt that, if such a procedure were adopted in the future, it would assist in the amicable solution of such problems as the one raised this afternoon by the representative of the Philippines.

The PRESIDENT: Several other members of the Council have asked to speak. Perhaps the Special Representative would like to hear their opinions before answering the questions of the representative of Argentina.

Mr. MUNOZ (Argentina)(interpretation from Spanish): My question was not an immediate one. I am quite willing to wait until we have heard the remarks of the other representatives. Mine was not a question that was raised along the normal lines of questions asked of a special representative when we are considering an annual report. More than anything else, it was a matter of thinking aloud and a question of clarification.

Mr. CARPIO (Philippines): In my view, neither the Trusteeship Council nor the Advisory Council can itself determine the final interpretation of the respective functions or relationships because, while the Trusteeship Council was created as an organ of the United Nations by virtue of the provisions of the Charter, the Advisory Council was created by the General Assembly itself. Under its terms of reference, the Advisory Council is to aid and advise the Administering Authority. There are some powers that are necessarily implied in the expressed powers of the Advisory Council. In addition to these implied powers, there are certain incidental powers which are, at the same time, part and parcel of the official duty of the Advisory Council. It is my view that, as an organ of the General Assembly which is to aid and advise the Administering Authority, the Advisory Council becomes to that extent part and parcel of the Administering Authority. Otherwise, the Advisory Council could never aid in a work which has been given exclusively to the Administering Authority. Inasmuch as the Administering Authority has the power to deal with such petitions as are brought to its attention, I feel that, under its authority to aid and advise, the Advisory Council has the same power.

Perhaps it is futile to discuss these fine legal distinctions. I believe that the various organs of the United Nations have been so organized as not to conflict with one another in the exercise of functions which are all directed toward common objectives. They have been so organized and their duties have been so interpreted that, though their powers and functions can be co-ordinated and co-related to the end that they can all lend their best efforts to the implementation of their common objectives, which are set forth in the Charter, they need not conflict.

It was in that spirit that I made my remarks on petitions. I feel that it would be to the great advantage of petitioners, as well as to the Administering Authority and the Trusteeship Council if, ^{through} the intervention of the Advisory Council, a large number of these petitions could be settled. I am confident that they could be settled and settled expeditiously, instead of in the dilatory manner in which they are settled in this Council. Every one of us knows what happens to petitions after they reach the Council. They necessarily have to await the next session of the Council. Even so, there are quite a number of petitions that have been hanging fire for the last year or two without any definite action having been taken on them.

The people in the Trust Territories look to the United Nations as something of a magician, something that can resolve all the problems of trusteeship administration. Quite often, they do not understand the cumbersome procedures through which petitions must go before they are finally settled by this Council. It would be in the interest of the expeditious settlement of these petitions if, taking advantage of the technical knowledge and experience of the Advisory Council for Somaliland, the members of that Council or the Advisory Council itself were to be given the opportunity to refer these petitions to the Administering Authority and, if necessary, to take all steps that would lead to their satisfactory and amicable solution. I can see no reason for objection to that procedure because, after all, the Advisory Council claims no exclusive right to settle those petitions. In the event that a settlement is not reached, I should be willing to see all these petitions referred back to the Trusteeship Council. Therefore, I feel very strongly that, if we are really interested in the expeditious settlement of these petitions -- instead of keeping them pending for months and possibly years -- there can be no valid objection presented to the procedure I have outlined in my observations.

Mr. RYCKMANS (Belgium) (interpretation from French): The Council is entering upon a discussion which certainly can achieve no worthwhile result. I agree entirely with the representative of Thailand that the Council certainly has no power to delegate its power to examine petitions to another body created by another organ of the United Nations. Therefore, we cannot adopt a resolution along the lines suggested by the representative of the Philippines.

I asked to speak because certain allegations and statements have been made with which everyone does not agree. For example, the representative of the Philippines stated that, in his opinion, the Advisory Council was an organ of the United Nations. Those who participated in the discussion of the Trusteeship Agreement will remember that this particular issue arose. It was asked whether the members of the Advisory Council would represent their own countries or the General Assembly. I remember that the representative of the United States very wisely begged us not to engage in that discussion. He said that once we got into that discussion we would never reach agreement on anything. I wonder whether the representative of the Philippines considers himself to be the representative of the General Assembly. Even if he does, however, perhaps the representatives of Colombia or Egypt, or one of them, might consider themselves as representatives of their respective governments to the Government of Italy. That question was never settled.

Another contentious question was mentioned by the representative of Argentina, who said that no organ could infringe upon the powers of the General Assembly and the Trusteeship Council in making recommendations to the Administering Power. There is an Article of the Trusteeship Agreement on this point, but it is not clear. Article 8 of the Trusteeship Agreement says that the Administering Power shall keep the Advisory Council informed on all matters relating to the political, economic, social and educational advancement and so on, and it says that the Advisory Council

"...may make to the Administering Authority such observations and recommendations as it may consider will be conducive to the attainment of the objectives of this Agreement."

The question is whether the Advisory Council has the power to make recommendations to the Administering Authority only on questions with regard to which the Administering Power has informed the said Council, or whether the Advisory Council can spontaneously take up questions and matters, on its own competence, and submit recommendations which it may deem useful to the Administering Authority, on such questions which it has spontaneously raised. It is possible -- and the representative of the Philippines suggested it -- that the Administering Authority, whose duty it is to inform the Advisory Council of all matters, and which has the right to consult the Advisory Council on all questions that they may wish to submit, it is possible that if the Administering Power asks for the advice of the Advisory Council with regard to a petition addressed to the United Nations, the Advisory Council would then evidently have the right to give the Administering Power its advice on such petition.

But we cannot delegate this power. We cannot interpret the Charter in that sense and we have no competence to settle the questions along these lines. Therefore, the discussion here on this matter is entirely otiose. If anybody were to address himself directly to the Advisory Council or to a member thereof, the Advisory Council would have to deliberate on whether any party can address a question to an individual member of the Advisory Council, or whether it is incumbent on every member of the Advisory Council, whenever a matter is submitted to him -- or whatever complaints are submitted -- to say: "Well, I am sorry, but I personally have no competence to speak with you and to receive your complaints. If you wish to bring them before the Advisory Council, you may do so under such and such procedure." Consequently, must the Advisory Council always act as an entity in toto or can the individual members of the Council receive complaints or requests provided they subsequently submit them to the Council as a whole? Or has any member of the Council the right to speak individually on such matters to the Administering Power, officially or unofficially?

All these are questions which the Advisory Council will have to settle on its own. But if anybody addresses himself to the Advisory Council as such, asking for the Council's intervention with the Administering Power, the Advisory Council, under such circumstances, must have an opportunity to discuss the question with the Administering Authority, and that must not be regarded as a petition addressed to the United Nations. The Advisory Council may say:

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We have been seized of a question. It is not a petition under the technical sense of the Charter and under the legal sense attached to the word "petition" under the Charter. Nevertheless, it is a question of which we shall seize the Administering Power.

This is possible. But as regards petitions addressed to the Trusteeship Council or to the United Nations Organization as such, either directly or through the intermediary of the Administering Power, I do not think it is within our powers to delegate to the Advisory Council the right to deal with the question or even to discuss it with the Administering Power.

Mr. LAURENTIE (France) (interpretation from French): I had the impression that the question was not quite as complicated as it appeared during our discussion. On a point of law I entirely agree with the representatives of Thailand and Argentina, it being understood that I prefer the corrections made by the representative of Argentina to the original argument of the representative of Thailand. But I do not think that this is the main point under consideration today. In fact, if it were the main point, then we would never be able to get out of this argument, the implications of which are almost infinite.

There is a question of fact that arises here, and I believe Mr. Carpio was quite right in raising it. There is the following question of fact: Is the Advisory Council empowered to have conversations with the Administering Power as regards petitions that may be forwarded to the Advisory Council? It is obvious that whenever a petition comes before the Advisory Council, directly or indirectly, such petition must be sent, like all others, to the Trusteeship Council. But the Advisory Council should be in a position to be able to discuss the matter with the Administration, so as to be able to obtain a solution of the questions raised in the petition -- unofficially, if necessary or if possible. This was the procedure that was usually followed by the Advisory Council. This was a procedure which was agreed to by the Italian Administration, and once this is done, no question can be raised.

What was Mr. Carpio's objective? It was that as few petitions as possible should have to come before the Trusteeship Council for decision. In the manner which I advocate, very few would have to be settled by the Trusteeship Council, because most of the petitions would have been settled on the spot, in advance, by way of consultations between the Advisory Council and the Administrator of the Territory. Thus, once the Trusteeship Council convened in New York, it would

learn that the questions had been solved and that the petitions could be merely filed for reference because the complaints had been disposed of.

I think this is the solution. If we look at the matter too legally or if we engage in verbal or semantic implications we will never get out of it. Mr. Ryckmans was quite correct in pointing out that there were obscurities in the text which could arouse discussions without end. But if we all reached an understanding on following what has thus far been the constant procedure of the Advisory Council and the Italian Administration, if we reached such an understanding, there would be no problem at all.

I think that the Trusteeship Council must be firm, however, on the following point. As soon as petitions are received in the Territory, they must all immediately be transmitted to the Trusteeship Council. That I think should be understood. But that point notwithstanding, nothing should prevent the solution of the questions raised in the petitions, in the interim, through conversations which can be carried out in a very friendly fashion between the Advisory Council and the Italian Administration.

