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Held at Headquarters, New York,
on Monday, 6 May 1957, at 2.30 p.m.

President:

Mr. ASHA

(Syria)

Examination of the annual report on the administration of the Trust Territory of the Cameroons under British administration: report of the Drafting Committee [5b]

Note: The Official Record of this meeting, i.e., the summary record, will appear in provisional mimeographed form under the symbol T/SR.788 and will be subject to representatives' corrections. It will appear in final form in a printed volume.

EXAMINATION OF THE ANNUAL REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE TRUST TERRITORY OF THE CAMEROONS UNDER BRITISH ADMINISTRATION: REPORT OF THE DRAFTING COMMITTEE (T/L.737 and Add.1, L.757) [Agenda item 3b]

Mr. THORP (New Zealand) Chairman of the Drafting Committee: I think that I have nothing to add to the report of the Committee except to draw the Council's attention to Addendum 1 to T/L.737, in which the Committee approved some decisions and amendments to the material contained in T/L.737, in order to take into account some additional information which became available during the examination by the Council of conditions in the Territory or was required to clarify certain other points in the light of these discussions.

May I also repeat here the thanks which, as Chairman of the Committee, I extended to the representatives of Burma, Italy and China, who shared with me this duty in the Committee. Their co-operation and hard work enabled the Committee, with the assistance of its Secretary, to conclude its work in good time. I am greatly indebted to them.

The PRESIDENT: I suggest that the Council should take up this report in the following order. In the first place, in the last part of paragraph 6 the Committee recommends that the Council adopt the conclusions and recommendations set out in Annex I. These conclusions and recommendations will be put to the vote paragraph by paragraph, if the Council so agrees. We shall begin with Annex I, page 1, part II, political advancement.

Mr. BENDRYSHEV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) (interpretation from Russian): The heading which precedes paragraph 1 of this section reads as follows: "Consultation with the inhabitants in regard to the measures taken or contemplated towards self-government". There seems to be some mistake here; possibly it was only an omission, but the word "independence" has been left out. I feel that the heading should read: "Consultation with the inhabitants in regard to the measures taken or contemplated towards self-government or independence".

I have also an observation to make concerning the last sentence of this paragraph, which refers to the conference which is to take place of May of this year: "the conference will prove to be of utmost significance in the evolution of the Trust Territory." I propose the addition, after the words "utmost significance in the evolution of the Trust Territory", of the words "towards full self-government and independence". These are the two observations which I wished to make concerning paragraph 1.

Mr. GIDDEN (United Kingdom): I imagine that the representative of the Soviet Union is correct in assuming that the title of this paragraph, which was taken from a General Assembly resolution, should have in it the words "or independence". But this is a matter of fact, in which I am not expressing an opinion any more than, I imagine, the representative of the Soviet Union is expressing an opinion.

With regard to his suggestion for the last sentence of paragraph 1, if the suggestion which he made concerning the title is correct, then the wording should conform if the Soviet Union amendment is maintained; namely, it should be "towards self-government" -- I am sure that the word "full" does not appear -- and then it should be "or independence". These are not additions, but alternatives. However, perhaps the Secretary of the Council could inform us whether the title of this heading should contain the words "or independence" at the start.

The SECRETARY: This particular language appears to have been taken from the General Assembly resolution, and the resolution does not contain the words "or independence". That is the reason why this particular phrase was not included by the Drafting Committee.

Mr. GIDDEN (United Kingdom): In that case, the representative of the Soviet Union's amendment, if he wishes still to maintain it, should read: "In the expectation that the conference will prove to be of the utmost significance in the evolution of the Trust Territory towards self-government", and nothing else.

Mr. BENDRYSHEV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) (interpretation from Russian): I do not know what resolution of the Assembly the Secretary was referring to. There is a provision in the Charter of the United Nations which says that one of the objectives of the Trusteeship System is self-government or independence.

Mr. HAMILTON (Australia): In this connexion, I should just like to recall that the Council did adopt a resolution which gave certain instructions to the Secretariat in this matter. The Trusteeship Council, in resolution 1369 (XVII), requested the Secretary-General, in paragraph 2 (a):

"... to include in the customary working papers outlines of conditions in each Trust Territory drawn up in such a manner as will facilitate consideration of development under the heads set out in paragraph 3, sub-paragraphs (a) to (e) inclusive, of General Assembly resolution 752 (VIII) ..."

General Assembly resolution 752 (VIII), in paragraph 3 (a), merely stated:

"Consultations with the inhabitants of each Trust Territory in regard to the measures taken or contemplated towards self-government;" That is the origin of the title which we find in the working paper and it would seem to my delegation to be an adequate basis upon which to rest our case.

Mr. GIDDEN (United Kingdom): I am grateful to the Secretary for giving us the factual information which was not at my disposal. In the circumstances, my delegation would not think it appropriate to incorporate an amendment to the title of this paragraph which was clearly based upon a previous decision of the Trusteeship Council, which in itself derived from a General Assembly resolution. Any incorporation of an amendment, of whatever character, to this title, taking into account the previous practice of the Council in dealing with this particular resolution, would appear to me to amount to an amendment to a previous decision of the Council, for which there is no justification. If the amendment is sustained in regard to the title of this paragraph, my delegation will accordingly vote against it.

The PRESIDENT: I would like to recall to the Trusteeship Council paragraph 3 of General Assembly resolution 752 (VIII) entitled "Attainment by the Trust Territories of the objective of self-government or independence". This paragraph reads as follows:

(The President)

"Requests the Trusteeship Council to include in its next and succeeding reports to the General Assembly a separate section dealing with the implementation of resolution 558 (VI) and the present resolution, specifying in particular the measures taken in respect of:

(a) Consultations with the inhabitants of each Trust Territory in regard to the measures taken or contemplated towards self-government;

(b) The development in each Trust Territory of representative, executive and legislative organs and the extension of their powers;"

Of course, I am in the hands of the Council. If the representative of the Soviet Union wishes, I will put his amendments to the vote.

Mr. BENDRYSHEV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) (interpretation from Russian): In my opinion, there were references to one or two resolutions of the Council which pertained to a special section. This does not concern a special section. We are dealing here with the general recommendation of the Council and this is not a special section. I do not see any reason why it is necessary to alter the proposals which were made, because under the Charter, under the resolutions of the General Assembly and under the entire Trusteeship System, the aim is full self-government or independence for the indigenous inhabitants. Therefore, I am not withdrawing my proposals.

The PRESIDENT: The Council will vote first on the amendment of the Soviet Union to add the words "or independence" in the title appearing above paragraph 1 of annex I of document T/L.757. The title would then read: "Consultation with the inhabitants in regard to the measures taken or contemplated towards self-government or independence".

The amendment was adopted by 6 votes 5, with 3 abstentions.

Mr. SEARS (United States of America): I am a little disturbed about that vote. It appears to us that the present heading depended entirely on drafting precedents which my delegation feels are utterly unimportant. Obviously, the whole purpose of the Trusteeship Council, and this would seem to apply particularly to the very fine policies which the United Kingdom has laid down in West Africa, is to lead these Territories towards self-government or independence, more particularly independence.

I think that we have taken the wrong vote. It was an involved procedure and therefore I abstained.

Mr. GIDDEN (United Kingdom): My delegation voted against these words, which it realizes appear in the Charter of the United Nations, because their addition purports to vary a decision which was taken by the Council at a previous session and which it sees no cause to vary.

Mr. JAIPAL (India): I should like to explain our positive vote on the Soviet amendment. In our opinion, the addition of the words "or independence" is entirely in accordance with the Charter and particularly in accordance with Article 76 (b), which specifies that one of the objectives of trusteeship is the development of the peoples of these Territories towards self-government or independence. This does not necessarily imply that a particular Trust Territory has to evolve into independence status. On the other hand, it does say that the inhabitants of the Trust Territories should be advanced towards independence.

(Mr. Jaipal, India)

Furthermore, I think I ought to explain the origin of the title here which derives from General Assembly resolution 752 of the eighth session, which I believe was sponsored by my delegation, and I think my delegation took a fair amount of initiative in regard to its introduction. My delegation's point of view is this: We feel that the people ought to be consulted in regards to the various measures contemplated towards self-government, but the moment they attain self-government then they themselves decide when to become independent. Further consultation of the people by an external authority becomes unnecessary at that point -- that is, the point of self-government. That is perhaps why the words "or independence" were excluded. However, as I said, it is entirely in accordance with the Charter, which would explain why we voted for the Soviet amendment.

The PRESIDENT: We have another amendment submitted by the representative of the Soviet Union, that is to say, to add after the words "the Trust Territory" the words "towards full self-government and independence". I understood at that time that the representative of the United Kingdom objected to the addition of the word "full". I should like to call on the representative of the Soviet Union to tell me in what way I have to put his draft amendment to the vote. Would he accept "towards self-government or independence?" Would that be sufficient to meet his wish?

Mr. BENDRYSHEV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) (interpretation from Russian): If this would help the conscience of the United Kingdom representative to vote for this amendment, then I could agree to it. The view of my delegation is that it should read "towards full self-government and independence". If some amendment would facilitate the voting of the United Kingdom representative and if he wishes to vote for the language which he proposed, then I would think about agreeing to such a change as a compromise. Otherwise, I press my original proposal.

Mr. GIDDEN (United Kingdom): I am grateful to the representative of the Soviet Union for consulting my conscience. Of course, we all took down the original proposal which he suggested, and that is the words "towards full self-government and independence" which is of course an amendment to the Charter. I made no proposal for any addition. If the representative of the Soviet Union proposes to add the words "towards self-government or independence", my delegation will abstain. But if there is any variation from the language of the Charter, of course my delegation will vote against it.

Mr. SEARS (United States of America): Mr. President, I ask this as a matter of parliamentary procedure. Can I make a motion now to accept the amendment without the use of the word "full"? If I can, I so move.

The PRESIDENT: There is another difficulty. There is not only the difference as regards the word "full" but also the word "and". The representative of the United Kingdom said that we should use the language of the Charter by using the words "or independence", while the representative of the Soviet Union asked for the words "and independence".

Mr. BENDRYSHEV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) (interpretation from Russian): As is well-known, the Charter of the United Nations, in particular the Chapter dealing with the Trusteeship System, speaks of all Trust Territories and it establishes the principles and aims which cover all Trust Territories. Therefore, it speaks of self-government or independence. It might be this formula or the other, but in this case we are dealing with a specific Trust Territory. How can we conceive the attainment by the Territory of independence as being in contradiction with the Charter? On the contrary, it is quite consistent with the Charter that the Territory should attain independence. I see no conflict with the Charter here. Quite the contrary, it is fully consistent with the Charter. If you speak of the achievement by this or that Trust Territory of independence, that is entirely consistent with the United Nations Charter. In this specific case we are dealing not with all Trust Territories, but with one specific Trust Territory.

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In the statement of my delegation it was said that we feel that this Territory should be given full self-government and independence so that it could decide its own future and its ties with neighbouring Territories or neighbouring countries whenever they attained independence. That is the position of my delegation, and that position is fully consistent with all the provisions of the United Nations Charter which deal with the Trusteeship System.

Mr. SEARS (United States of America): If it is permissible, I move that the Soviet amendment be amended by eliminating the word "full" and by eliminating the word "and" and the insertion of the word "or" so that it would read "self-government or independence".

The PRESIDENT: I will now put to the vote the United States amendment to the Soviet amendment. The United States amendment proposes that the word "full" be deleted and the word "or" be inserted in place of the word "and".

The United States amendment was adopted by 13 votes to none, with 1 abstention.

The PRESIDENT: I shall now put to the vote the Soviet amendment as amended, which reads "towards self-government or independence".

The Soviet amendment was adopted by 8 votes to none, with 6 abstentions.

The PRESIDENT: I will now put paragraph 1, Annex I, as amended, to the vote.

Paragraph 1, as amended, was adopted by 13 votes to none, with 1 abstention.

Paragraph 2 was adopted by 12 votes to none, with 2 abstentions.

The PRESIDENT: We shall now vote on paragraph 3.

Mr. BENDRYSHEV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) (interpretation from Russian): There is some difference here in the last sentence between the Russian and English texts. I am ready to vote for the Russian text. The English text reads differently. This last sentence should be changed. We should

base ourselves on the Russian text which says that the Council hopes that women will play a more active role in the life of the community and that the franchise may be broadened so as to ensure universal adult suffrage. In the English text this is conditional on the playing by women of a more active role in the life of the community before they receive the franchise. However, as is well-known, the right to vote is necessary in order for women to be able to play an active role in a community. If the franchise is made conditional on the role which women play in the life of the community, it seems to me that that would be incorrect.

Mr. THORP (New Zealand): I think I need say no more than that the recommendation was drafted in English by four English-speaking members of the Committee and I assume the Soviet representative will wish to move a formal amendment if he wishes to change this text. The text as it stands does not, I think, bear the interpretation that it is conditional; it may be progressive, but it is not conditional.

The PRESIDENT: May I ask the representative of the Soviet Union whether he wishes to make a formal amendment to the English text?

Mr. BENDRYSHEV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics)(interpretation from Russian): I do not intend to make any formal amendment to the English text. I am basing myself on the Russian text which is in my hands.

Mr. GIDDEN (United Kingdom): This is a situation which arises fairly frequently in the Council. The basic language of this document is English and the Russian text should of course be made to conform. It is to be regretted that the Russian text does not accurately reflect the thought which is in this paragraph, but of course it is on the paragraph which is presented us that we shall have to vote unless any amendment is proposed.

The PRESIDENT: Since the representative of the Soviet Union has proposed no amendment, I shall put paragraph 3 as it stands in the English text to the vote.

Paragraph 3 was adopted by 12 votes to none, with 2 abstentions.

Paragraph 4 was adopted unanimously.

Paragraph 5 was adopted unanimously.

Mr. BENDRYSHEV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics)(interpretation from Russian): I should like to propose a drafting amendment to the last sentence of paragraph 6: to substitute the words "fully utilize all possible means" for the words "continue to study all possible means", so that the second sentence of that paragraph will read:

"Noting also the statement by the Administering Authority that Cameroonians serving in senior positions in the Federal Service have been transferred

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to the Territory, the Council hopes that the authorities concerned will fully utilize all possible means of hastening the training of Cameroonians with a view to their appointment to positions of responsibility in the civil services, particularly in the technical branches."

Mr. THORP (New Zealand): If I may speak as the Chairman of the Drafting Committee, I would say that the Drafting Committee regarded "continue to study" as being wider in sense than "utilize", since "continue to study" carried the general intention that there might be other means not yet contemplated or used which the Administering Authority might bring into play.

The PRESIDENT: I understand the amendment of the representative of the Soviet Union is to replace the words "continue to study" by the word "utilize" and I shall put this amendment to the vote.

The amendment proposed by the representative of the Soviet Union was rejected by 7 votes to 5, with 2 abstentions.

Mr. JAIPAL (India): I should like to explain my vote. I voted for the Soviet amendment because I do not think it is enough to say that somebody should study all possible means of doing something else. What is important here is what he is going to do after he has studied a problem. What the Council wants the Administering Authority to do is not merely to study some means of doing something but actually to do it, and that is the effect that the Soviet amendment was intended to have in this text and that is why we voted for it. In our opinion, it would have been an improvement.

Mr. SEARS (United States of America): It is quite common for people who speak the English language to have different interpretations for different phrases and I would interpret the phrase "continue to study" as a much stronger wording than "utilize".

The PRESIDENT: I shall put paragraph 6 to the vote as it stands.
Paragraph 6 was adopted by 12 votes to none, with 2 abstentions.
Paragraph 7 was adopted by 13 votes to none, with 1 abstention.

Mr. ROLZ BENNETT (Guatemala)(interpretation from Spanish): Before proceeding to vote on the recommendations contained in Chapter III, I would ask the President to allow me to explain my abstention in the vote on paragraph 3.

My delegation feels that the last sentence of paragraph 3, as it stands in English, contains a number of elements which give the impression of excessive discretion being left as to what road is to be followed in the development of universal adult suffrage and so forth. My delegation has had to read this in a document which is not published in our native Spanish. However, we understand that the last sentence of paragraph 3 has some three elements which are discretionary in nature. The first part of the sentence expresses a hope; the next part of the sentence says that the franchise may be broadened -- and this is also a matter of discretion being left to the authorities. Then we come to the word "eventually". The use of these words seems to me to give the sentence a discretionary sense and that is why my delegation thought it would have been a good idea to make the terms more precise and concrete.

The PRESIDENT: Now we come to the section on economic advancement and we will start with paragraph 8.

Mr. BENDRYSHEV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics)(interpretation from Russian): I have two observations to make concerning paragraph 8. The first is that I propose that, in the first sentence, the English text should read:

"... bearing in mind that in the economic and social field it is necessary to advance without further delay;"

otherwise the implication would be that it is necessary to move forward in the social and economic fields ~~and~~ not in the political field.

The second amendment is to add some words which would constitute a recommendation, because in its present form this paragraph contains no recommendation to the Administering Authority in the economic field. I will read the sentence I propose to add to this paragraph:

"Recommends to the Administering Authority to take the necessary steps for a general development of the economy of the entire Trust Territory in the interests of its indigenous inhabitants and for the betterment of the material conditions of the indigenous inhabitants of the Territory."

The PRESIDENT: In paragraph 8 we have two amendments, we will take them one by one. The first amendment is to replace the words "it is" in the first line by the word "advancement". We will settle this and then go to the second amendment.

Mr. DORSINVILLE (Haiti) (interpretation from French): I do not have a translation of the amendment which has been proposed; therefore I do not know exactly how the sentence will read in French.

The PRESIDENT: I shall read the first two lines of paragraph 8 -- we are speaking now about the first amendment only. "The Council, bearing in mind that advancement in the economic and social fields is most urgently required, notes with satisfaction ..."

Mr. NUFTI (Syria) (interpretation from French): In the French text available to my delegation we find the following phrase, "The Council, bearing in mind that it is in the economic and social fields that advancement is most urgently required, ..." We would want this phrase, "bearing in mind" and ending with the word "required" to be voted upon separately because my delegation will vote against it.

Mr. GIDDEN (United Kingdom): I believe I am correct in thinking that apart from the amendment to the first clause here which is between commas and upon which the representative of Syria has just asked for a separate vote, that this is derived principally from the observations of the last Visiting Mission to the Territory. I think I am also right in believing that the text which the representative of the Soviet Union gave us for the latter part of this sentence is meant to replace the entire sentence; that is to say that the views of the Drafting Committee which were based presumably upon the views of the members of this Council are, I think members will agree, to be radically altered by the representative of the Soviet Union. For these reasons if for no other, my delegation will vote against both Soviet amendments.

Mr. THORP (New Zealand): I merely wish to confirm that this sentence, "bearing in mind that it is in the economic and social fields..." did come from the report of the Visiting Mission and also that it was endorsed in exactly that form by the Council at the last session. It was part of a recommendation adopted by the Council in exactly those words.

The PRESIDENT: May I ask the representative of Syria to tell me again how he wishes to have the vote taken on these first two lines.

Mr. MUFTI (Syria) (interpretation from French): My delegation requested that the phrase beginning "bearing in mind" and ending with the words "urgently required" should be voted upon separately.

Mr. DORSINVILLE (Haiti) (interpretation from French): I would take the liberty of drawing the attention of the representative of Syria to the fact that the proposal which he has just made is not necessary because the phrase is now subject to an amendment advanced by the Soviet delegation. I think that this phrase should be taken into consideration before we take up the Syrian proposal because if the Soviet amendment is adopted then the phrase would be changed and his proposal would have no raison d'être.

Now that I have the floor I will say that I shall be obliged to abstain on the amendment proposed by our colleague from the Soviet Union because as was pointed out by two Council members this phrase comes from an observation of the Visiting Mission which went to the Cameroons. For us this phrase had a particular meaning and we knew exactly what that sense was at the time the Visiting Mission phrased it. I do not think it is at all necessary to go back on our opinion as voiced in this phrase. For that reason I will abstain.

Mr. MUFTI (Syria) (interpretation from French): My delegation in asking for a separate vote on this phrase felt that it was necessary in the event the Soviet amendments were not adopted by the Council.

The PRESIDENT: I will therefore put the Soviet amendment first to the vote. The Soviet amendment is to replace the words "it is" by the word "advancement" and to delete the word "advancement" in the second line.

Mr. MUFTI (Syria) (interpretation from French): My delegation should like to have the French translation of the phrase as it would be amended by the Soviet proposal.

The PRESIDENT: If the representative of Syria will agree, I shall have the interpreters say it. The paragraph as amended by the Soviet Union will read as follows, "The Council, bearing in mind that advancement in the economic and social fields is most urgently required, notes with satisfaction ..."

The amendment was rejected by 6 votes to 4, with 3 abstentions.

The PRESIDENT: We shall now vote separately on the sentence from the words "bearing in mind that it is in the economic and social fields that advancement is most urgently required".

The phrase was adopted by 10 votes to 3, with 1 abstention.

The PRESIDENT: We have a second amendment proposed by the representative of the Soviet Union, and I would ask him to tell me where he wishes to put the words "recommended" and so on.

Mr. BENDRYSHEV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) (interpretation from Russian): Since the first part of this paragraph has not been amended, I propose this as a separate sentence; in other words, to begin a sentence with: "The Council recommends", followed by what I read out before. This could be put anywhere in this paragraph as a separate sentence.

The PRESIDENT: I think that the most fitting place would be after the first sentence, that is to say, after the words: "on basic development." It seems to me that that is the most logical place. Now I shall read the Soviet amendment, which is to place the following separate sentence after the words "on basic development" in the sixth line:

"The Council recommends to the Administering Authority to take the necessary steps for a general development of the economy of the entire Trust Territory in the interests of its indigenous inhabitants and for the betterment of the material condition of the indigenous inhabitants of the Territory."

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

Paragraph 8 was adopted by 10 votes to 1, with 3 abstentions.

Mr. JAIPAL (India): I abstained from voting because I find that the Council does not give the same degree of support for the views of all Visiting Missions.