Prince WAN WATHAYAKON (Thailand): I should like to make a clarification. I would refer to a statement made by the representative of Argentina. Of course he said that Article 87 of the Charter is applicable to all petitions and that even if the representative of the Philippines were to submit his proposal to the General Assembly, he could not see how any delegation of power in regard to petitions could be made.

I quite agree with him if it concerns petitions as such. I did not go into detail. But the representative of the Philippines divided petitions into what he called three categories: one, petitions addressed to the United Nations; two, petitions addressed to the Advisory Council; and three, petitions addressed to the Administering Authority. As regards one and three, petitions addressed to the United Nations and petitions addressed to the Administering Authority, there can be no question that they are what I call petitions proper, and therefore have to be dealt with by the Trusteeship Council. However, as regards the so-called petitions addressed to the Advisory Council, and ^{from} remarks made by the representative of the Philippines, I understood something like what the representative of Belgium explained, that they are really communications.

Some of them could be considered as communications embodying complaints, addressed to the Advisory Council, and they may not have to be classified as petitions proper. From the remarks of the representative of the Philippines, I gather that even now the Advisory Council may get in touch with the Administering Authority on a private or informal basis or, at most, semi-officially -- but, at any rate, not officially.

I have made a note here that what he wanted was to be able officially to refer to the Administering Authority with a view to bringing about an amicable settlement. In other words, the power that the representative of the Philippines desires for the Advisory Council is the power to exercise good offices but he wishes this power to be official and not on an informal basis such as that referred to by the representative of France. It is my understanding that at the present time members of the Advisory Council can get in touch, on an informal basis, with the Administering Authority, and I believe that, in fact, they do so in connexion with what I call communications since, if they were petitions, they would have to come to the Trusteeship Council. I understand that the representative of the Philippines would like to have official recognition of this informal exercise of good offices that has been taking place in the Advisory Council. It was this part of the proposal that I had in mind when I said that if the representative of the Philippines would present such a proposal it should be to the General Assembly but, in any case, not to this Council.

Mr. SAYRE (United States of America): I suspect that we are making this problem far more difficult than it deserves to be. From what I have heard, I believe that the Council is in agreement that the Trusteeship Council cannot divest itself of its power concerning petitions. I believe that is quite clear under Article 87 of the Charter. A petitions power is one of the three most vital powers of the Trusteeship Council and it would certainly not lie within its competence to divest itself of that power by granting it to some body not under its direct control.

Secondly, I have no doubt that representatives will agree that the Advisory Council already has power to aid and advise the Administering Authority, which power has been given to it under article 2 of the Trust Agreement. That being so, the Trusteeship Council cannot regulate this right, cannot empower the Advisory Council to aid or advise or discuss matters with the Administering Authority. That is a power which the Advisory Council already has, which it can do and should exercise without any resolution on the part of the Trusteeship Council. It seems to me rather futile to spin out various legal difficulties and problems. I think that a solution can best be sought along common-sense lines. We are all trying equally to promote the interests of the Somali people and the inhabitants of Somaliland. We all have a common objective and, I think, a common sense determination to reach a solution should not meet with any difficulty.

Last week we appointed an Ad Hoc Committee on Petitions which is dealing with this whole subject. We considered that to be such a vital part of the Council's work that we asked that Committee to consider procedures and to consider also various matters in connexion with petitions. This seems to me to be one of such matters, and I should like to stress that the Ad Hoc Committee on Petitions should be asked to take this problem into consideration and to make such recommendations to the Council as it sees fit with regard to petitions concerning Somaliland.

Mr. PHARAONY (Egypt): Before taking up the question of petitions, I believe that some study ought to be made of the mentality of the people of Somaliland; what they mean by petitions, what we, on our part, mean by petitions, and the prestige of the Advisory Council.

It has always been the practice of the Administering Authority to co-operate with us fully as members of the Advisory Council and to listen to our proposals and our advice. I, as representative of Egypt, to whom the majority of the people address their petitions, can assure the Council that, thanks to the co-operation of the Administering Authority, I have been able to solve amicably many of the problems presented, and I have not felt any need to raise this question of petitions in the Council. If, in the future, we should meet with any difficulty in obtaining from the Administering Authority opportunities for acquiring information which would enable us to give the required advice, then we should come to the Council and complain. But, until now, I must say that the co-operation of the Administering Authority has been most satisfactory in this regard.

People in Somaliland come to me with petitions from morning until night. Sometimes they come at five o'clock in the morning; sometimes, at twelve o'clock at night. They make complaints and they submit requests, and I am obliged to listen to them. They are Moslems and they speak Arabic, and so they come to me, and I must say that the Administering Authority has given me every opportunity of meeting with these people. When I was on tour with the Administrator in Midjertein, after speaking to the people himself, he always asked me to address them in Arabic, which he did not understand. I have had no difficulty whatever with the Administrator in dealing with any requests or petitions submitted by these people. Sometimes they come to talk to me, and sometimes they put their requests or their complaints in writing. It is for me to deal with them.

It would be a great disappointment to them if representatives of the Advisory Council, which has been entrusted with their problems, could not advise or help them. They have confidence in us; and we are able to help them as long as there is co-operation between us and the Administering Authority; and fortunately, this co-operation exists. If, in the future, we encounter any difficulty in that respect, I shall come to the Trusteeship Council to present the problem.

The PRESIDENT: If no other delegation wishes to speak on this question, and unless the Special Representative wishes to speak, I think, having had the views of all the members of the Council wishing to speak on the matter, we might consider it closed. I do not think we have had a very full discussion of the subject, and unless any resolutions are put forward, I think we had better proceed to the general discussion on the report.

Mr. KHALIDY (Iraq): This is the first time that the Italian Government stands before this Council as an Administering Authority, speaking of its charge in Somaliland. It is a welcome friend here, and the good-will of many of us goes out to it in its heavy responsibility. For our part, we derive great satisfaction from the fact that we have been happy to agree in the past to this Italian responsibility, and we have every hope that it will acquit itself in accordance with the Charter and its own undertaking.

We realize that the work in Somaliland is not easy. No work is easy when it is designed to make of an undeveloped country an independent one. Those who put their hearts and good-will into this effort will earn from history and the nation concerned their undying friendship and praise.

The report covers only nine months. It is just the beginning, and we are glad to say that this beginning has been a good one. So far as we are concerned, we have every intention of giving Italy a helpful chance in Somaliland to enable it to discharge its obligations properly.

The report itself is praiseworthy, comprehensive and well presented. The explanations and answers of the Special Representative have been even more helpful to this Council. Mr. Fornari must go back to Somaliland with admiration from this Council for the frank and satisfactory answers he has given us. He has taken the Council into his confidence, and this is a very commendable action on his part.

In the political sphere, we are glad to note that the Administration has, on the whole, consolidated peace and order in the Territory. From the international point of view we note that the Italian Parliament has not yet ratified the Trusteeship Agreement. We feel sure that this, in itself, is not a ^{great} difficulty, and that parliamentary processes may entail some delay. We hope that this ratification will be forthcoming as soon as possible.

The question whether an organic law, or various laws, governing different walks of life in the Territory, should be promulgated, is apparently a matter still under study by the Administration. No doubt this study is welcome news, and the Advisory Council would do well to advise the Administration, after appropriate consideration, as to which of the two should be followed. Equally, the promulgation of various laws would seem to us to be of more immediate necessity, without necessarily excluding the promulgation of an organic law at a future date. This Council will eagerly await, however, the result of such a study, and it would be well advised to recommend to the Administration that a definite stand should be communicated to it in its next report.

The Special Representative has said that the Territory was being governed to a large extent by pre-war Italian legislation and by the British proclamations and orders which were issued during the war, but that time is needed to review all that. We agree with the Special Representative that time is needed for such action, but we would impress upon the Administering Authority that such a review is highly desirable in order that the new status of the Territory and its conditions may run parallel to the Charter and the Trusteeship Agreement. It would not be out of place for the Trusteeship Council to express the hope that such a review will be undertaken as soon as possible.

We understand also that the Administration is working on land tenure legislation. This is very encouraging and we await the result of this commendable action.

I should not end my remarks on the political sphere without a word of commendation to the Administering Authority for establishing a school of public administration. No doubt this school is just beginning and the Special Representative could not, during questioning -- and quite understandably -- be very precise; but the main lines of the school are clear and the method of progress from it to public life, as he explained, is sound. The main object of such an institution should be to train officials for the administration, who will in time become officials of the national government of Somaliland.

In the economic sphere we find that the most important task before the Administering Authority is to try to put the country on a sound and permanent economic basis in order that in the future, but especially when the Territory attains its independence, it should be economically a going concern. This task is no doubt a heavy one, but I feel sure that the Italian Government would not be

discouraged by deficiencies here and there. There is hardly a country, with very few exceptions, which can really be self-sufficient or completely viable economically.

For the above-mentioned purpose, an economic survey of the country is a necessity at the present stage. I say at the present stage, because both the Administering Authority and the country itself have just entered a new regime, and it would be desirable that no haphazard economic undertakings should crystallize so as to hinder, at a later date, an overall sound economic development. Besides, such a general survey, in itself, is necessary to enable the Administration not only to develop desirable fields, but also to lay down a permanent economic policy. We believe that the Trusteeship Council should make a recommendation to that effect.