Mr. ROLZ BENNETT (Guatemala) (interpretation from Spanish): I should like to explain briefly the vote of my delegation with regard to the phrase beginning "bearing in mind" and ending with the word "required". My delegation feels that, within the context of the drafting of paragraph 8, the phrase as it stood tended to diminish the importance of political development, rather than stressing general development, and that is the reason why we voted as we did, not because we felt that development in the economic and social fields should not be advanced by every possible means.

The PRESIDENT: We shall now vote on paragraph 9.

Mr. BENDRYSHEV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) (interpretation from Russian): I propose that the following paragraph be added between paragraphs 8 and 9:

"The Council recommends to the Administering Authority to grant to the legislative organs of the Trust Territory full powers in all matters pertaining to the raising and expending of revenue derived from the Territory."

Mr. GIDDEN (United Kingdom): I think it is necessary for me to say a word in relation to this new Soviet amendment. As members of the Council are well aware, in the Southern Cameroons the Government is effectively controlled by the elected members of the Legislative Assembly, and their views on the subject of the raising and expenditure of public funds would, of course, be paramount. In the Northern Territory, similarly, all money that would be derived from the northern part of the Trust Territory and be paid into the funds of the central Northern Region Government would be controlled by the elected representatives from the northern part of the Trust Territory. In other words, politically this recommendation is quite unnecessary. My delegation will therefore vote against it.

Mr. JAIPAL (India): I should like to seek some clarification from the representative of the Soviet Union. I think he used the words: "legislative organs of the Trust Territory." As far as I know, there is only one such organ, and that

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is in the Southern Cameroons -- it is called the House of Assembly -- which has full powers over budgetary matters. The northern part of this Trust Territory does not have a legislative organ. On the other hand, the people of that part of the Northern Cameroons elect their representatives to the Northern Region's House of Assembly. So it becomes very difficult for my delegation to vote for a motion such as has been presented.

Mr. BENDRYSHEV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) (interpretation from Russian): As members will recall, the Soviet representative in his statement in the general debate on this Trust Territory devoted special attention to the consideration of the financial situation of the Territory and quoted rather specific facts to show that the powers held by the legislative organ, in particular of the Southern Region, in the financial field is very limited. The legislative organ has no actual control over the expenditure of the public funds of the Territory. Furthermore, the organ has no control over the monies going to the budget, although they are not derived from the Territory. I shall not elaborate on that, because I think members of the Council are familiar with these matters and they will recall the statement by the Soviet representative on this question.

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In connexion with the questions put to me by the representative of India, everyone knows that the Trust Territory has no independence in the economic and financial fields. The Trust Territory is divided. There is a southern part which has a legislative organ having only limited powers; the northern region has no self-government whatsoever in the financial field. We are saying that the Trust Territory should receive self-government in financial matters. If the words "legislative organs" do not apply here, I shall be glad to make a substitution. We want the Trust Territory to have its independence in financial matters.

Mr. GIDDEN (United Kingdom): In dealing with the somewhat complex matter, as the representative of India has pointed out, of the financial arrangements which govern in different ways the two parts of this Trust Territory, effectively both the raising and the expenditure of moneys are subject to the views of the elected representatives of both the northern and southern parts of the Territory. There is no effective control by any other organ.

Mr. JAIPAL (India): I should like to thank the representative of the Soviet Union for his clarification. But in spite of it, I am afraid I shall have to abstain from voting on his proposal. The recommendation which he has introduced and the manner in which he introduced it would, in our opinion, prejudice the findings of the constitutional conference which is to take place shortly in London.

The PRESIDENT: The amendment of the representative of the Soviet Union, which is to be put as a separate paragraph between paragraphs 8 and 9, reads as follows:

"The Council recommends to the Administering Authority to grant to the legislative organs of the Trust Territory full powers in all matters pertaining to the raising and expending of the revenues derived from the Territory."

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

Mr. DCRSINVILLE (Haiti) (interpretation from French): I should like to submit a suggestion to improve the French text of the first part of paragraph 9. I should like to suggest that the first part of that paragraph read as follows: "The Council notes that a number of measures giving effect to the recommendations made by the mission of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development have been taken in both parts of the Territory". In our opinion, the French text would thus be considerably improved.

Mr. GIDDEN (United Kingdom): I was not able quite to follow the improvement which the representative of Haiti would introduce into the French text, but the English text is correct as it stands. The alteration of the word "these" to the word "the" is not an improvement but in fact a spoiling of the English text.

Mr. DORSINVILLE (Haiti) (interpretation from French): Once again we are faced with a situation of trying to make ourselves understood in different languages. My suggestion referred to the French text. Naturally it is for the Secretariat to see whether the English text should be changed at all. My suggestion improves the French text.

Mr. BARGUES (France) (interpretation from French): I wish to support the suggestion of the representative of Haiti. The French text would read much better with those changes. The French text would read, and I shall ask the representative of Haiti to correct me if I am wrong, as follows:

"Le Conseil note que les autorités des deux parties du Territoire ont pris un certain nombre de mesures pour mettre en oeuvre ces recommandations de la mission de la Banque internationale pour la reconstruction et le développement;"

I believe that this change would give more clarity to the French text.

Mr. GIDDEN (United Kingdom): I am sure that what has just been read out by the representative of France would translate admirably into English. I was listening to it in French. My only comment was that the English text as it now stands is all right in English. But if the text is changed to fit with the French suggestion which has just been made, this would be equally good in English. However, we must not change the word "these" to the word "the" in the present English text.

The PRESIDENT: I think we can trust the Secretariat with this task. After all, we have no essential differences. It is just a question of rewording.

Mr. MUFTI (Syria) (interpretation from French): My delegation is somewhat perplexed after the various interventions. We should like to know whether there was an original text for this report. Is the original text English or is it French? Are they equally authentic? I find that the Haitian proposal is quite correct and greatly lightens the French text.

The PRESIDENT: The original text is in English. The English-speaking representatives -- at least, the representative of the United Kingdom and, I am sure, the Chairman of the Drafting Committee -- have no objections to the present text. What the representative of Haiti suggested was an improvement in the French text, and it was supported and somewhat amended by the representative of France. The English text will remain as it is. That is how I understood it. The French text will be recast in accordance with the reading of the representative of France.

Mr. DORSINVILLE (Haiti) (interpretation from French): The President has reached the right conclusion. If the English version is the original text, as we can see that it is from reading the notation at the top of the first page of the report, all we have to do is to correct the French translation. I am glad that I have been supported in this by the representative of France. I would point out that he simply took up the version which I suggested; he did not amend my version.

Mr. THORP (New Zealand): I am sure that I am speaking for all my colleagues on the Drafting Committee when I say that anything that would lighten our text would be received with gratitude in either language.

The PRESIDENT: May I sum up the situation: The paragraph will stand as it is in English. The French text will be reworded in line with the suggestion of the representatives of Haiti and France, but not a word will be changed in the English text. I think we can entrust the French text to the Secretariat.

It was so decided.

The PRESIDENT: We shall now vote on paragraph 9 as it stands in the English text.

Paragraph 9 was adopted by 13 votes to none, with 1 abstention.

Mr. ROIZ BENNETT (Guatemala) (interpretation from Spanish): As regards paragraph 10, the Council will observe that the first sentence thereof refers to two aspects of economic development. The first of these is "financial assistance given to co-operatives", and the second is "steps taken to develop production of tea, coffee and cotton". These two ideas seem to be of a different nature. If they are included within the same sentence, that might lead to a mistaken interpretation, namely, that the production of tea, coffee and cotton is directly related to the financial assistance given to co-operatives. Paragraph 11 deals more particularly with co-operatives. I would therefore suggest that the phrase referring to financial assistance given to co-operatives be transferred to paragraph 11. Paragraph 10 would therefore begin with the words "The Council notes with approval the steps taken to develop production of tea, coffee and cotton", and it would then continue as at present. We would then introduce into paragraph 11 the idea relating to the co-operatives, as I will state when we come to paragraph 11.

Mr. THORP (New Zealand): I regard that as a good drafting proposal and I shall support it.

The PRESIDENT: We shall now vote on paragraph 10 as amended by the representative of Guatemala.

Mr. BENDRYSHEV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) (interpretation from Russian): It is now proposed to note "with approval" the steps taken to develop production of tea, coffee and cotton. Could the Chairman of the Drafting Committee explain what steps are to be approved here by the Council? Did the Committee have in mind the granting of concessions to foreigners for plantations of tea and coffee? Is that involved? If so, I ask for a separate vote on the words "with approval".

Mr. THORP (New Zealand): The Committee certainly did not endeavour to distinguish between the steps taken to develop production of tea, coffee and cotton. It found in the work of the Council no reason to object to the measures taken, whether by encouraging overseas enterprises or by encouraging domestic indigenous participation.

Mr. BENDRYSHEV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) (interpretation from Russian): I ask for a separate vote on the words "with approval".

The words "with approval" were adopted by 12 votes to 1, with 1 abstention.

Mr. ROLZ BENNETT (Guatemala) (interpretation from Spanish): My delegation voted to retain the words "with approval" because, at the end of paragraph 8, we have already approved a phrase in which it is recommended that "due regard... continue to be paid to the interests of the Cameroonian people".

The PRESIDENT: I shall now put to the vote paragraph 10 as amended by the representative of Guatemala, that is, beginning with the words "The Council notes with approval the steps taken to develop production of tea, coffee and cotton", and going on to the end.

Paragraph 10, as amended, was adopted by 13 votes to none, with 1 abstention.

Mr. ROLZ BENNETT (Guatemala) (interpretation from Spanish): In conformity with the suggestion made by my delegation, paragraph 11 would now read as follows in English:

(continued in English)

"The Council notes with interest the financial assistance given to co-operatives by the Southern Cameroons Production Development Board and, considering the importance of mobilizing all available funds into productive enterprises, it also notes that the Territorial authorities are encouraging the establishment of savings societies..." -- and so on to the end.

Mr. THORP (New Zealand): Naturally, a certain degree of elegant variation becomes essential when one starts redrafting in the Council and moving passages from one section to another. I think that I am reflecting the Drafting Committee's views when I say that when the Council "noted with approval" in paragraph 10, it was also noting with approval "the financial assistance given to co-operatives by the Southern Cameroons Production Development Board"; but it was noting with interest "that the Territorial authorities are encouraging the establishment of savings societies". It is not a point which I wish to labour, but I will point out that a certain degree of the qualitative part of the Council's recommendation will be lost in this transfer. However, unless other members of the Drafting Committee have any objection to this, I am prepared to concede that we might follow, more in the interest of speed than in being concise, the line proposed by the representative of Guatemala.

The PRESIDENT: May I ask the representative of Guatemala to be kind enough to read again the paragraphs so that all representatives will be aware of the amendment.

Mr. ROLZ BENNETT (Guatemala) (interpretation from Spanish):

The paragraphs would begin as follows:

(Continued in English):

"The Council notes with interest the financial assistance given to co-operatives by the Southern Cameroons Production Development Board ...

"Considering the importance of mobilizing all available funds into productive enterprises, it also notes with interest ... may eventually be set up".

Mr. THORP (New Zealand): After hearing a second reading, I think that "notes with interest" will also go in again. In that case, I suggest that it would be as well to break this up into two sentences. We could put a full stop after "The Council notes with approval the financial assistance given to co-operatives", and then begin the second sentence with "Considering

(Mr. Thorp, New Zealand)

also the importance", because I think that this "mobilizing all available funds into productive enterprises" does not quite follow from "the financial assistance given to co-operatives by the Southern Cameroons Production Development Board". The Production Board does mobilize its funds into other enterprises, and I think that the sense would be better if it were broken into two sentences.

The PRESIDENT: May I ask the representative of Guatemala whether he accepts the suggestion of the representative of New Zealand as Chairman of the Drafting Committee?

Mr. ROLZ BENNETT (Guatemala) (interpretation from Spanish): Any suggestion which would simplify the sentence would be satisfactory. I simply wished to transfer the matter dealing with the co-operatives to paragraph 11, where the whole matter would be dealt with; but I am in the hands of the Council.

The PRESIDENT: I shall read the paragraph as the Council will vote upon it:

"The Council notes with approval" -- as suggested by the representative of New Zealand -- "the financial assistance given to co-operatives by the Southern Cameroons Production Development Board. Considering also the importance of mobilizing all available funds into productive enterprises, the Council notes with interest ..." to the end of the paragraph.

A vote will be taken on this paragraph as I have read it.

Paragraph 11 was adopted unanimously.

Mr. MUFTI (Syria) (interpretation from French): My delegation would like to propose the following amendment as an addition to the end of the text of paragraph 12: "... and will enable them to overcome the backwardness now characteristic of them". The second sentence of the paragraph would then read:

(Mr. Mufti, Syria)

"It hopes that the substantial progress made by co-operatives in the South together with the measures taken in the North, notably the recent enactment of a co-operative societies law, the posting of an assistant registrar to the Trust Territory and the provision of financial assistance, will stimulate interest in the co-operative movement in that part of the Territory and will enable them to overcome the backwardness now characteristic of them."

My delegation does not feel that it is necessary to recall at length the reasons in favour of such an amendment. The Council noted, in effect, when it examined the annual report, that the co-operative movement in the North of the Cameroons under British administration was indeed quite backward in comparison with the movement of the South. Since this is the case, it is not enough to say that the movement in the North should be encouraged. We must say that the development of this movement should be given particular attention by the Administering Authority in order that this lag can be made up.

Mr. GIDDEN (United Kingdom): I follow very clearly the thought which is introduced by the representative of Syria in this amendment. I am not clear whether a happy form of phraseology could be introduced in English to this text, but it would certainly be possible to phrase the purpose of the Syrian amendment in the other sense, and my delegation would be prepared to support an amendment in that sense.

I would suggest that the phraseology in English be something like this: "... will stimulate interest in the co-operative movement in that part of the Territory and enable it to reach the same stage of development as the co-operative movement has reached in the southern part of the Territory." The point is that it is very awkward in English to talk about about "backward" and "lag", and the intention of the amendment is clearly to enable the North to reach a similar successful stage of the development that has been reached in the South.

Mr. BENDRYSHIEV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) (interpretation from Russian): I would propose an additional phrase at the end of this paragraph, and I wish to explain it at this point. We are speaking here of the co-operatives; these are co-operatives for the marketing of produce. Thus far, there are no productive co-operatives in the Territory; that is, co-operatives designed to pool the working resources of the inhabitants.

(Mr. Bendryshev, USSR)

Therefore, I propose the addition of the following text:

"The Council recommends to the Administering Authority to take steps in order to promote the creation by indigenous inhabitants of productive co-operatives."

I wish to emphasize the words "productive co-operatives".

Mr. MUFTI (Syria) (interpretation from French): My delegation would like to thank the British delegation for having accepted the idea lying at the basis of the Syrian amendment. We are quite prepared to support the suggestion made by the representative of the United Kingdom.

Mr. DORSINVILLE (Haiti) (interpretation from French): I am experiencing certain difficulties in understanding the exact situation. I have the original text before me upon which I would like to make a few observations. But the amendment proposed by the representative of Syria bears upon the second sentence of paragraph 12. I would like to ask you, Mr. President, to be kind enough to read out the Syrian amendment so that my delegation can see whether it is necessary for me to make the comments which I had intended.

The PRESIDENT: I would like to draw the attention of my colleagues to the fact that the Syrian representative has accepted the language suggested by the representative of the United Kingdom. The representative of the United Kingdom suggested the following phraseology at the end of paragraph 12: "and enable it to reach the same stage of development as the co-operative movement has reached in the southern part of the Territory". This was accepted by the representative of Syria.

Mr. DORSINVILLE (Haiti) (interpretation from French): I think that my delegation can offer the comments which it had intended. The French text, as we see it, does not seem very clear. In effect, the second sentence reads:

"It hopes that the substantial progress made by co-operatives in the South, together with the measures taken in the North..."

It then enumerates the measures taken and continues as follows: "will stimulate interest in the co-operative movement in that part of the Territory".

(Mr. Dorsinville, Haiti)

What part of the Territory? It might read:

"It hopes that the substantial progress made by the co-operatives in the South will stimulate interest in the co-operative movement in that part of the Territory."

Is it in the south that you want to stimulate interest? No, it is in the north. Therefore, the phrase, as it appears in the French text, is really not correct; at least it is not clear.

The PRESIDENT: Naturally, what is referred to is the northern part, not the southern part. The southern part, quite clearly, is developed.

Mr. THORP (New Zealand): I merely wish to confirm your assumption, Mr. President, that something has been left out of this text, either by the Drafting Committee or at some point in the work of the Committee. An assistant registrar to the northern part of the Trust Territory is certainly intended.

The PRESIDENT: I think it is clear that what is intended is the northern part. We can always add the words "the northern part".

Mr. DORSINVILLE (Haiti) (interpretation from French): I am of the same opinion. We are emphasizing the northern part of the Territory, but the sentence as it is drafted is not correct. It gives a quite abnormal impression because it says: "It hopes that the substantial progress made by co-operatives in the . . . south..." If we get right down to the verb, the subject of which is in the first part of the sentence, we will read the following: "will stimulate interest in that part of the Territory". "That part of the Territory" obviously would be the southern part. That is what I wanted to emphasize, speaking grammatically and logically.

The PRESIDENT: I think we can overcome this difficulty if, after the words "movement in", we add the words "the northern part of the Territory". Then it becomes very clear. The French text will also be amended. Then we would come to the Syrian amendment as formulated by the representative of the United Kingdom.

Mr. DORSINVILLE (Haiti) (interpretation from French): The suggestion which you have just made, Mr. President, would make the final part of the text much clearer. But once again I would come back to my observation. I believe that we ought to delete the reference to the southern part of the Territory at the beginning of the second sentence. There should be a single reference to the North. It might read as follows:

"It hopes that the substantial progress made by the co-operatives, notably the recent enactment of a co-operative societies law... will stimulate interest in the co-operative movement in the northern part of the Territory and enable it to reach the same degree of development..."

The reference to the southern part of the Territory at the beginning of the sentence makes it completely illogical because it is then the subject of the verb. At the end we speak of "that part of the Territory", where we really mean the northern part of the Territory.

Mr. MUFTI (Syria) (interpretation from French): My delegation feels that there will be no further confusion if we delete the words "in the Territory" which appear after the words "assistant registrar". We would then have no further confusion, since it would be clear in the last phrase that it is the northern part of the Territory to which we are referring.

Mr. THORP (New Zealand): I feel that I should explain that our reference to the substantial progress made by co-operatives in the South was not accidental. We did feel that a knowledge of this substantial progress, when spread in the North, would help to stimulate interest. It, as it were, was propaganda to help the others in the North, the registrar to tell the people of the North how well co-operatives were doing in the South. I think that the suggestion made by the representative of Syria to eliminate the words "to the Trust Territory" may go some way towards clarifying the paragraph which, though perhaps a little complex, is not, I think, misleading.

The PRESIDENT: I should like to ask the representative of Haiti if he is satisfied with the suggestion made by the representative of Syria.

Mr. DORSINVILLE (Haiti) (interpretation from French): I must say that I am not completely satisfied. After the last explanation just given by the representative of New Zealand, who is also the Chairman of the Drafting Committee, I think that we could amend the sentence as follows:

"It hopes that the substantial progress made by co-operatives in the South, and particularly the measures taken in the North" -- here these measures would be enumerated -- "will stimulate interest in the co-operative movement in the northern part of the Territory."

It is necessary to call special attention to the measures taken in the North. Thus the sentence could be acceptable to everyone.

The PRESIDENT: I want to assure the representative of Haiti that I share his views fully. There is some confusion in the paragraph as it stands.

I should like to propose to the Council that it think this matter over during the recess. I am sure that a solution can be found as regards the wording of this paragraph.

The meeting was suspended at 4.15 p.m. and resumed at 4.30 p.m.

The PRESIDENT: I call on the Chairman of the Drafting Committee, the representative of New Zealand, to read a text which I hope will be agreeable to all members of the Council.

Mr. THORP (New Zealand): The text which I am about to read is of course the second sentence of paragraph 12. I have discussed it not only with the representative of Haiti but also with my colleagues in the Drafting Committee and the representative of Syria, who agreed to accept the final proposal of the representative of the United Kingdom. It reads as follows:

"It hopes that the substantial progress made by co-operatives in the South will serve as an example in the North and that the measures taken in the Northern part itself, notably the recent enactment of a co-operative societies' law, the appointment of an assistant registrar and the provision of financial assistance, will stimulate interest in the co-operative movement there, enabling the co-operatives to reach the same stage of development as has been achieved in the Southern Cameroons."

The PRESIDENT: I will put this text to the vote. I need hardly ask anyone else to read it, as I think it is very understandable and very clear.

The text was adopted by 15 votes to none, with 1 abstention.

The PRESIDENT: Before I put the whole paragraph to the vote, we have a proposal by the representative of the Soviet Union to add the following sentence:

"The Council recommends to the Administering Authority to take steps for the promotion of the creation by the indigenous inhabitants of producers' co-operatives."

Mr. JAIPAL (India): Before my delegation can determine its attitude towards this recommendation, I should like to seek some further clarification from the representative of the Soviet Union as to what is actually meant by the creation of producers' co-operatives.

(Mr. Jaipal, India)

As far as I know, production in this Territory is now in the hands of individual producers and the produce of these various individual land-owners is now the subject of certain co-operative endeavours, mainly in the fields of procurement, marketing and so on. What I would like to know from the representative of the Soviet Union is: Does he envisage the creation of any other kind of producers' co-operatives than the ones that prevail at the moment? If so, what is it that these co-operatives will produce?

I should also like to know from the representative of the Administering Authority whether this new idea of producers' co-operatives will be more economic than the present co-operative enterprises and also whether the people in the Territory have agreed to such new measures and, further, whether these new measures would affect in any way the land holdings, land tenure and so forth.

It seems to me that the recommendation is of some significance and it is necessary to have the answers to these questions before one can vote either way on the recommendation of the Soviet Union.

Mr. BENDRYSHEV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) (interpretation from Russian): Of course I cannot reply to all the questions asked by the representative of India; they do not really pertain to me and would be of more interest to the representative of the United Kingdom.

First of all, however, I want to point out that the term "producers' co-operatives" is not quite correct. Productive co-operatives or co-operatives in the field of production, or something to that effect would be better -- I do not know quite how it should be stated in English.