As an example of the results of a lack of an economic survey, as well as of the under-development of the country in general, we find an unfavourable balance of trade prevailing in the Territory. While this should itself not be looked upon as a disaster, since it happens and exists in many countries, it does show, nevertheless, that a comprehensive study, which should go into the roots of the matter, has now become essential. We are happy to note that the Italian Administration is looking into that study and considering either the increase of exports or the decrease of imports. But we still maintain that this should be part of an overall economic survey of Somaliland, to be undertaken now or as soon as possible. We believe that two important things are called for in the economic field. First, we believe that the Italian Administration would do well to solicit the help of United Nations specialized agencies in the economic development of the country. We are glad to note that this is in the mind of the Administration. It should not be difficult for some specialized agencies to send an exploratory mission to study the problems on the spot. An agency like the Food and Agriculture Organization should be able to do a good deal to help the Administering Authority in its task.

The second desirable thing is the attraction of private enterprise. This is no doubt a complicated matter and has more facets than appear on the surface, one of which is that private capital can only be attracted if it thinks that the returns are encouraging. All in all, however, it should not be difficult for some private capital to help alleviate the economic backwardness of the country. The Special Representative gave an encouraging example in the sugar

factory; he thought that there was some scope for private enterprise. We agree with him on that, and we also agree that the matter should be studied thoroughly. For our part, we have no doubt that there is appreciable scope for the help of private capital.

The Trusteeship Council would be well advised to make a recommendation with regard to the two matters I have just mentioned.

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In the field of education, the need for schools is evident. The difficulty is in getting the necessary teachers. We are certain of the desire of the population to send their sons and daughters to school. We also sympathize

Finally the Administering Authority should be commended for opening a school in mechanical aviation.

In the social field, we find that the Corriere della Somalia is the only newspaper in the country. This in itself is no reflection on the Administration but it is a reflection on the news. It is also unfortunate that the public is so ignorant as not to require more than one newspaper. We think that there is room for the Administration to help here. It would be good if the Council would recommend that the Administration encourage the founding of another newspaper. That may entail the disbursement of some money, a most unfortunate thing in life all the time, but money spent here would be well worth it.

One thing we should like to impress upon the Administering Authority in the social field is the place of women in society. We have no doubt that it agrees with us on this point and that the matter is in its mind. However, everything should be done to alleviate the status of women and to give to women their proper place in the community. Their education should be as important as the education for men.

We hope that the Italian Administration will not labour under the impression, erroneously interpreted and very falsely held in some parts, that there are inherent obstacles in the way of oriental women. There are some but they are not serious except perhaps those sometimes raised by their own husbands.

The Somali women should have every benefit of modern education and progress. We feel that the Council should make a recommendation to that effect.

We commend the Administering Authority for its thought and intention in the founding of a nomadic school. The Special Representative said that it was under study. Such a movable school would be of immeasurable benefit to the people of the Territory. We hope that no time will be lost in founding it.

Equally as important, the care that the Administering Authority has taken in the field of health and hygiene is commendable. This is a field where the more the better is true. We express the hope that the physicians who are expected to arrive and have not been able to do so thus far will soon commence their task in the Territory.

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In the field of education, the need for schools is evident. The difficulty is in getting the necessary teachers. We are certain of the desire of the population to send their sons and daughters to school. We also sympathize

with the Administration in its problem of securing the necessary number of teachers, a difficulty which is not peculiar to Somaliland. The question deserves careful study by the Administration. In this respect, we would suggest the founding of an elementary training college for native teachers, as has been established in other trust territories. We believe that this will go far to solve the question, and the Council is entitled to make a recommendation to that effect.

Questions were posed to the Special Representative on the matter of the language of the Territory. It appears that both the Territorial Council and the Advisory Council were of the opinion that the Arabic language was and should be the prevailing language in the Territory. It is pertinent to note that while the so-called Somali language is not a literary one and cannot in any way serve the requirements of a country above the tribal level -- certainly not a country that is expected to attain its independence in ten years -- the Arabic language is an old one with a great history and literature. This is in addition to the fact that the Arabic language is the language of the Koran and therefore of the Moslem religion and those who profess it. For our part, we are on record on more than one occasion that we have absolutely no vanity or complex in this matter and that we would only like to see adopted the most convenient and acceptable language in the Territory. Whichever language would serve the purposes of the Somali people best should be adopted. It is our private view, however, that Arabic is such a language which would best serve the purposes of the Somali people and we agree with the Administration, the Advisory Council and the Territorial Council in that matter.

That concludes the various fields of activity covered by the report. I cannot close without a good word for the Advisory Council. The United Nations made a good choice in the three members of this Council. We have, in them, three men whose ability and good will are beyond question. The minor differences that may arise in that Council are only a sign of their zeal and enthusiasm to discharge their high task. Their achievement is irreproachable.

We have no doubt that harmony and co-operation between the Advisory Council and the Administering Authority are the key words to the success of the general task before them. For our part, we wish them well in their enterprise.

I conclude with what I have started. The Administering Authority is accounting only for nine months. It is just a beginning. No doubt the Trusteeship Council ^{will} know more when it receives the report of its Visiting Mission. As far as things go now, we believe that the Administering Authority has done a good job. It has our good wishes and good will. We wish them Godspeed.

Mr. RYCKMANS (Belgium) (interpretation from French): Some of the points with which I intended to deal were competently treated in a way which appears to be definitive by the representative of Iraq. Therefore, on these points I shall confine myself to expressing my agreement.

The Trusteeship Council has already expressed its satisfaction to the Administering Authority for the very fact that such a complete report was submitted although the Trusteeship Agreement was concluded only very recently. We should be discreet in our criticism of a system which has been in force for so short a time.

We note that already the policy which the Administering Authority states it is ready to follow, and its manifestations about which we have heard from the Administrator of the Territory, is in full agreement with the spirit of the Trusteeship Agreement. We trust that Italy will continue its administration along the lines of this promising beginning.

The Council should also indicate its satisfaction with the happy co-operation between the Advisory Council and the Administering Authority. It is good that that co-operation has been from the beginning full of good will and confidence on both sides. The Advisory Council might have created difficulties in the Territory but that is not the case. On the contrary the hope manifested by the General Assembly when it created that Council appears to be realized.

The Trusteeship Council will also wish to express its satisfaction with the improvement in the political situation. When Italy resumed the administration of Somaliland, that situation was a very difficult one because a certain number of organizations and political parties had taken a very definite stand against the granting of trusteeship to Italy. It seems that

the situation has improved considerably in this respect. The Administering Authority was certainly well advised to proclaim an amnesty on two occasions: the first time for political infractions committed before the beginning of the Italian administration, and the second time on the occasion of the end of Ramadan for all infractions committed before 20 July 1950. That manifestation of generosity contributed to make the political atmosphere more sound.

We must note with satisfaction that the opposition which certain groups continue to manifest has taken the form of loyal opposition, concerning which the Administrator himself has said that his Government has no objections. Loyal opposition is one of the normal manifestations of political life in independent and democratic countries, and it is fortunate that Somali youth has shown its intention to transform its hostility into such opposition. This is seen from the telegram of 1 May 1951, which is signed by the Somali Youth League, Hisbia Dighil Mirifle and the African Union. They have accepted the commitment to co-operate loyally with the Administration.

The Council will also, I am sure, express its satisfaction at learning of the rapidity with which the Administering Authority has set up the Residency Councils and the Territorial Council, after having carried out a referendum to ascertain the desires of the population.

Of course, the composition of the Councils does not satisfy everyone, but we can hardly expect that it would. However, these Councils have been created and are working, and that is something which the Trusteeship Council should welcome.

The Administration is faced with very complex problems, the main one being the poverty of the country. The Special Representative has told us that considerable investments would be required to ensure the development of the Territory. We should not have any illusions. By the very nature of things this development will be extremely slow. We must realize that even today more than two-thirds of the population live as nomads: less than one-third live in houses -- even in temporary houses. This nomadism is imposed by the very circumstances of nature, and it would probably be impossible to settle all the nomadic population, the more so since a large part of the Territory does not lend itself to any economy other than a nomadic economy.

It is probable that certain investments will never be possible in an independent Somaliland. When it has reached independence Somaliland, as an extremely poor country, will not be in a position to allow itself what are considered absolute necessities in rich, highly-developed countries -- a meteorological system, for instance, the maintenance of light houses on the coasts, a network of airfields, and so on. It is probable that when Somaliland reaches independence external assistance will be required if it is desired that the country should maintain such investments. But in addition to these investments, which go beyond the economic possibilities of the country, there are others which may increase its productivity and which, therefore, are highly desirable. In this respect the Special Representative has told us of his concern in connexion with the difficulties which the Administering Authority has encountered in granting concessions of sufficient length to attract private capital, and it appeared to me that he would like to see the Trusteeship Council adopt a resolution so drafted as to reassure everyone concerning the right of the Administering Authority to grant concessions of normal length.

In this respect the Belgian delegation believes that no doubt can exist as to the right, and even the duty, of the Administering Authority to grant concessions of normal length. According to paragraph 2 of article 3 of the Trusteeship Agreement the Administering Authority has the obligation to promote the economic advancement and self-sufficiency of the inhabitants and, to this end, to regulate the use of natural resources. This imposes upon the Administering Authority the duty of legislating on the use of natural resources. The subject of concessions is covered by the statement in article 7 of the Trusteeship Agreement that the Administering Authority shall have full powers of legislation, administration and jurisdiction, which, of course, includes the right of granting concessions which is possessed by all governments which have full powers of legislation.

Article 8(b) states that the Advisory Council must be consulted on economic and financial development. It is thus provided that the Administering Authority must seek the opinion of the Advisory Council on questions of economic and financial development. In article 14 it is stated, in the second paragraph, that the Administering Authority shall not allow the acquisition by non-indigenous persons or by foreign companies of rights over natural resources in the Territory, save on lease or on the granting of a concession for a period to be determined by the law. Thus it is stated here that perpetual concessions shall not be granted but that concessions may be granted for limited periods, and that legislation should be established to determine the period. This, it seems to me, not only gives the Administering Authority the right but imposes upon it the duty to legislate in the field of the length of concessions.

Again, in article 15(c) it is stated that the Administering Authority shall not discriminate on grounds of nationality against nationals of any Member of the United Nations or its own nationals in matters relating to the grant of concessions for the development of the natural resources of the country, which once more involves the right of granting concessions since it is asked that concessions shall be granted under the same circumstances to nationals of all United Nations Members. It appears to me, therefore, that there is no doubt that the Administering Authority has the full right and even the duty to legislate in the field of concessions after having requested the opinion of the Advisory Council and submitted the question to the Territorial Council.

This applies not only to concessions but also to loans. We have been told about the salt developments, and it is possible that the Government of the Administering Authority considers it advisable to develop these salt deposits as a national enterprise and not as a concession granted to foreign capital. It is clear that if a decision were reached to operate the salt deposits as a national enterprise this could be done only if a loan were obtained, and it would be quite absurd to say that the Administering Authority had not the right to make such a loan to develop a resource in the direct interest of Somaliland. In our view, therefore, this right cannot be challenged.

It might happen in practice, however, that in spite of this right and in spite of the Trusteeship Agreement capital might not feel itself reassured. The other day mention was made of an interpretation -- an individual interpretation which is not authoritative -- given by the representative of a Member of the General Assembly who said that, in his opinion, the Government of the Administering Authority could grant no concession which exceeded the trusteeship period. It is possible that capital -- fearing that such a statement might represent not the individual opinion of a single Member of the General Assembly but a common opinion, and that the future government of an independent Somaliland might avail itself of that interpretation and refer to the fact that it was contradicted -- might hesitate to support a venture.

This is an interpretation of fact. If the Administering Authority found that, in spite of the fact that it had passed appropriate legislation and was offering concessions of reasonable length, for mining development, for instance, no one made an offer to engage in prospecting because people were saying, "No, we have not sufficient safeguard" -- then, and only then, it would be for the Administering Authority, after having obtained the opinion of the Advisory Council and the Territorial Council, to come back to the Trusteeship Council and to ask that other measures be taken.

These measures might take the form of a resolution of the Trusteeship Council. They might take the form of a change in the Trusteeship Agreement which would reaffirm the right of the Administering Authority to grant concessions of such and such a length. That would be for the Administering Authority itself to consider.

There is a last point on which I would like to say a few words. This is the question of the language of instruction. I must say that, in spite of everything, I share certain of the concerns manifested in the Trusteeship Council concerning the value of a referendum by which the population is said to have manifested its desire to receive even elementary education in a language other than its native tongue. The Advisory Council and the Territorial Council agree to advise that education be carried out in Arabic and Italian, and a referendum of the population reached the same conclusion. But we must realize that a referendum carried out in an almost completely illiterate population does not have the same meaning that a referendum has which is carried out in another country. If they are all illiterate, they do not realize the difficulties of giving education, even elementary education, in a foreign language.

It would be possible that if they realized the scope of such a decision -- for example, those who themselves have not decided to learn Italian and Arabic would not have the benefit of advice in health and agricultural matters involved in the programme of the school -- the referendum would not have been the same as when it was taking place in a population which did not realize what education meant in a foreign language.

However, I would like to recall one thing. Reference has been made to the advantages of the development of the Arabic language. Here I would point out to the representatives of Islam and the Arab world that in a case in which for many centuries a Bantu language was under the domination of the Arabs -- I am referring to Zanzibar because there is an Arab dynasty there -- the country was Islamized or Moslemized. There Arabs developed that country with the Swahili language and not the Arab language. They noticed this was the native national language which had to be the means of communication between the dynasty -- that is, the Arab elite -- and the native masses. The Swahili language was used for those purposes, and under these circumstances one cannot consider the question as having been finally settled. I myself am convinced that when scholars will take up the question of giving an adequate alphabet to Somaliland, the Administering Authority in accordance with the principles of pedagogy, would at least have to give elementary

education in the national language. The Special Representative said that Italy had a special responsibility because it had to train people to work in government organs and that therefore an elite had to be trained. In this connexion, I would say that it appears to me that, for a country which is called upon to become independent in nine years, it is almost necessary to develop education -- at least elementary education -- among the masses if you want those masses to play their part in an independent country and not be merely an instrument in the hands of a small elite exclusively trained which would have the monopoly of education.

In conclusion I would like to thank the Special Representative for the ^{and competence} patience with which he replied to the numerous questions which the members of the Council put to him. I would like to associate myself wholeheartedly with the wishes expressed by our Vice-President for the success of the Italian Administration in Somaliland.

The meeting was suspended at 4.05 p.m. and was resumed at 4.30 p.m.

Mr. LAURENTIE (France)(interpretation from French): After reading the excellent report presented by the Italian Administration in Somaliland and after hearing the discussion here, I feel that we might consider two main questions: one, a short-range one and the other a long-range one. The short-range question is the following: we have before us a poor Territory that has suffered particularly because of the war and its consequences. It is obvious that this Territory needs some kind of help. It needs help which must be given generously and aid must be given also in all fields and on all matters.

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Everything that the Italian Administration can do must be considered as necessary to a territory requiring assistance. Since its arrival in the Territory, the Italian Administration has not given the Territory everything it needed because the Territory needed too much. The Italian Administration did give it as much as possible and the Territory was able to feel immediately the benefits of the Administration's presence there.

I believe that this cannot be stressed too emphatically. After all, the United Nations has decided that the Territory is to receive its independence relatively soon. This being so, it is essential that during the transition the needs of the Territory should be filled as quickly as possible.

The Italian Administration has entered this transitional period devotedly and zealously, and the Territory has had the benefit of that.

The second factor -- a more important and grave one, I might say -- concerns the future. Preceding speakers have dealt with this question and I shall not go into detail. It is evident that a territory which is called upon to become independent in a short period of time needs a balanced economy, at least a sufficient economy, and the Territory does not have that today. The Italian Administration has understood this issue very clearly. This has been outlined with candour and precision in the Report. This was outlined to us here with no less candour and precision in the answers given by Ambassador Fornari.

A great deal of work and organization will be required and a great influx of capital will be necessary in order to transform this semi-desert country into one that will be self-supporting and capable of maintaining its own national independent institutions.

With this idea in mind, the French delegation asked the Special Representative a number of questions relating to the development of the future economy of Somaliland. One of our questions was the manner in which foreign aid to the Territory could be co-ordinated and implemented. That would concern Italian Government assistance, ECA assistance and United Nations technical assistance.

Thus far, of course, there has been insufficient time to obtain precise results regarding this matter. When we receive next year's report we shall have a picture of the way in which the various national and international organs of assistance can co-ordinate their efforts to help a certain territory.

However, it already appears that the assistance will be insufficient and that it will be necessary to look forward to additional assistance, the assistance of private capital. This need was pointed up in the Report before us, which states: "It would be vain to nurture illusions as to the success of the enterprise that will be pursued with zeal by the Administering Authority unless a solution is found for what, in our opinion, is the initial and fundamental problem of the Territory. In order to develop within a brief time a country as poor as this one, it is essential to have a considerable influx of capital."

The representatives of Iraq and Belgium have already discussed this point adequately, and I do not wish to go into it now. However, we can ask the Italian Administration once again for more precise indications of the Territory's investment potentialities. These more accurate data can be given to us, I am sure, next year.

This is the field in which the Trusteeship Council as well as the Advisory Council will have to scrutinize the problem with the greatest of care because the destiny of the Territory and the hope of political liberation given to it by the United Nations all depend on a fundamental economic balance which, unfortunately, does not obtain today.

These are the few reflections that I wished to express at this time on the Report. I wish to express our gratitude to Ambassador Fornari for the extraordinary competence with which he has answered our questions. I also wish to extend our gratitude to the Advisory Council, the activities of which during the last few months have been of a consistently high level of performance. From the time the Italian Administration entered Somaliland, the country has felt that an improvement was impending. The main problems that faced the Administration are still there, and we hope that the Administration will be able to give us more precise views of the ways of tackling them. We hope that this will be done when next year's report comes before the Trusteeship Council for its scrutiny.

Mr. LIU (China): According to article 23 of the Draft Agreement, the Trusteeship Agreement for the Territory of Somaliland under Italian Administration "shall enter into force as soon as it is approved by the General Assembly and ratified by Italy." This draft Trusteeship Agreement was adopted

by the General Assembly on 2 December 1950. To date, it has not been ratified by the Italian Parliament.

This is a matter of considerable importance. Without ratification the Trusteeship Agreement cannot enter into force. Without this Trusteeship Agreement the Territory of Somaliland cannot effectively be placed under the International Trusteeship System.