Replying to the question of the representative of India as to what is meant by the establishment of these co-operatives of production, as is well known the present co-operatives are concerned with the marketing of produce and also with its transportation and so forth. There are other types of co-operatives which are directly concerned with co-operation in the process of production. This may be in agriculture or in industry or in various crafts. Co-operation in that field makes it possible in this instance for the indigenous inhabitants to use more advanced methods in agriculture, for instance. Also, these co-operative efforts would cover a greater number of people in a wider area and that would

(Mr. Bendryshev, USSR)

make it possible to use modern agricultural equipment and that, of course, would promote the general development of the Territory and also the well-being of the indigenous inhabitants. This is what we mean when we make our proposal that the Administering Authority should promote the development by the indigenous inhabitants of such establishments for co-operative production. This is not a matter of forcing the population; it is a matter of promoting the creation by the indigenous inhabitants of such organizations.

This is what I wish to reply to the representative of India.

Mr. GIDDEN (United Kingdom): I think I ought to say that as far as the majority of the co-operatives, particularly in the Southern part of the Territory which exist at the present time, these are producers' co-operatives in the sense in which that term is normally used; that is to say they are not consumers' co-operatives. The members are in fact the people who grow the produce for co-operative marketing and disposal. There is no question of the co-operatives in that sense being superimposed upon the producers of the primary products in question. I think that the idea which the Soviet representative is putting forward is in fact to some extent already being carried out in the Territory. But in any case it would certainly leave the impression, if the Council were to adopt such a recommendation, that the co-operatives in existence, or a large part of them, were not producers' co-operatives -- which they are.

The PRESIDENT: I wonder if the representative of India is satisfied with the replies of the representatives of the Soviet Union and the United Kingdom.

Mr. JAIPAL (India): I think the representatives of the Soviet Union and the United Kingdom have tried to reply to my questions to the best of the information which they have readily available, but I do not think that their replies meet all the questions that I put to them. However the point at issue now is only the proposal of the Soviet Union, and in the course of his explanation he stressed the fact that what he has in mind is co-operation in the process of production; he mentioned in particular the use of modern equipment by the various producers. If the recommendation could specify this particular aspect, then my delegation will have no difficulty in voting for it. Otherwise I think the recommendation is so vague that we shall be obliged to abstain.

Mr. THORP (New Zealand): If I may speak as Chairman of the Drafting Committee, I believe that the Drafting Committee was aware from document T/L.737, paragraph 41, that in 1954 the Southern Cameroons Marketing Board had granted £15,000 to the co-operative to purchase equipment and chemicals. This kind of operation is also going on in the Territory amongst co-operatives. I think we would regard this recommendation as superfluous; in that sense it is already a function of the co-operative, as we understand them.

The PRESIDENT: I must say to the representative of the Soviet Union that what I had in mind was "productive" and not "producers". I will correct myself. The proposal of the Soviet Union will be as follows: "The Council recommends to the Administering Authority to take steps for the promotion of the creation by the indigenous inhabitants of productive co-operatives".

Mr. DORSINVILLE (Haiti) (interpretation from French): Would the representative of the Soviet Union accept the addition of the words "more" or "further" -- for it has been stressed here "productive co-operatives" already exist.

Mr. BENDRYSHEV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) (interpretation from Russian): I have no objection to this addition if this makes it easier to accept our recommendation.

Mr. GIDDEN (United Kingdom): The inclusion of a recommendation of this kind with the wording used implies that the effort which has been devoted to the development of the co-operative movement in the Territory has been for some other kind of co-operative. As I have stated, this is not the case. It may be that the representative of the Soviet Union is using the words "producers" or "productive co-operatives" in the sense which is somewhat peculiar to the methods employed in the Soviet Union itself. But in the normal sense of this terminology this is precisely what is going on in the Trust Territory and which of course has met with a good deal of success. The inclusion of a recommendation on this subject, in whatever terms it is drafted, implies that this is not the case. My delegation will have to vote against this although the contents of it by itself have no objectionable features.

The PRESIDENT: May I ask the representative of Haiti where he would like to put the word "more"? "The Council recommends to the Administering Authority to take steps for the promotion of the creation by the indigenous inhabitants of productive co-operatives." Now where would the representative of Haiti wish to put the word "more"?

Mr. DORSINVILLE (Haiti) (interpretation from French): In the French text which I have noted, it says to promote or to encourage. I ask the representative of the Soviet Union to use the word "davantage" in French which would be "to promote more actively". I was basing myself on the French text which I had listened to.

The PRESIDENT: The text will read as follows: "The Council recommends to the Administering Authority to take steps to promote more actively the creation by the indigenous inhabitants of productive co-operatives." Is that agreeable to the representatives of the Soviet Union and of Haiti. I shall put this text to the vote.

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

The PRESIDENT: I put paragraph 12, as we have amended it after the recess, to the vote.

Paragraph 12, as amended, was adopted by 13 votes to none, with 1 abstention.

Mr. ROLZ BENNETT (Guatemala) (interpretation from Spanish): My delegation did not cast an affirmative vote, but we should like to state for the record that there is a phrase the sense of which does not seem quite appropriate. That is the phrase referring to the efforts being made to bring the co-operative movement in the north to the same stage of development as the co-operative development in the south. I do not think it is adequate to have as the goal for such development this partial development which has taken place in one part of the Territory. This seems to be lacking in sense. We should obviously leave the door open to progress beyond the partial stage of development reached in one part of the Territory.

The PRESIDENT: The observations will be recorded.

Paragraph 13 was adopted by 13 votes to none, with 1 abstention.

Paragraph 14 was adopted by 13 votes to none, with 1 abstention.

Paragraph 15 was adopted by 12 votes to none, with 2 abstentions.

Mr. BENDRYSHEV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) (interpretation from Russian): With regard to paragraph 16, I should like to propose a minor drafting change, that is, to replace the words "steady progress" with the words "some progress". As we well know, the number of girls attending higher institutions of learning is very small.

The PRESIDENT: The representative of the Soviet Union suggests that in paragraph 16, in the fourth line, the word "steady" be replaced by the word "some".

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

Paragraph 16 was adopted by 12 votes to none, with 2 abstentions.

Paragraph 17 was adopted by 12 votes to none, with 1 abstention.

Mr. BENDRYSHEV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) (interpretation from Russian): My delegation abstained from voting on paragraph 17 because it states that the Council welcomes the information that an independent Broadcasting Corporation has been established. This Broadcasting Corporation has been established in a neighbouring territory and not in the Trust Territory. As is well known, the Trust Territory does not have broadcasting stations of its own.

The PRESIDENT: Are there any observations on paragraph 18?

Mr. BENDRYSHEV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) (interpretation from Russian): At the end of paragraph 18 I propose that the following recommendation be added:

"The Council proposes to the Administering Authority to take steps to increase the number of hospitals and physicians in the Territory and to train competent medical personnel from among the indigenous inhabitants of the Territory."

Mr. GIDDEN (United Kingdom): The Drafting Committee has proposed a certain form of recommendation here. Now the representative of the Soviet Union has in a breath added a completely comprehensive and new recommendation. There is nothing, of course, in the recommendation itself that is objectionable, but are we in a position to recommend to the Administering Authority, for example, an increase in the number of hospitals? Where is this money going to come from, and at what expense? At the expense of what else?

It is this kind of sweeping generalization for desirable objectives that is apt to vitiate all the recommendations which the Council can make. My delegation is put in a very embarrassing position in being asked to consider a desirable but quite unconsidered recommendation of this character. The views of the Council have been, as far as we know, faithfully reported and considered at length and in detail by the members of the Drafting Committee. Now we are faced with a proposal which is, as I say, completely sweeping in its terms, the implications of which cannot conceivably be considered by the Administering Authority, let alone any other members of the Council; nor should we be asked to vote upon it. In these circumstances, my delegation has no option but to vote against this kind of sweeping proposal which covers all the main fields of the health services of the Territory in one fell swoop.

Mr. JAIPAL (India): The Soviet Union proposal introduces three thoughts: (1) to take steps to increase the number of hospitals, (2) to increase the number of physicians, and (3) to train more medical personnel from among the indigenous inhabitants. We have no objection whatever to supporting the latter two proposals. However, as regards the first one, which is to take steps to increase the number of hospitals, the representative of the United Kingdom has made certain observations about the question of finance for building more hospitals. In our opinion it is not simply a question of finance. We should like to know, for instance, whether any additional hospitals are in fact necessary, or, to put it the other way round, are the present hospital facilities adequate for the Territory's needs?

Mr. BENDRYSHEV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) (interpretation from Russian): I have two observations in connexion with these remarks. I have no objection to the present paragraph 18, but that paragraph as it now stands contains no recommendations. We simply state here what we were told by the Administering Authority. This is just a description of conditions in the Territory. That is why we propose to add a recommendation. This recommendation has been made before. Many members spoke in the debate about the necessity of improving medical facilities and of the desirability of increasing the number of hospitals and physicians. The Administering Authority itself stated that in the local hospitals there were 425 beds, including beds in the maternity wards.

The question is whether or not we need a recommendation. In the opinion of my delegation we do need a recommendation.

Mr. THORP (New Zealand): I merely wish to point out to the representative of the Soviet Union that the Drafting Committee, in preparing its recommendation, was guided by the documentation which it had available to it. In the summary of observations, as well as in other sources available to us, it appeared that only the Soviet Union and I think the representative of Syria made any comment on the training of medical personnel directly. For that reason, the recommendation proposed for the consideration of the Council this year reflects the work of the Council.

Mr. JAIPAL (India): It is not entirely fair or accurate to go by the final statements made by the members of the Council on a particular Trust Territory. My delegation has often pointed out the interest taken by certain delegations during the questioning period, and we think that the interest then shown should be taken into account in drafting the conclusions of the Council. For example, my delegation for one did ask questions about the training of medical personnel, although we did not refer to it subsequently in our final statement. That does not mean that we lost interest in that aspect of the development of the medical services.

Mr. GIDDEN (United Kingdom): In order to avoid a detailed discussion of the particular points which are now raised by the representative of the Soviet Union in connexion with the recommendation which has been submitted unanimously by the Drafting Committee, I wonder whether, so as to meet his main suggestion that the Council after all is looking for a general expansion and improvement of the medical services of the Territory, as indeed must be the case, it would suffice to insert a general phrase of that character which would not destroy the balance of the recommendation proposed by the Drafting Committee. I am not asking the representative of the Soviet Union to accept this formulation, but I put it forward myself as an alternative. The text would read:

"The Council, recalling its previous recommendation concerning the need to increase the funds available for the expansion of medical services," -- and then I would insert the words -- "trusts that a general improvement in the medical services of the Territory will prove possible," -- and continue "particularly in the north"

The PRESIDENT: I shall put the amendment of the Soviet Union to the vote.

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

The PRESIDENT: I shall put the amendment of the United Kingdom to the vote.

The amendment was adopted by 9 votes to none, with 5 abstentions.

Paragraph 18 as amended was adopted unanimously.

Paragraph 19 was adopted by 13 votes to none, with 1 abstention.

Mr. BENDRYSHEV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) (interpretation from Russian): In connexion with paragraph 20, I have a question to put to the Chairman of the Drafting Committee.

We are told in the first sentence that "the power of indigenous courts to award corporal punishment has not in practice been exercised for some time except in the case of male juveniles". The annual report for 1955 contains a table on page 146 which shows that the magistrate's courts in the Southern Cameroons imposed corporal punishment on thirty adult indigenous inhabitants in 1955. Perhaps the Drafting Committee was thinking of a different period. However, since we are now dealing with the report for 1955, I should like to have some clarification on this point.

Mr. THORP (New Zealand): I believe I am correct in my understanding that this power was the power of indigenous courts and that we are dealing in this recommendation only with the powers of indigenous courts. This is a passage over which the Drafting Committee worked at quite some length. We were aware that there is corporal punishment in the Territory under other legislation, but we were concerned to bring out the fact that, of its own initiative, the Legislative Assembly of the Southern Cameroons had passed a customary courts law which eliminated the power of indigenous courts to award corporal punishment.

Mr. BENDRYSHEV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) (interpretation from Russian): Would it not be better, in that case, to indicate the figures to the effect that, in 1955, sixty-three indigenous inhabitants of the Trust Territory were subjected to corporal punishment? These factual data might be more accurate, since we were told by the Chairman of the Drafting Committee that the Committee was concerned with indigenous courts rather than with magistrates' courts, and thus it is not quite clear how many people were sentenced to corporal punishment -- whether that punishment was used or not. We should rather say directly that, in 1955, sixty-three inhabitants were sentenced to corporal punishment. Then we will be consistent with the facts. These facts are taken from the report of the Administering Authority.

Mr. JAIPAL (India): Paragraph 20, as it appears in this document, deals, I think, largely with the infliction of corporal punishment on male juveniles, and it is quite likely that the report to which the representative of the USSR is referring sets out the details of corporal punishment inflicted on male adults, which might be a different thing. Of course, this is a matter which might better be clarified by the representative of the United Kingdom.

Mr. THORP (New Zealand): I merely wish to say, in response to the representative of the Soviet Union, that factual data are not normally put into recommendations of the Council, and I think it would not be a particularly useful exercise to put into this recommendation factual data in such detail, particularly as it does not appear to me to have any direct relevance to the subject of the recommendation.

Mr. GIDDEN (United Kingdom): Of course, the representative of the Soviet Union used two series of figures without making it clear where he was drawing them from. It is perfectly true that table 19 of the 1955 report shows a total of thirty adults so sentenced in the magistrates' courts in the Southern Cameroons. The fact of the matter is that the Drafting Committee did not propose that we should take account of this fact. If the representative of the Soviet Union now wishes to propose a formal amendment, I suggest that he do so.

Mr. BENDRYSHEV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) (interpretation from Russian): I do not quite agree with the representative of New Zealand that in our recommendations we should not give factual information, that we should give some information which would not be factual. I think we should precisely give factual information. What is the use of information which is not factual? That would give an incorrect impression. Under paragraph 20 as it is now, it appears that only male juveniles receive corporal punishment. In reality, that is not so.

As regards factual data or figures, you will find figures in paragraph 18. There is a reference there to 102 beds, money is referred to -- and that is very factual information. Why is it that we can speak of a hospital with 102 beds in connexion with a recommendation, but, when it is suggested that we speak of the fact that sixty-three indigenous inhabitants received corporal punishment, it is held that that is too factual and that we should not give that information? That is not logical, to say the least.

I also wish to point to the end of paragraph 20. It is proposed to "note with satisfaction" that corporal punishment has actually been eliminated "except in so far as it affects male juveniles". In other words, this Council should accept with satisfaction the fact that male juveniles still receive corporal punishment. The Council has always spoken in favour of the immediate abolition of this situation, where there is discrimination against indigenous inhabitants and their human dignity is being violated. I ask the President to put the words "with satisfaction" to a separate vote.

Moreover, I cannot vote for the beginning of this paragraph, because it implies that nobody receives corporal punishment. I would propose the addition of a phrase, if that is necessary, which would say:

"The Council notes that during 1955, according to the annual report of the Administering Authority, sixty-three indigenous inhabitants of the Trust Territory were subjected to corporal punishment."

That figure is not invented; it was arrived at on the basis of tables, and I referred to that figure when I made my general statement on the situation in the Territory. If somebody has made a different calculation, let us substitute the more correct figure.

My proposal is that the words that I have suggested should become the first sentence of the paragraph.

In addition, I request that we vote separately on the words "with satisfaction".

Mr. MURTI (Syria) (interpretation from French): I should like to draw the Council's attention to a mistake in the fourth line of the French text. I think that, after the words l'adoption de la nouvelle loi, it should read: par les tribunaux coutumiers.

Mr. SMOLDEREN (Belgium)(interpretation from French): I must say that I do not quite understand this French correction. I do not think that it was the Customary Courts which passed a new law. It was a law concerning Customary Courts Law, and I believe that is what was meant in the sentence.

Mr. THORP (New Zealand): I think that we are slightly at cross purposes here in so far as the second sentence of this paragraph invites the Council to reiterate the hope that "further legislation will lead to the complete abolition of this penalty". It is this section of the paragraph which refers to the cases of corporal punishment to which the representative of the Soviet Union refers, namely, cases which have been, as I understand it, dealt with by Courts other than indigenous Courts, which are the subject of the first part of the paragraph. If the representative of the Soviet Union insists on moving an amendment regarding the figures of those cases, I suggest that the amendment might be moved to the second part of the paragraph, since the first sentence of the paragraph is factually correct as it stands -- at least, that is the understanding of the Drafting Committee.

Mr. MUFTI (Syria)(interpretation from French): In view of the objection which has arisen, I should like to ask the representative of Belgium whether he feels that the following phrase is correct in French: "...note avec satisfaction que l'adoption de la nouvelle loi sur les tribunaux coutumiers a supprimé officiellement ce pouvoir"?

Mr. SMOLDEREN (Belgium)(interpretation from French): Yes, certainly. We speak, for example, of une loi sur la prohibition de l'alcoolisme. I should like to have the opinions of the representatives of Haiti and France, but I think that the sentence leaves nothing to be desired.

Mr. MUFTI (Syria)(interpretation from French): I apologize. The representative of Belgium is quite right.

The PRESIDENT: We shall return now to the amendment proposed by the representative of the Soviet Union. The representative of New Zealand, in his capacity as Chairman of the Drafting Committee, suggested that we leave the first sentence as it is and have the amendment come in the second sentence.

Mr. BENDRYSHEV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics)(interpretation from Russian): I merely wished to draw the attention of the representative of New Zealand to page 249 in the annual report, headed "Persons tried before Native Courts in Trust Territory and penalties imposed, 1951 to 1955". Table 22 states that in 1955 twenty-five persons were sentenced to whipping. This pertains to Native Courts.

Mr. THORP (New Zealand): As far as the text is concerned, the only reference which I have in front of me is in the amended T/L.737/Add.1, where I find the following:

"Page 21: At the end of the section entitled Social Advancement add the following sub-section:

"'Corporal punishment'" .

If there is a figure of twenty-five people whipped as a result of sentences given by the Native Courts, the Drafting Committee would have been forced to assume that they were male juveniles, in the light of the information at its disposal. Further than that, I cannot offer any clarification. The Committee was acting on the basis of information given by the special representative during the debate.

The PRESIDENT: I should like to ask the representative of the Soviet Union whether he would be satisfied if I put to a vote the amendment which he has submitted in the fifth line of the present paragraph after the words "male juveniles"?

Mr. BENDRYSHEV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics)(interpretation from Russian): I would prefer this sentence to be placed at the beginning of the paragraph as a first sentence.

The PRESIDENT: Very well.

Mr. DORSINVILLE (Haiti) (interpretation from French): With regard to the French text, perhaps it could be improved in the fourth line where reference is made to "the passage of the new Customary Courts Law" and it is stated that "this power has been formally eliminated in the Southern Cameroons". I do not think that it was the passage of the Law which formally eliminated corporal punishment; it was rather the new Law itself. I think that the text could be corrected easily by deleting the words "passage of".

The PRESIDENT: I shall put the Soviet Union amendment to a vote.

Mr. GIDDEN (United Kingdom): I should like to ask you, Mr. President, to be good enough to read the text of the Soviet Union amendment.

The PRESIDENT: I believe the text reads as follows:

"The Council notes that, in 1955, according to the annual report of the Administering Authority, 63 indigenous inhabitants of the Territory were subjected to corporal punishment by decision of the Courts."

Mr. GIDDEN (United Kingdom): I have two comments of detail on the phraseology of the amendment by the representative of the Soviet Union. The first is the inclusion of the phrase "according to the report of the Administering Authority". The inclusion of this phrase presumably means that, on the Administering Authority's own evidence, the situation was as described in the amendment. I suggest that if the total is correct at 63 -- and I am prepared to accept that that is the correct figure -- that should be stated, but it should not be qualified by reference to the report of the Administering Authority.

My second comment is that the representative of the Soviet Union has assumed that all 63 sentences were imposed upon indigenous inhabitants. This is not in the report of the Administering Authority and I cannot confirm that it is correct. If the Council wishes to adopt this text, it must be against the express observance that I cannot confirm this as a fact.

Mr. BENDRYSHV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics)(interpretation from Russian): The representative of the United Kingdom is right in one respect; that is, it is not said in the report that these were indigenous inhabitants. Therefore, I am willing to omit the word "indigenous" and to say "63 inhabitants of the Trust Territory".

The PRESIDENT: Is that acceptable to the representative of the United Kingdom?

Mr. GIDDEN (United Kingdom): The inclusion of the amendment is not acceptable to my delegation in any case, but I thought that if the Council chose to adopt it, it should be aware that the United Kingdom at least could not confirm what was being said.

The PRESIDENT: I think that the Council knows very well what we are voting upon now. I will put the Soviet amendment to the vote.

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

The PRESIDENT: The Council will now vote on the words "with satisfaction".

The words were adopted by 7 votes to 3, with 4 abstentions.

Mr. DORSINVILLE (Haiti) (interpretation from French): With the deletion in the French text of the expression "adoption de", we could say the following: "notes with satisfaction that the new Customary Courts Law ...". We would omit the words "with the passage of".

The PRESIDENT: The Council will now vote on the amendment of the representative of Haiti to eliminate the words "with the passage of".

The amendment was adopted by 5 votes to none, with 9 abstentions.

Paragraph 20 as a whole, as amended, was adopted by 6 votes to none, with 8 abstentions.

The PRESIDENT: The Council will now consider paragraph 21, dealing with educational advancement.

Mr. BENDRYSHEV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) (interpretation from Russian): My observations pertain to the penultimate sentence. I shall read the sentence with the amendments included:

"Recognizing the priority which the spread of education deserves, the Council hopes that the Administering Authority and the Governments concerned will further hasten the case of educational advancement, especially in the Northern part of the Territory, and will introduce throughout the Territory, in the near future, free universal elementary education".

Mr. ROIZ BENNETT (Guatemala) (interpretation from Spanish): My delegation also has an observation to offer with regard to paragraph 21. According to the study on the educational conditions in the Territory which my delegation made, and as regards the observations, we felt it appropriate, in due course of time, to suggest that the second sentence of this paragraph, which begins with the words "recognizing the priority", should begin with the following words: "Nevertheless, considering that the situation still requires more energetic action" -- then the sentence continues -- "and recognizing the priority which ...".