The Trusteeship Council during the last few days has been examining the Report of the Trust Territory of Somaliland under Italian Administration. Under a strict legal interpretation of article 23 of the draft Agreement, this is almost, I may say, a misnomer. The Trusteeship Council has been examining a report of the Trust Territory of Somaliland under the provisional administration of Italy.

Thanks to the announcement of the Special Representative, Ambassador Fornari, we are happy to learn that the ratification of the draft Agreement by the Italian Parliament is forthcoming; it will be a matter of weeks, he said, or a matter of months. This is very gratifying indeed, for it is the considered opinion of my delegation that this provisional aspect of the Italian Administration of Somaliland must be done away with, and, if possible, immediately. It would be extremely unfortunate if any misinterpretation or undue importance were allowed to be attached to this perhaps unavoidable delay of the Italian Parliament in ratifying the draft Agreement.

The transfer of powers for the administration of the Trust Territory from the United Kingdom to Italy took place on 1 April 1950. The period covered by the Report under review ended in December of the same year. That is probably the shortest period of time which so far has been covered by any Report of a Trust Territory. My delegation, therefore, notes with great satisfaction that, with such a little time at its disposal, the Administering Authority has so much to show. In the course of less than a year, the first steps have already been taken towards the development of the foundation for the future independent Somali State. Residency Councils and a Territorial Council have already been established. Municipal councils are contemplated. Two referenda have already taken place, educational programmes are being launched, and a school of political administration has already been established at Mogadiscio for the purpose of training the Somali people to gradually assume administrative functions.

All these are remarkable when we remember that the cultural level of the indigenous population is still extremely low and that the great majority of the people have no understanding of any political system other than the tribal regime under which they have lived since time immemorial. The Administering Authority should therefore be congratulated for the wonderful start it has already made in the administration of the Trust Territory of Somaliland. It is said that a job well started is half done. Unfortunately, I must say that the other half of the job is by no means an easy one. The very limitation of the stipulated ten-year period makes the task stupendous. According to the Trusteeship Agreement, the Territory of Somaliland shall become an independent sovereign state, and this independence shall become effective at the end of ten years of the date of the approval of the Trusteeship Agreement by the General Assembly.

This means that by 2 December 1960, the Administering Authority will hand over the reins of government to the Somali people. From then on, they will go ahead under their own power. The great Italian people did not build Rome in one day; can they build a Mogadiscio in ten years? To ask the question is to answer it. To begin with, the Somalis have to be helped to fight their climate. We are told they usually have two rains a year. Nature was stingy in 1950, when they had only one rain, and drought took roughly half their main foodstuffs.

To increase agricultural production, such important problems as irrigation, farm mechanization and labour shortages will have to be tackled. This is easily a ten year job, to say the least. Then the Somali people are still nomadic or semi-nomadic. They move freely and periodically. They move to grazing lands and water supplies. They are a nice people, but they do not settle down. They have to be helped to sink more wells, to combine herding with cultivation and to improve and conserve grazing lands. In other words, they have to be helped to secure a more stable pattern of settlement before other forms of modern life can be brought into play.

My delegation is of the opinion that the various plans and programmes which have been mapped out for Somaliland by the Administering Authority would be rewarded with greater success if fundamental problems like the climate and the Somali way of life are tackled first. Once the main obstacles to progress are overcome, other features of a welfare society would follow almost as a matter of course.

I have one more observation which my delegation considers important, and that concerns the Somali languages. As we have been vividly told by the Special Representative, the subject of one of the two referenda which took place last year was the choice between Somali and Arabic as the language to be used side by side with Italian. The views of the inhabitants of the Territory and the advice of the United Nations Advisory Council both favoured Arabic. Accordingly, Italian and Arabic are the languages of instruction in the schools, and the Somali language is not employed in written form. With this arrangement, no one can quarrel. In the first place, Article 4 of the Trusteeship Agreement cautions "due regard for Islamic culture and religion." Then, Arabic already is a language in use by the educated elements of the Territory and in coastal trade centres. These are perhaps the main reasons why both the inhabitants, as shown by the referendum, and the United Nations Advisory Council favoured the adoption of Arabic, but, for the sole reason that Somali is the only language spoken by virtually the entire population of the Territory, my delegation believes that for the future development of Somali culture the possibility of the development of a written form of Somali might advantageously be explored.

As a matter of fact, we note with admiration the recommendation of the United Nations Advisory Council on this very matter, namely, that the assistance of UNESCO be sought in the development of a written Somali language. Whether or not it could be done, or whether or not it is a wise thing to do, does not matter. It is important that the Administering Authority should see to it that the door is not closed to this important medium of Somali culture. Intellectual experiments and scientific exploration never hurt.

I cannot close this statement without joining with my colleagues on the Council in expressing the sincere appreciation of my delegation to the Special Representative, Ambassador Fornari, for the splendid way in which he conducted himself throughout the examination of the report on the Trust Territory he so ably represents.

The PRESIDENT: The Special Representative will, of course, have the opportunity^{of speaking}/at the end of the debate, but I understand he wishes to make a short statement now with regard to some questions which were asked during the past few days.

Mr. FORNARI (Special Representative)(interpretation from French): I merely wish to fulfil a promise which I made. It will be remembered that some questions were left in abeyance at the last few meetings of the Trusteeship Council. Some questions were asked by the representative of France, for example, and I promised to answer these questions as soon as I could. Therefore, with the permission of the President, I should like to answer these questions now.

One of the questions left in abeyance concerned the judicial system, and I shall now give the information which I have elicited. Italian magistrates serving in Somaliland are subject to disciplinary rules and enjoy the safeguards and the judicial regulations in force in Italy. All disciplinary measures with regard to such magistrates are taken by the Superior Council of the Magistracy sitting in Rome. Punishment inflicted ranges from a mere warning to dismissal. With regard to the indigenous judges, the Cadis, they are subject to rules similar to those concerning the discipline of other indigenous personnel. Punishment

may be a warning, a reprimand, a reduction of salary up to forty somalos, or dismissal from the service. The Cadis cannot be subject to any penal or disciplinary procedure without the previous authorization of the Administrator. As I have had the honour to point out, a new set of judicial regulations is being studied, and these will cover the autonomous self-discipline of those categories of judicial personnel.

The independence of the judiciary is safeguarded by Article 104 of the Italian Constitution. The independence of Italian and indigenous judges in the exercise of their jurisdiction is also safeguarded by the laws in force, the Italian Codes and the regulations that apply in particular to Somaliland, whereby an intervention on the part of the executive authority in the various phases of the judicial procedure is strictly prohibited.

The second question related to the cotton spinning factory. Here are some of the details I have been able to obtain. The cotton spinning factory will start off with 100 machines. There will be one shift of workers, and production will be 200 tons per year of cotton of the mardouf type. That will meet all Somaliland's needs for the mardouf type of cotton goods. Once an adequate number of indigenous workers have been trained, and we hope that will be toward the end of next year, we expect to have two shifts of workers per day and we expect a production of 400 to 450 tons per year. Then, of course, mericani cotton will also be produced.

The third question related to draft legislation for the protection of labour. The hiring of labour forces in the Territory is entirely free. There are employment offices which help in the appraisal. There is no recruitment of workers except where needs are not covered by the internal labour supply. Consequently, the rights of immigrating labourers form no problem. Any labourer can work wherever he wishes. Labourers move spontaneously, of their own free will, wherever they wish in order to find employment in agricultural or other enterprises. Workers get housing facilities with ease as a general rule. Incidentally, they prefer to leave their wives in their permanent residences in order to safeguard their interests. The Somalian will work for a third person for only a short length of time; Somalians will not usually accept long-term contracts of employment.

There was also a question in regard to half-breeds. The number of Eurafrican children is very small indeed. There is no civil status register, therefore, it is impossible to establish their number accurately, but it is estimated that there are not more than 500 of them. Of these 500, about 100 are in the orphanage mentioned on page 153 of the Report.

I believe that answers all the questions asked by the representative of France.

Mr. KRIDAKON (Thailand): The Thai delegation is glad to take note of the conscientious endeavour of the Administering Authority to fulfil its trust. It wishes to congratulate the Authority for having successfully reorganised the administration of the Territory within so short a time.

The achievement in the political field is striking. It tends to confirm the Thai delegation's belief that democratic principles and practices can be implanted among insufficiently developed people, provided the Administration is determined to foster and guide their development in that direction. Since only nine years remain before the Territory is to be independent, it follows that one of the most important problems that must be solved is how to build up as quickly as possible a strong and efficient indigenous administration.

Since the level of education is very low in the Territory, it is not possible to expect a programme of education, however extensive, to provide a sufficient output of well educated indigenous inhabitants to form the nucleus of an administration within the limited time available. The solution must be sought through the despatch of students for education abroad.

The Thai delegation, therefore, welcomes the decision of the Italian Government to grant eighteen scholarships for higher study in Italy and commends the Authority for its wisdom in establishing the Preparatory Political and Administrative School as a pre-university training institution. But from the information furnished by the Special Representative, it regrets to note that, unlike the primary schools, the programme of study for secondary schools of Somali type will not be the same or as complete as that of the Italian secondary schools. It can be expected that future scholarships for higher study in Italy will normally be granted to those who have completed their secondary education in the Territory, and, surely, such students would be better fitted to pursue higher study in Italy if they have received similar education as students in secondary schools of Italian type.

The Special Representative stated that he would welcome any suggestion concerning the development of the indigenous administration, and this obviously applies to education as well.

Thailand at one time had to solve a similar problem, when the necessity arose for the country to expand and modernise its administration. The experience gained in the field of education therefore may serve as useful guidance. The solution was, of course, to send students for education abroad, while an educational programme was being developed at home.

The despatch of students by Thailand was handled in three phases. In phase I, students were sent to begin their education abroad from the primary school level up to the completion of university course. The average time required for each student to complete the course was from eight to ten years.

In phase II, when primary education at home had been sufficiently developed, it was possible to send students to start at the secondary school level. The average time required for each student was then reduced to about eight years. Phase III began when higher education in Thailand had reached the stage of permitting university graduates to be sent for post graduate work. The average time was thereby reduced to two years or so. This is the phase now reached.

As regards the question of funds, in order to permit the Ministry of Education to devote its entire attention and resources to development of an educational programme, it was the practice for each Ministry to provide in its budget for the education of the students whom it sent out. Later, with the establishment of the Civil Service Commission, each Ministry is allocated a certain number of students to be sent abroad each year, but the funds are now centralised and figure in the budget of the Civil Service Commission.

The system is designed to tune in with the gradual development of an educational programme from the primary up to the higher education level. It provides the country with a limited number of well-educated people long before the educational programme can hope to accomplish this end. It also provides each branch of the Administration with a steady source of supply of well-educated officials trained in the field which it administers.

The Thai delegation feels that the adoption of this system by Somaliland will help to augment the number of well-educated indigenous inhabitants and will, when the time for independence arrives, provide the Administration with a considerable number of competent officials to form the nucleus of the future indigenous Administration.

The Thai delegation therefore recommends its consideration by the Administering Authority. In conclusion, I want to thank the Special Representative for the detailed supplementary information he has been good enough to give to the Trusteeship Council.

Sir Carl BERENDSEN (New Zealand): I wish to express my very warm appreciation of the extremely valuable report presented to us by the Administering Authority. It appears to me to be full and frank, and while giving evidence of many progressive steps, it does not attempt to minimize the very serious problems yet to be faced in achieving the complete independence of the Territory within the very limited period of ten years.

In this report and in the very interesting and useful discussion to which we have been privileged to listen for the last few days, I have read and heard nothing that leads me to doubt my conclusion that the Administering Authority has made an admirable commencement in a most difficult and onerous task. I am most pleasantly and agreeably surprised that in such a short period so much has been done and so much more that will be useful has been attempted. I think the Trusteeship Council should accord a warm measure of praise to the Administering Authority and ^{to} the Advisory Council -- to both and alike -- for the harmonious and effective co-operation that has been established so fully in such a short time and which we can with confidence expect to continue.

I think that we should offer a special note of appreciation to the Special Representative. Ambassador Fornari has impressed me, and I am sure he has impressed every member of the Trusteeship Council, as a man of high ideals, conscious of his Government's and his own responsibilities under the Trusteeship Agreement, and he has also impressed me as a sincere and able administrator with an intimate and personal knowledge of the problems of the Territory and the desire -- an obvious and most commendable desire -- to do his best to secure the objectives of the Trusteeship Agreement.

I wish, however, that the Italian Government had ratified that Agreement, and allowing myself of what our Chinese colleague has said on this matter, there is as yet no Italian trusteeship over what was formerly Italian Somaliland. There is a provisional trusteeship. I remind the representatives of the Italian Government and of the Administering Authority, and my colleagues around this table, that the ratification of the Trusteeship Agreement is an essential step to be taken. On the ratification hangs the whole of the Territory, the authority

of the Administering Authority and, indeed, the whole of the responsibility of the Trusteeship Council. I sincerely trust -- and I was very grateful to receive the assurance -- that the Trusteeship Agreement may be expected to be ratified in a very short period.

The General Assembly, in its wisdom or lack of wisdom, has laid a task upon the Administering Authority and the Trusteeship Council which is incomparably onerous. It has laid it down that full independence must be achieved within ten years. The General Assembly, wittingly or unwittingly, provided for the Somali people and the Administering Authority problems which are unique in the experience of this Council. The Trusteeship Agreement runs for ten years from 2 December 1959 and will -- I can be corrected if I am wrong -- expire on 2 December 1960.

Article 25 of the Trusteeship Agreement provides that the Administering Authority is to submit to the Trusteeship Council, at least eighteen months before this date -- that is, by early June 1959 -- a plan for the orderly transfer of all the functions of government to a duly constituted independent Government of the Territory. That is the task of the Administering Authority; that is the task of the Trusteeship Council, and it is a most difficult task.

I am not saying anything new. I tried to say the same thing when the matter was considered at the General Assembly. I think that ten years in a matter such as this is but a moment. There is no shortcut to national security. If there were, the objective of this body would disappear. There is no easy way to adult statehood. But the duty lies with us and we must carry it out. That was the intention of the General Assembly; that is what we must do; that is what the Administering Authority must aim at and what it obviously is aiming at.

But I am bound to say that in this respect the situation in the Territory, as revealed in the report and in the discussion, fills me with very considerable misgiving and apprehension. How, in ten years, is this primitive territory, peopled substantially by nomadic tribes, almost completely lacking in political education, political experience and cohesion, with the most limited economic resources and no fund of administrative talent or experience, how is such a community to be turned so soon into the complex organization of a modern state? How, for example, is it to look to its security in matters of defence? How is it to solve the pressing problems which appal all of us in complicated experienced States, pressing problems of a political, economic, social and administrative nature, all of which are enormous? No one knows this better than the Italian Government, which has something like a half-century's experience in this very

Territory in the past without being able to achieve anything very substantial in the way of political progress. Yet the Administering Authority must make this attempt and must succeed. Ten years is the limit. It is nine and a half or nine and a fraction now. The Advisory Council and we as members of the Trusteeship Council must try and assist to the very best of our abilities.

Now, it seems clear that developments in every field must be accelerated to the very maximum. In the political field, clearly, as early a start as possible must be made in the direction of holding elections of members to the Territorial Councils and the subsidiary regional and local bodies. This, of course, as we all know, involves the most intractable problems, such as the stabilization of nomadic tribes and villages. How are you going to do that in ten years? There are problems bound up with ^{the} economic situation on the level of general education, the taking of a census, the gradual supersession of the tribal chief system by something more directly and democratically allied to the wishes of the people, the encouragement and development of political parties and political discussion, and the increasing allocation of responsibility for various and diverse community matters to Somali representative institutions.

Here I must pause for one moment to make a passing reference to the language problem. We all realize the difficulty of that problem; we face it time and time again, and it is particularly difficult in this case. I agree, I think, with nearly everything that has been said, both pro and con, on this matter. Obviously, if it could be so, Somali would be the language. It is the language which is most common to the whole of the population, and to the extent that we bring the population into the ranks, to that extent we will succeed. To the extent that we fail to bring them in, to that extent we will not succeed. But the absence of a written alphabet and the ever-pressing limitation of the ten-year period does present quite a unique problem. I would not venture to disagree with the conclusions of the Administering Authority, the Advisory Council and the Territorial Council, although I wish it were possible to have come to some other conclusion -- and perhaps it does not matter very much because in ten years' time the new Somali State will be able to decide what language it wishes to use itself. Modern States cannot be run without adequate administrative cadres and we should welcome the establishment of this proposed -- this actual -- political administrative school.

I had the opportunity to address myself to this question very briefly a few days ago and I do not intend to repeat what I said then, but, clearly, higher administrative officials -- and there I agree completely -- cannot function effectively without the intelligent co-operation of all ranks

in the chain of administrative command -- or, indeed, without the intelligent co-operation of the whole body of the administrative people -- and to attempt to set up an elite over an ignorant community involves a very grave risk of something equivalent to totalitarianism. If orders ^{come} from above, from the supposedly superior beings who have control, to the peons below whose duty it is to obey, there are real and substantial risks to be run. Obviously, the question of the education of the whole people is of the utmost importance, of paramount importance. I do not profess to advise how this tremendous task is to be accomplished, but I should, I think, call attention to one fact which gives me considerable food -- and very unpalatable food -- for thought, and that is that in a total population of something like a million and a half, less than half of one per cent is receiving education. I know the Administering Authority is fully alive to this problem, but it does seem clear -- and I am sure the Administering Authority would agree with me -- that a great and continuous effort will have to be made in this field; and with such a development must be included a serious, most earnest, most determined attempt at progress in the social and psychological field, in the development of incentives and better economic effort towards improvement in health and sanitation, solution of the linguistic problem in the course of time, and continuous, anxious care for the prevention of social abuses.