I would not venture to give you an English text, Mr. President, but it might help if I would read out my English text:

(continued in English)

"Nonetheless, considering that the situation still calls for more energetic action and recognizing the priority which the spread of education deserves ..."

(continued in Spanish)

With regard to the final sentence, I should like to have a clarification. Perhaps the Chairman of the Drafting Committee would be kind enough to give us this clarification with regard to the words in the last sentence which reads: "through the more extensive introduction of education rates". My delegation does not completely understand the exact meaning of the expression "education rates". Does this refer to some special tax on the local authority or does it refer directly to school fees paid?

Mr. BARGUES (France) (interpretation from French): The Soviet amendment gives rise to two observations on my part. The Soviet representative has proposed the addition of the words "the Administering Authority" in the second sentence of the paragraph. But we are addressing ourselves to the Government of the United Kingdom. Therefore when we speak of "the Governments concerned" we include the Government of the United Kingdom. It is to the Governments concerned that we are addressing our recommendation. Therefore, as regards this first part the Soviet amendment is superfluous.

(Mr. Barges, France)

Also, I cannot subscribe to the second part of the amendment which recommends that the Administering Authority should introduce, as early as possible, free universal compulsory elementary education. It is very easy to make such recommendations, but the role of the Council is not merely to express desires or wishes. We should make recommendations which are practicable. I could have made the same observation concerning health services. We know very well that the number of beds in the hospitals in the Territory is insufficient at this time. But I am convinced that the Administering Authority is worrying about that at least as much as we do. The Administering Authority is concerned, at least as much as we are, in making elementary education universal. I might point out that education could be made compulsory only when the authority is capable of making available this education to all children asking for it.

On the other hand, I feel that it is physically impossible at this time to make education universal and to have that standard of education available to all children of the Territory. Therefore, I think that such a recommendation is quite impractical.

The same applies to the recommendation of the Soviet delegation concerning medical services, if that recommendation had been adopted. This is why I shall vote against the amendment.

Mr. THORP (New Zealand): I should like to reply to the representative of Guatemala as regards his query about education rates. The Committee understood that this is a tax to be levied by local government authorities and not a school fee system, and that they were in favour of local support of education facilities by the raising of funds locally through the taxing powers of the local government authority.

Mr. DORSINVILLE (Haiti) (interpretation from French): With regard to this last question of school taxes for education rates, I should like some precision and some details. If I depend on my memory of the discussion which was held regarding this Territory, these education rates would be paid by people who send their children to school and not by the population in general although it is provided that all persons who have no means of paying their local taxes are exempted. If that is the case, my delegation would say that we have already expressed our opinion with regard to school taxes in the Territory. We say that no matter how small such a tax may be, it might nevertheless hinder the development of primary education in the Territory because certain parents might wonder why they are obliged to pay for persons that they are not directly concerned with. We have already explained that it might be preferable to have a general tax on the population which would not directly affect those who send their children to school. I think that we would thus obtain a higher percentage of revenue in order to be able to develop primary education or to build schools in the Territory, to pay teachers, to buy furniture for schools and so on. It seems to me that if the first impression which we have been given is correct, then we will be obliged to vote against this paragraph.

Mr. GIDDEN (United Kingdom): I think that the objective, which I think was discussed here at some length, of the Southern Cameroons Government is precisely to get to the situation which the representative of Haiti has just outlined -- that is to say, that a general rate would be levied which would in fact cover the cost of education, which by itself would then be free, the idea being to get away from the idea that education is paid for by the people who send their children to school rather than by an over-all rate which is levied for that purpose, but not of course called that and not drawn only from the people who send their children to school. Otherwise, it would of course work as a deterrent, but the main object would be to allow the local authorities to control the financing of education by a general rate. This indeed must be the system which is adopted in most of the developed countries of the world where education is normally on a local basis and is paid for out of taxes raised locally.

Mr. ROLZ BENNETT (Guatemala) (interpretation from Spanish): In the first place, I should like to thank the representative of New Zealand for the clarification which he has given me in reply to my question. We are satisfied to know that his words do not refer directly to school fees. However, even the levying of direct taxes for the maintenance of the educational system might have some adverse repercussions upon the objectives sought. Perhaps we could find an adequate formula for the meaning we wish to express here. I should like to suggest the following wording:

(continued in English) "It also hopes that active financial participation by the local authorities will be forthcoming to facilitate the Government's task."

(continued in Spanish) Thus we would eliminate a direct reference to education rates. This always seems to indicate a hindrance to the development of education. I make this suggestion in order to facilitate our work here. Perhaps we will be able to find some generally satisfactory formula.

The PRESIDENT: There are three draft amendments, two submitted by the delegation of the Soviet Union and one by the delegation of Guatemala.

Mr. GIDDEN (United Kingdom): I am aware that the phrase "education rates" may be too elliptical to translate very happily into another language. It is perfectly clear what it means in English, but I am wondering whether a slight expansion would not alter the purpose which the Drafting Committee had in mind and which of course is within the practical intentions of the Administering Authority and the Government of the Southern Cameroons by using the phrase "through the more extensive introduction of rates to be devoted to educational expenditure".

That is the sense in which the phrase is used in English, but whether it is quite clear when it is translated is something I am not so sure of. Thus we might say "the more extensive introduction of rates to be devoted to educational expenditure".

Mr. ROLZ BENNETT (Guatemala) (interpretation from Spanish): In view of the new wording proposed by the United Kingdom representative, I no longer press my previous proposal.

The PRESIDENT: If the representative of the Soviet Union has no objection, I should like to put to the vote first the Guatemalan proposal to the first part of paragraph 21, and then I will come to the other two.

The Guatemalan proposal is as follows: after the word "Territory" in the seventh line, he proposes the following:

"Nonetheless, considering that the situation still calls for more energetic action," then add the words "and recognizing the priority ...".

Mr. GIDDEN (United Kingdom): My delegation would not be able to vote in favour of that amendment as it stands. It would have to vote against it because the implication is that energetic action has not been taken by the Governments concerned, and we must remember here that we are exclusively addressing recommendations in practice to African ministers. I would see no difficulty in encouraging these ministers who are faced with numerous conflicting desires. Education is nowhere more desired than by the United Kingdom Territories of West Africa, as indeed no doubt it is desired by other territories.

Perhaps the representative of Guatemala would consider deleting the word "more" from this text. I do not wish to commit my delegation to voting in favour of this text even so. He will realize that it is an embarrassing situation in which I am placed, but I do earnestly suggest that what I might call a slap in the face, which this recommendation in its present form connotes to African ministers, is perhaps not a very sensible conclusion for this Council to adopt.

Mr. ROLZ BENNETT (Guatemala) (interpretation from Spanish): As will be recalled, I initially drafted this amendment in Spanish and translated it into English as far as I was able to do so. It seemed to me that to keep the word "more" made it quite evident that energetic action had already been taken and what we wanted was more energetic action, that is, more action, not more energetic. Anyway, if this is the way it is understood in English -- which is the sense I wanted it to have -- I have no objection to having it say in English "still calls for energetic action." We still have the expression that energetic action is called for and the same idea remains, so I have no objection.

The PRESIDENT: I understand that the representative of Guatemala has accepted the deletion of the word "more" and I will put his proposal to the vote. It reads as follows: "Nonetheless considering that the situation calls for energetic action ...".

The amendment was adopted by 15 votes to none, with 1 abstention.

The PRESIDENT: We now come to the amendment submitted by the representative of the Soviet Union.

Mr. BENDRYSHEV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) (interpretation from Russian): I merely wish to draw attention to the fact that apparently the representative of France agrees with the idea contained in this amendment, namely, that the Administering Authority should strive to hasten the pace of educational advancement. In this connexion, I would like to draw attention to the fact that the representative of the United Kingdom pointed out that in this present text we are referring to the African Ministers and the Administering Authority itself is left out. In view of the clarification given by the representative of the United Kingdom -- and since the representative of France supports this idea in substance -- perhaps he will not object to the fact that in the present text we are speaking only of African Ministers.

Mr. BARGUES (France) (interpretation from French): It would be too easy to get the United Kingdom and the French delegations at odds. If we sometimes see certain delegations copying the attitude of the Soviet delegation, there is, however, considerable freedom of action as between the delegations of the United Kingdom and France. There is no contradiction here. I merely put forward the view that the recommendations we were making were addressed to the Administering Authority, which certainly passes the recommendations on to the African authorities to whom the Administering Authority has transferred part of its powers. In paragraph 21 of the recommendations submitted by the Drafting Committee the expression is used "the Governments concerned". I stated the view that this expression covered the local government and the Government of the Administering Authority, and to add the words "the Administering Authority" would simply burden the text and would be quite superfluous.

Mr. GIDDEN (United Kingdom): I do not think that members of the Council will be willing to accept the interpretation which I gave in another context as applying to the terms in which this recommendation was drawn up. Of course the phrase "the Governments concerned" was used advisedly by the Drafting Committee in this context.

The United Kingdom Government, as the Council knows, does provide quite large funds which are devoted, by choice of the Government of the Territory, to educational purposes. It is perfectly true that in the text "the Governments concerned" must include the Administering Authority, because the Council has no jurisdiction to address formal recommendations directly to anyone else.

The PRESIDENT: I shall put to the vote the first amendment submitted by the Soviet Union, which consists in adding the words "the Administering Authority" after the words "the Council hopes that".

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

The PRESIDENT: I will now put the second amendment submitted by the Soviet Union delegation to the vote. This amendment is to add, in paragraph 21, at the end of the first line on page 7: "and will introduce throughout the Territory in the near future free, universal, elementary education."

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

The PRESIDENT: We have one more amendment, submitted by the delegation of the United Kingdom, to substitute for the words "education rates" the words "rates to be devoted to educational expenditure".

The amendment was adopted by 10 votes to none, with 3 abstentions.

Paragraph 21 as amended was adopted by 10 votes to none, with 4 abstentions.

Mr. DORSINVILLE (Haiti) (interpretation from French): I would like to explain my abstention in the vote on the Soviet amendment to paragraph 21. I abstained concerning the addition of "the Administering Authority" to the expression "the Governments concerned" because I feel, as the representative of France said, that the Administering Authority is included among the Governments concerned in this paragraph.

Mr. DORSINVILLE (Haiti) (interpretation from French): I should like to explain my abstention. Concerning the addition of "Administering Authority" to the expression "Governments concerned" I abstained although I feel as France said that the Administering Authority is included among the Governments concerned in this paragraph. Now concerning the development of free primary education in the Territory, my delegation is absolutely of the opinion that this progress should be achieved as soon as possible, but we notice that this requires certain means which we cannot completely evaluate at the present moment. We have had certain observations from the Administering Authority especially with regard to the education rates. In spite of the amendment introduced here, my delegation is not in a position to evaluate all the information supplied. That is why in this sort of confusion that we find ourselves, we abstained on this paragraph.

Mr. JAIPAL (India): We abstained for two reasons: First we think that the recommendation should be addressed specifically to the Administering Authority and to no one else. Secondly, we did not like the formulation introduced by the United Kingdom delegation to the effect that there should be a more extensive introduction to rates to be devoted to educational expenditure, which I think is quite different from an extension of the existing education rates.

The PRESIDENT: We come to paragraph 22.

Mr. BENDRYSHEV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) (interpretation from Russian): Under the present text apparently the Council is to be satisfied with the existing situation as regards the development of secondary and higher education, especially secondary education. As is well known, the situation in the field of secondary education leaves much to be desired because only an insignificant number of children of appropriate age receive secondary education. Therefore, the Soviet delegation wishes to introduce the following proposal to the beginning of this paragraph:

"The Council recommends to the Administering Authority to take steps for the significant expansion of secondary education throughout the Territory and for the training of indigenous, highly qualified specialists for all walks of life of the Territory, including specialists with higher education".

Mr. ROLZ BENNETT (Guatemala)(interpretation from Spanish): It seems to me that in this amendment there are two ideas, one refers expressly to the expansion of secondary education, and the other refers to the training of specialist personnel in all branches. If you have no objection I should like to have a separate vote taken on those phrases containing those ideas. The first phrase would end with the words, "throughout the Territory" and the second phrase would begin with the words, "and for the training of".

The PRESIDENT: In order to meet the wishes of the representative of Guatemala, I shall put the first amendment to the vote. The sentence reads:

"The Council recommends to the Administering Authority to take steps for the significant expansion of secondary education throughout the Territory...".

The amendment was rejected by 7 votes to 6, with one abstention.

I shall put the second amendment to the vote. This amendment reads:

"The Council recommends to the Administering Authority.... the training of indigenous, highly qualified specialists for all walks of life of the Territory, including specialists with higher education."

Mr. DORSINVILLE (Haiti)(interpretation from French): We have just rejected the first part of the proposal mentioning secondary education. Now we are speaking of the training of specialists and highly qualified personnel. This is even higher than secondary education, I believe, or is it lower than secondary education? If we rejected secondary education, why go on to higher education?

The PRESIDENT: The representative of Guatemala asked for a separate vote on the two ideas. I could not refuse him that courtesy.

Mr. DORSINVILLE (Haiti)(interpretation from French): In that case I shall abstain.

Mr. ROLZ PENNETT (Guatemala)(interpretation from Spanish): A clarification might be in order. My delegation felt that perhaps by separating these two ideas we would make it easier for some delegations to vote in favour of the expansion of secondary education which indeed was mentioned at great length over and over again in the debates of the Council; the Administering Authority has also commented to the effect that they would view with pleasure the expansion of the services. My proposal had no other object than to facilitate a vote in favour of secondary education, but I see that was not the result.

The PRESIDENT: I have no alternative but to put the second part to the vote..

The amendment was rejected by 7 votes to 5, with two abstentions.

The PRESIDENT: I put paragraph 22 as it stands to the vote.

Mr. MUFTI (Syria) (interpretation from French): My delegation would like to propose that the expression "prend acte" in the sixth line of the French text be changed to read "notes"; thus the French text would conform to the English text where we do have the verb "note"; This is also in conformity with Council usage. This is the first time, if I am not mistaken, that the Council uses the expression "prend acte"; the Council has always used the verb "note".

Mr. BARGUES (France) (interpretation from French): I have no objection to this suggestion by the representative of Syria but, since I am senior to him in this Council, I might say that the expression "takes note" in English is often translated in French as "prend acte" but is very often translated as "prend note". In French we sometimes differentiate between the two expressions but in reality we have always translated the same English expression in different ways.

The PRESIDENT: The Secretariat will certainly take note and give us the happiest of the formulas which will satisfy everybody.

Paragraph 22 was adopted by 10 votes to none, with 2 abstentions.

Mr. MUTTI (Syria) (interpretation from French): With regard to paragraph 23, my delegation would like to propose that the word "sérieusement" in the second line of the French text be deleted. We think that the Administering Authority will always give careful consideration to the Council's recommendations and we therefore suggest that the word "careful" be deleted.

Mr. GRILLO (Italy): This refers to a statement by the Administering Authority. If the Administering Authority has said that it will give careful consideration, and so on, how can we insist on changing what the Administering Authority has said?

Mr. GIDDEN (United Kingdom): I think that I had better amend the statement of the Administering Authority to read that it will "give consideration to the possibility". I think that the representative of Italy is very kind to protect the previous statement that we made but I agree with the representative of Syria that the word would be better omitted and, therefore, I correct the previous statement.

The PRESIDENT: I am glad to see that the Administering Authorities are co-operating very fully today. I take it that the deletion of the word "careful" has been accepted, and I put the paragraph to the vote.

Paragraph 23 was adopted unanimously.

Paragraph 24 was adopted unanimously.

Mr. BENDRYSHEV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) (interpretation from Russian): With regard to paragraph 25, in order to avoid any possible misunderstandings perhaps we could replace the words "substantial extension" in the first line with the words "some extension", since the interpretation of the word "substantial" is left open.

Mr. GIDDEN (United Kingdom): I do not wish to preserve the word "substantial" if the members of the Drafting Committee feel that they can allow their previous assessment to be altered in this way, but it would be better, if there is no objection or if the Council decides to put to the vote the Soviet amendment, that it should be "an extension" rather than "some extension". I should make it clear that I am not proposing anything. I merely suggest that, if the text is altered, the phraseology in English is best if the word "an" is used, but I have no desire to see the text altered.

Mr. THOFF (New Zealand): As the Chairman of the Drafting Committee, I should say that it was the estimate of the Drafting Committee -- and here perhaps I should speak as representative of New Zealand and a member of the Drafting Committee rather than as Chairman -- that the extension had been substantial. Certainly it is a relative term, but in the context of development in the Trust Territory we regarded this as a point worthy of note by the Council. If there had been only an extension, I doubt whether there would have been a recommendation on the subject; it would not have been notable. I myself would prefer to see "substantial" retained and I shall oppose an amendment to it on the grounds that this will be altering a decision of the Drafting Committee of which I was a member.

The PRESIDENT: I put to the vote the Soviet Union amendment replacing the words "a substantial" by the word "some".

The Soviet Union amendment was rejected by 7 votes to 2, with 5 abstentions.

Paragraph 25 was adopted by 13 votes to none, with 1 abstention.

The PRESIDENT: Now we might pass to Annex II. In view of the delay we had in our proceedings today -- I am not criticizing anybody, because I think that every delegation has contributed materially to improving the text and has co-operated in our work -- I should like you to bear with me until we finish this report today. I am not saying "tonight" but "today"; it is still sunny outside.

Annex II deals with "Establishment of intermediate target dates and final time-limit for the attainment of self-government or independence". At the bottom of the page it is stated:

"The Council draws the attention of the General Assembly to the situation as outlined above."

"Noting that the representative conference, which was originally scheduled to take place in September 1956, will be held in May 1957, the Council reaffirms the conclusions and recommendations adopted by it at its seventeenth session."

Is there any objection to that?

Mr. BENDRYSHEV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) (interpretation from Russian): My delegation proposes the following text for the recommendation:

"Taking into account the resolutions of the General Assembly, in particular resolution 1064 (XI) in which the Assembly recommended to the Administering Authority to take the necessary steps to ensure the achievement by the Trust Territory of the Cameroons under British Administration of self-government or independence in the near future,

"The Council recommends to the Administering Authority to take the necessary steps to ensure the achievement by the Trust Territory of the Cameroons under British Administration of full self-government, and independence within a period of time not to exceed three years."

Mr. JAIPAL (India): I should like to explain our attitude on this amendment. As members know, my delegation's view has been something along these lines. When a Territory has reached a stage in its political development beyond which further development becomes more or less automatic and subject only to the will of the people, the fixing of a time-limit is somewhat purposeless. The Trust Territory of the British Cameroons has reached such a stage in our opinion. We therefore see no reason for fixing any time-limit, and we shall therefore abstain.

Mr. SEARS (United States of America): I should like to associate my delegation with the remarks just made by the representative of India, with this one alteration: we shall vote against the amendment.

Mr. MUFTI (Syria) (interpretation from French): My delegation would like to submit an amendment to the text proposed in the report. In the sentence which reads "The Council draws the attention of the General Assembly to the situation as outlined above", we propose that the expression "as outlined above" should be replaced by the expression "in the first paragraph". My delegation feels that the only new situation to which the attention of the General Assembly should be drawn is the situation described in the first paragraph of annex II.

The PRESIDENT: I shall put the amendment of the Soviet Union to the vote.
The amendment was rejected by 7 votes to 2, with 5 abstentions.

Mr. THORP (New Zealand): In connexion with the Syrian amendment, I think it was the intention of the Drafting Committee, if I interpret it correctly, that the situation "as outlined above" would also explain the second recommendation, since the conclusions and recommendations are summarized in paragraphs 2 and 3. Part of the situation outlined above is the action taken by the Council at its previous session. It may be roughly expressed, but that I think was the intention of the drafters.

Mr. MUFTI (Syria) (interpretation from French): My delegation would be obliged to vote against this text if my amendment were not adopted.

The PRESIDENT: I shall put the amendment of Syria to the vote.

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

Mr. MUFTI (Syria) (interpretation from French): In the vote on annex II, my delegation would request a separate vote on the first paragraph in particular. My delegation is in a position to vote in favour of that paragraph.

The PRESIDENT: I shall put the first paragraph of annex II to the vote.

The paragraph was adopted by 8 votes to 2, with 4 abstentions.

The PRESIDENT: I shall put the remaining paragraphs of annex II to the vote.

The remaining paragraphs were adopted by 6 votes to 4, with 4 abstentions.

Annex II as a whole was adopted by 6 votes to 4, with 4 abstentions.

Mr. JAIPAL (India): I should like for the record to explain my vote on paragraph 12 of this report regarding producer co-operatives. We voted for the Soviet amendment to paragraph 12 of the report, as amended by Haiti, because, according to the representative of the United Kingdom, there are already producer co-operatives in the Territory. The amendment was therefore merely one of recommending the establishment of more such co-operatives. Had the representative of the United Kingdom or the representative of the Soviet Union given a different interpretation of the term producer co-operatives, we would have abstained in the vote.

The PRESIDENT: I should like to draw attention to the first part of paragraph 6 of the report, in which the Drafting Committee recommends that the Council adopt the working paper on conditions in the Cameroons under British administration, document T/L.737 and Add.1, as the basic text for the chapter on that Territory. I shall put that recommendation to the vote.

The recommendation was adopted by 12 votes to none, with 2 abstentions.

WORK OF THE DRAFTING COMMITTEE ON THE CAMEROONS UNDER FRENCH ADMINISTRATION

Mr. DORSINVILLE (Haiti) (interpretation from French): I should like to point out to the Council that the Drafting Committee on the French Cameroons is very anxious to complete its work, but up to the present time we are being held up somewhat because we are at the disposal of the Council as to the further work in our Committee. We have done a lot of our work, but I want the Council to tell us when we can continue our work. We are anxious to continue, but the Council must tell us when we can meet.

Mr. BARGUES (France) (interpretation from French): On instructions of my Government, I communicated to the Secretary-General today the text of the new Statute of the Cameroons. I think the Secretary-General will see to it very soon that the text is distributed -- perhaps tonight or tomorrow. The Drafting Committee could therefore take note of it right away. I shall make a statement on this at the meeting on Wednesday.

The meeting rose at 6.35 p.m.