It is when we come to the economic field that my most sympathetic apprehension -- I realize the problem and I know how anxious the Administering Authority is in this matter -- arises concerning the economic viability of the Territory at the end of this very short, this tragically short, period. It is obvious to everyone that the resources of the Territory are very limited indeed, and we have all noted, with appreciation ^{of} the generosity of the Italian Administering Authority, but with apprehension as to the future, that at the present time the Territory is supplying less than one-third of the funds required for its administration. Of course that cannot last. Every endeavour will have to be made and, I am sure, will be made to develop secondary industries and mineral resources, to bring as much land as possible into pasture and to develop pastoral pursuits and increasing agricultural crops, and ^{and} once the food supplies for the Territory are taken care of, particularly crops which can earn foreign exchange. And that means drainage and irrigation, improvement in roads and transport communication, improvement of the land

tenure system, control of prices, the breakdown of education and of ingrained attitudes to the possession of livestock. Political independence is illusory without the necessary economic resources to maintain political independence. It is a mirage. I entirely agree with the suggestion made, I think, by the representative of Iraq -- with whom I am going to have the temerity to disagree in a moment -- in his suggestion concerning the desirability of an immediate and detailed economic survey. I think that is an essential step to take. I noted -- and I always listened with care to the Vice-President long before he achieved the dignity of that office because he always speaks sensibly and responsibly -- what he said about deficits.

Deficits, I gathered -- and I am probably doing him an injustice, which is the last thing I would wish to do -- are negligible; everybody has deficits these days; we are all running in the red; why worry about Somaliland? That is what I understood him to say. It may be true that very many are running in the red -- but not all, may I say, speaking for my own country. Not at all. It may be true that very many are running in the red these days -- and it is equally true that many who are more fortunate are helping those who are running in the red. But that, while admirable, must be temporary. And I assert that there is a nemesis that always awaits any State, or any person, who spends more than he earns; and that is particularly true when we are setting out to establish a new State. It must have sufficient revenue at its disposal to maintain the minimum of an ordered State, and the very minimum is to keep order. Included in the problem of keeping order, of course is the problem of getting in your taxes.

Some means must be found to encourage the flow of capital to this area. I do not profess to know the means. There may be many ways -- perhaps by drawing the attention of international organizations, such as the International Bank and United Nations organs, and better-endowed individual countries, who have, of course, very much on their hands now, to the needs of the area and providing adequate guarantees to the extent that we are able to do so, and I largely agree, as I nearly always do with the representative of Belgium, on this matter of guarantees to private investment.

Let us face this problem now, fairly and squarely, in order that we shall not be surprised as the years go by, and in order that we shall do our very utmost to give this new international infant, which is to be born and will be born in nine and a half years time, a reasonable chance of a successful and a prosperous life. Let us just look at the situation, remembering that good intentions may well lead to distressing results.

I should say here that I am really venturing out of my field in dealing with economic matters and I hope the members will bear with me; it is not often that I trouble them, but this strikes me as so fundamental. Here is a State, at the moment able to contribute only one-third of the necessary revenue. What are you going to do about that in the course of these nine years? Or, shall I say these seven and ^{one-}/_{half} years? For you have to produce your plans well before the nine and ^{one-}/_{half} years are up. I am not making any criticism at all. I thoroughly appreciate the generosity of the Italian subsidies to Somaliland, but I say again that it is a very poor outlook for the new State if it has to rely on the very precarious hope of continued subsidies, and certainly of subsidies of this extraordinarily large order.

What do you do about it? The expenditures exceed the normal revenue. Let me put it this way, because I am not mathematical. A normal revenue is about one-third of the expenditure. What do you do? We have had it pointed out that some of this expenditure is for capital works. Of course that is very sound and very wise, and in due course the expenditure on capital works may be expected to disappear. That is perfectly true.

You can also reduce expenditures by economies, but I should very much doubt how much you could save by economies in a country such as Somaliland.

On the other hand, you have to increase that expenditure, which is already twice as much as the Territory provides, by adding what is at present not added -- still, by Italy -- the cost of defence, whatever it may be, and all those civil services such as airfields, light houses and so forth. Thus, you are going to add to your expenditure and you will probably find, as you add to your expenditure, that there are added costs. Costs seem to be flying up, in any case, in every country.

What can you do on the other side? Can you increase your income? You can add to your taxation, and I should very much doubt that there are very large limits to what a nomadic population can pay by way of taxation.

The population does not earn very much money, I should imagine. How are you going to collect it if you do increase your taxation? You can increase your income by increased production, and of course that is where all our hopes lie; but that is an old story with us, we have all heard that it is so easy. You do not increase production by waving a wand or by saying that we ought to produce this, that or the other thing. You only have to mention coconuts, eggs or fish, or half a hundred other things, to see that good intentions do not produce cash in the till.

In any case, whether there are promising openings for an increase in production in the Territory, you are not going to do that next week, next month or next year. All these massive alterations in the financial organization of a territory are matters of very long timing indeed.

You could, on the other hand, even reduce your income once the new state has taken over by, what we might legitimately expect for a period, less efficient collection of taxation and less efficient administration.

I frankly do not see how this tremendous gap between income and expenditures is to be closed within a period of ten years. I attach the utmost importance, perhaps more to the economic side than to the political side, to what is to be done within this formative period, this period of probation, probation for the Administering Authority, for the Somali people and for the Trusteeship Council. This is a problem unique in my experience. It is a problem to which I do not see the answer, but I fully realize, as I am sure every member round this table does, that the Administering Authority is seized of the problem, is aware of its magnitude and that it will devote its most earnest and most devoted efforts, in association with the Advisory Council and the Somali people, to overcome these literally tremendous obstacles. In that tremendous task, I wish them well.

Mr. FENRIQUEZ-URENA (Dominican Republic) (Interpretation from Spanish):

I should like to refer to the complete and very brilliant report on Somaliland presented by the Administering Authority. I have very little

to say, because when considering that report the first thing we note is that it is a provisional report on a period of transition. Italy took over the provisional administration of Somaliland while the Trusteeship Agreement and the date of the beginning of the Administration was being decided upon in the General Assembly. Any change of system creates new situations. Organization has to take place. A report on such a period, therefore, is a preparatory report on a preparatory situation.

What is surprising is that during this preparatory situation the Italian administration has been able to do as much as it has done, that the Italian administration has been able to study so carefully and to decide what are the most important and crucial questions. My delegation wants to point this out to the Council, because were we to go through this report in detail, were we to study all the different aspects which are contained in its three hundred odd pages, we would probably be led to conclusions which might not always be just.

As an example, the report states very clearly and concisely that as yet no social legislation has been adopted. Because of those anomalies that exist in a changing situation, there is today no social legislation in force. The legislation which had been adopted by the British Administration had not been put into force nor had the previous Italian social legislation been renewed.

The report states, however, that the Italian Administration is studying the setting up of adequate social legislation. Therefore there is no hypocrisy or desire to hide things. We are being told exactly what has happened and what exists. We are told by the Italian Administration that they took over this question a short while ago and that it is considering "a", "b" and "c". It is very satisfactory to note clearly and concretely that this question will be discussed and decided in due course. There is no wool being pulled over our eyes. We are being told the truth.

Much has been said on the educational aspect. I was very interested in the discussion on the question of language. I believe that language is a primary question with regard to education. After all, what is the basic content of education? It is the language. I am one of those who believe that education must be administered efficiently and rapidly and that basic education must be given in the same language in which the child is taught his first words. Naturally there are very grave obstacles to be met. The report says so. There is no alphabet or system of written Somali. If any advance is to be made in primary or elementary education, the ideal method would undoubtedly be to teach the children to read and write in the language in which they normally and naturally speak. That is what is being discussed and studied by the Italian Administration.

Regarding the possibility of adopting some type of script, it would preferably be what we know as the Latin script because Italy or latium was the section which gave to the world this alphabet. Therefore it can be used for many languages. That, as an alphabet, could be adopted so that education could be carried on in script.

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The representative of the Philippines said that if it is difficult to learn a language it is much more difficult to learn two. We were told that education is being carried on both in the Italian and Arabic languages.

If the people are to overcome illiteracy, the ideal language for elementary education is the indigenous language. Thereafter, for more advanced education,

be it for the higher grades in schools or the secondary schools, the problem can be solved. That can be carried on in the language which we know to be the language of the people. Therefore the Moslem education cannot be discarded. The Italian Administration will have to decide whether it is to be given in the Moslem or in the Italian language. That is a question which cannot be answered here. It is being studied by the Italian Administration, which has not been able to decide it within the nine months of its trusteeship.

What I am trying to do is merely to give an opinion regarding the matter. It is very interesting to see the process of development of this new Trusteeship Agreement because it has innovations which are being brought into the Trusteeship System. We are applying new methods; we are experimenting. One of these experiments was discussed today: the Advisory Council of the United Nations which is to advise and help the Administering Authority.

It would be hasty to study with a rigid concept, after only a few months of experimentation, the functions and the terms of reference of the Advisory Council. This is an experiment that we are carrying out in Somaliland. What has been done is quite sufficient for the time being. What the General Assembly set up, the Trusteeship Council developed in the Trusteeship Agreement and what has been foreseen with regard to petitions in the Charter -- all these legal provisions are now in force. They are sufficient for the clear, concrete and useful functioning of the Advisory Council.

But organs develop. Experience teaches us more and more lessons. Let us wait awhile. Let us see whether we can increase, change or in some way modify the functions and the powers given to the Advisory Council. As far as I can see it is very important and it is giving very good results for the time being. It will be a clear and useful tool for the future. I just wanted to give a very general impression regarding this matter.

There are other problems. There are, for instance, the forty-nine petitions, some thirty-four or so of which will be dealt with, I understand, since the remainder arrived too late. Upon studying this mass of petitions we find that there are many from the Somali Youth League. These, naturally, are political petitions, and sometimes they make serious accusations against the Administration. It is most interesting to study these petitions and to note that the Somali Youth League is represented in the Territorial Council. According to the explanation given to the Council by Mr. Fornari this party, which was very radical in its opposition to the granting of the Administration of Somaliland to Italy, has now -- I will not say adopted an attitude of direct collaboration -- become an organized opposition. That is a great step forward. It is a political step, of course, and the Somali Youth League no longer indulges in a systematic attack upon the Administration but has become, from its own point of view also, a systematic opposition within an established order.

Some of these petitions apply to last year. In certain of them, as is bound to be the case, there are complaints. Some of the questions raised concern minor conflicts in localities outside the main centres, and this kind of thing always crops up when there is a change of political situation or of government. I sincerely hope that by now most of these difficulties will have disappeared. I am sure that certain severe measures will have been necessary but I do not think that we can go into that until we know all the details. What we must take into account is the fact that the opposition is now organized differently.

There will, of course, always be complaints, but I think that the Administration should be more than happy that these complaints exist. Unless complaints arise the Administration can never tell how far it has progressed and how much good will has been applied.

As I have said, it is a great step forward in the political education of the people concerned that so violent and rebellious a faction has now become organized, systematic and loyal in its opposition.

In view of all these considerations I wish to say that I consider it extraordinary that this report, as the first of its kind, should be such a detailed and useful document, the more so since it covers a period of intense organization. At the same time, I trust that each year the reports will be better and better. I entertain this hope especially in relation to the next

report, which will cover the whole ^{of} the period which has elapsed since December 1950, and which will be annexed to the report of the first visiting mission sent to Somaliland by the Trusteeship Council.

I also wish to say that I am very happy to see the official representative of the Italian Government here as a permanent observer to the United Nations, together with the Special Representative of the Administration of Somaliland, Mr. Fornari. It gives me great pleasure to see these two gentlemen here, and I trust that very soon Italy will be sitting at this table not as an observer but as a full member of the United Nations. In view of the reality that Italy is administering a Territory under the trusteeship of the United Nations, and thus acting technically as a member, I feel that, despite the fact that ^{many} other countries are requesting admission, we should permit Italy to become a full member of the organization so that it may form one with the remainder of the United Nations.

Mr. MATHIESON (United Kingdom): The immediate and first impression which one gets on studying this report is how comprehensive it is. It reveals a remarkable grasp of the situation on the part of the Italian Administration after only a very short period in which it could pick up the reins of government in the Territory. It also reveals a very hopeful attitude on the part of the Administration. The Administration is vigorous. It is hopeful in a situation which might well daunt the most optimistic, and it is manifestly sympathetic not only to the population of the Territory, but also to the aims and ideals of the United Nations as embodied in the Trusteeship Agreement and in the Charter.

The relationships between the Administration and the people of the Territory and the Advisory Council show how fully that Administration is imbued with the spirit of the agreement in the Charter, and this impression has been more than reinforced by the admirable way in which Ambassador Fornari has co-operated with this Council in the examination of the report and has revealed not only a wide grasp of the detailed problems of the present which face the Territory, but also a thorough comprehension of the serious problems which lie ahead.

The report shows that the Administration has made a good beginning. I think it would be too early for this Council to attempt to reach any final judgment on any of the aspects of the report. Political institutions have been constructed after particular pains had been taken to contact the people and also to pay meticulous attention to the requirements of the Trusteeship Agreement. These political institutions are still, as it were, embryo, but they are working at all levels, and it will be extremely interesting to note in future years how the people are responding to this opportunity and are taking a part themselves in moulding these institutions. My delegation is glad to note from the report and from the words of the Special Representative that there is no intention of making a sudden and sharp break with the traditional organization of the people, particularly the nomadic peoples of the interior of the country.

The pace of stabilization of these people, as has been most recently noted by the representative of New Zealand, that is, the pace at which these people can be stabilized, will control to a very large extent the pace at which their institutions can be modified from those suited to a nomadic tribal people to a people who are settled and can therefore adopt institutions suited to that static position.

Most speakers already in this general review of the Territory have stressed the economic problem. It has most recently been brought vividly to our attention by the forceful eloquence of the representative of New Zealand and I shall not attempt to restate it. But it is perhaps nowhere more noticeable^{than} in the economic field that the Administration is faced with a strict time limit.

The future Somali State must be given the firm economic basis for its existence as an independent entity. Therefore, the Administration has only got a very short period, when one thinks in terms of planning the economic development of a territory, in which to establish that firm basis. In the territory for which the United Kingdom Government is responsible, we frequently adopt the period of ten years for economic-development planning, but that is largely a period selected for administrative convenience, and we frequently restart the ten-year period again after the first five when it is necessary to re-orient one's plans to account for changed circumstances.

But here it is very necessary to establish a ten-year plan -- or perhaps now we might call it a nine-year plan -- which will when implemented lead the Territory to that position in which it will have sufficient resources to maintain itself in vigorous independence, and it will therefore be very interesting to watch in future years. In fact I hope, in the next report on the Territory which the Council examines that the Administration will have had time to size up the situation, the economic prospects of the Territory and the probable resources available to it, and I hope that it will produce a nine-year outline plan of how it sees those resources being developed in order to attain the goal of economic self-sufficiency by the end of the period.

It is very satisfactory to note that a planning body is being constructed which will be consulted on those questions, and it is to be hoped that the Administration will shortly be able to formulate outline plans to place before this body and modify them in consultation with it.

It should perhaps be stressed that the first aim of economic policy should be to make the Territory reasonably self-sufficient in its basic foodstuffs. It would certainly be unwise to stimulate production of export crops at the cost of producing adequate foodstuffs for the Territory. I am well satisfied from the replies which we have received from the Special Representative that that certainly would not be a feature of the policy of administration. But quite apart from planning for the annual production of the foodstuffs of the population, it might indeed be wise also to study -- and I do not see any mention of this in the report -- the problem of storage of foodstuffs from year to year in order that the disasters of the drought of last year might be minimized, if not avoided.

In addition of course to producing adequate foodstuffs for the maintenance of the population of the Territory, great attention will have to be paid to maximizing the export of products which will earn foreign exchange. In this field there seems to be good prospects for cotton, hides, sugar and bananas. It is interesting and encouraging to note that a good deal of research is being instituted and that technical assistance is being provided to enable the production of those commodities to be increased not only in quantity but particularly in quality.

In order to stimulate the economic development of the Territory the two essential ingredients of skill and capital must apply. The report shows that the Italian Administration has taken particular pains to seek technical assistance from all the sources open to it. It is particularly encouraging to see how the specialized agencies are being brought into the picture.

On the question of capital there is little indeed that I would wish to add to the admirable examination of that problem by the representative of Belgium. But I should like to endorse his view that on the basis of the documents which we have been studying it would appear that the Administration would be fully justified in granting concessions of such a length that would induce a responsible private entrepreneur to assist the people of the Territory to develop their resources. But, of course, an assurance simply as to the length of time which a concessionaire might operate would not be enough unless some evidence could be shown that there are profitable investments. There of course it is to the private capital holder himself that one must look to seek out and examine those possibilities of profitable investment. The Administration has to produce, as it were, the juridical and administrative framework which will make it feasible for private investors who see opportunities of investing capital in a beneficial way in the Territory.

I think that the Special Representative, when speaking of the need for capital investment, was referring more particularly to the need for public investment. In this field, no doubt, the general economic infra-structure of the country requires to be strengthened. The hopes of getting private capital interested in that type of enterprise are remote. It is, in fact, most generous of the Italian Government to have taken such pains to contribute largely towards the capital budget of the Territory. However, clearly it cannot expect by itself, or even by stimulating local saving in a country where local saving must be virtually unknown at present, to produce the amount of capital required for public investment in the Territory. Here it is to be hoped that they will interest, or attempt to interest, institutions such as the International Bank in the possibility of financing public development. For that purpose it is essential that not only should a general economic development programme be worked out but also sound projects should be developed by the Administration which are, in fact, loan-worthy. It is to be hoped that in the programme of economic investigation which the Administration is now undertaking, particular attention will be paid to the elaboration of loan-worthy projects in the field of public investment.

I should like in conclusion to say how much my delegation has appreciated the ready way in which the Special Representative has responded to our questions and to assure him of the good wishes of our delegation for the Government of Italy for the years to come in its administration of the Trust Territory of Somaliland.

The PRESIDENT: Does any other representative wish to speak?

Mr. MUNOZ (Argentina) (interpretation from Spanish): It is already past 5.50 o'clock, and I should be willing to speak today if the debate is to be closed today. However, if the President's intention is to continue the general debate tomorrow, then I would prefer, in view of the time, to speak tomorrow.

The PRESIDENT: The debate certainly will have to continue tomorrow because the representative of Egypt has asked for an opportunity to speak tomorrow and, of course, the Special Representative and the representative of

Italy will have the privilege of closing the debate. I should be glad if members would speak now in order to allow the Special Representative and the representative of Italy time to prepare any replies that they may wish to make to any comments or criticisms that may be made.

As no member wishes to speak now, we shall continue the discussion on the Report on Somaliland tomorrow. Tomorrow the Council will take up the question of Somaliland and conclude the debate. If we finish early enough I hope that we shall be able to begin examination of the Report on Tanganyika. The Special Representative of the Administering Authority for Tanganyika will be available to make his opening statement and to answer any questions that may be put to him.

The Council will now adjourn until 2 p.m. tomorrow.

The meeting rose at 5.55 p.m.