

# UNITED NATIONS TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL



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ENGLISH

## Twenty-first Session

### VERBATIM RECORD OF THE EIGHT HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-EIGHTH MEETING

Held at Headquarters, New York,  
on Wednesday, 26 March 1958, at 2 p.m.

Mr. ARENALES CATALAN

(Guatemala)

1. Arrangements for a periodic visiting mission to Trust Territories in West Africa in 1958 [17]

2. Conditions in the Trust Territory of Tanganyika: report of the Drafting Committee [4a]

Administrative Unions affecting Trust Territories: report of the Standing Committee on Administrative Unions [8]

Final adoption of the chapters on conditions in the Trust Territories [4a, 4b, 4c and 4d]

Appointment of the Members of the Standing Committee on Petitions [17]

Appointment of the Members of the Committee on Classification of Communications [18]

Progress Report of the Committee on Rural Economic Development

Closing of the Session

#### Note:

The Official Record of this meeting, i.e., the summary record, will appear in provisional mimeographed form under the symbol T/SR.883 and will be subject to representatives' corrections. It will appear in final form in a printed volume.

## AGENDA ITEM 7

ARRANGEMENTS FOR A PERIODIC VISITING MISSION TO TRUST TERRITORIES IN WEST AFRICA  
IN 1958

Mr. ROLZ BENNETT (Guatemala) (interpretation from Spanish): In accordance with the provisions of the Charter and the rules of procedure of the Trusteeship Council we are now called upon to appoint the countries which will comprise the Visiting Mission to visit the Trust Territories of West Africa in 1958. I should like to nominate the following States for membership of that Visiting Mission: India, Haiti, New Zealand and the United States of America.

The PRESIDENT (interpretation from Spanish): If I hear no objection I shall declare elected the States mentioned by the representative of Guatemala, and they will then have to appoint representatives as members of the Visiting Mission.

It was so decided.

The PRESIDENT (interpretation from Spanish): Before calling upon the representative of India, who has indicated that he wishes to speak, I should like simply to voice the hope that the States members of the Visiting Mission will appoint their representatives as soon as possible so that they may have their nominations confirmed by the Council.

Mr. JAIPAL (India): My delegation would like to take this opportunity to commend the delegation of the United Arab Republic for the understanding and statesmanship which it has shown with regard to this particular matter that has just been decided. We all know that the delegation of the United Arab Republic would have sent a representative on the Visiting Mission, but for certain compelling reasons of a somewhat unusual character that delegation has decided to withdraw its candidacy at the last moment. However, we feel bound to note with regret that the United Arab Republic has not been on a Visiting Mission since 1955, and we sincerely hope that on the next Visiting Mission to the Pacific Territories it will

(Mr. Jaipal, India)

be represented. It will certainly have our support, and we shall work to that end from now on.

I may also add here that the Soviet Union has not been on any Mission so far. It is necessary, we think, for the Trusteeship Council at some future date to consider the practicability of establishing the principle of rotation.

Mr. ROLZ BENNETT (Guatemala) (interpretation from Spanish): My delegation also wishes to pay tribute to the understanding demonstrated by the delegation of the United Arab Republic. That spirit of understanding made it possible to resolve the question of membership of this Visiting Mission in an atmosphere of concord and harmony. As a Latin American delegation we should like particularly to express our gratification at this spirit of co-operation manifested by the representative of the United Arab Republic.

U TIN MAUNG (Burma): My delegation wishes to join with the delegations of India and Guatemala in paying tribute to the delegation of the United Arab Republic in connexion with the understanding that has been reached and for the spirit of concord, harmony and conciliation with which it has viewed the whole question of the membership of the Visiting Mission. As a member of last year's Visiting Mission I really feel that all members of the Council should have a chance, some time or other, to participate in a Visiting Mission, and also that they would be able to contribute much to the better understanding of the problems of the Trust Territories.

Mr. TOMEH (United Arab Republic): I wish to thank most sincerely the representatives of India, Guatemala and Burma for the kind and generous remarks they have addressed to my delegation. When we withdrew last year and this year, although it was known as a matter of principle that our right to be represented on the Visiting Mission was quite firm, we did so mainly in order that a spirit of harmony and understanding should prevail in this Council. This is so because we believe that such a spirit of harmony and concord is the only guarantee for the observance and the putting into effect of the principles of the Charter.

## AGENDA ITEM 4a.

CONDITIONS IN THE TRUST TERRITORY OF TANGANYIKA: REPORT OF THE DRAFTING COMMITTEE (T/L.815 and Add.1 and 2, 844, 845)

The PRESIDENT (interpretation from Spanish): In connexion with the report contained in document T/L.844 I call upon the representative of Burma, who is Chairman of the Drafting Committee.

U TIN MAUNG (Burma) (Chairman of the Drafting Committee): I have the honour to submit to the Council the report of the Drafting Committee on conditions in the Trust Territory of Tanganyika under British administration. I have very little to add to the introductory portion of the report, which is self-explanatory, and the recommendations and conclusions contained in Annexes I and II. Members of the Council will be glad to know that most of the recommendations and conclusions were reached unanimously in an atmosphere of cordiality and calm judgement.

With regard to the draft recommendation on the establishment of the final time-limit and the intermediate target dates for the attainment of self-government or independence, members of the Council will note that, as is stated in paragraph 6 of the report, the text was presented by the representative of New Zealand with a view to expediting and facilitating the work of the Committee which, within the time at its disposal, was able to give careful consideration to the opinions of the Council. As stated in paragraph 7 of the report, the Committee did not discuss the New Zealand text and decided not to vote on it, each member of the Committee reserving his right to make his delegation's position known in this Council. The Committee was able to produce and present the report in a relatively short time because of the valuable co-operation it received from the Secretariat.

As Chairman of the Drafting Committee, I express the hope that the members of the Council will give the same degree of care and attention to the report as they did to the relevant and related documentation when they first examined the conditions in Tanganyika during the past few weeks.



(U Tin Maung, Burma)

Lastly, I should like to draw the attention of the Secretariat to a misprint in the report at the top of the first page and in paragraph 2. I refer to the word "Mr.", which should be replaced by one of the vowels in the English alphabet, "U", pronounced "co" in front of any Burmese masculine name, and which also rhymes with "do".

The PRESIDENT (interpretation from Spanish): The Secretariat will take note of the last observation made by the representative of Burma.

The Council will now turn to this report (T/L.844) and to the amendments proposed by the delegation of the United States (T/L.845). We shall begin by voting on paragraph 1 on page 1 of annex I of the report (T/L.844).

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

Paragraph 2 was adopted by 13 votes to none, with 1 abstention.

Mr. JAIPAL (India): I have a small amendment to propose in regard to the last sentence of paragraph 3. The sentence now reads: "It hopes that the composition of the Committee will be as representative as possible." The meaning of that sentence is not very clear to us, and we should like to suggest that it might be amended to read as follows: "It hopes that the Administering Authority will ensure that there is substantial African representation in the Committee."

Sir Andrew COHEN (United Kingdom): While entirely appreciating the purpose of the representative of India in suggesting his amendment, and not in any way opposing it, may I ask the representative of India whether he would be prepared to agree that the sentence should read: "It hopes that the composition of the Committee will be as representative as possible, and in particular that the Administering Authority will ensure that there is substantial African representation". I do not insist on this, but I think it would be better.

Mr. JAIPAL (India): I accept that suggestion. What it amounts to, in fact, is the addition of my thought at the end of the present sentence and to that extent it will clarify the present sentence.

The Indian amendment, as amended by the United Kingdom, was adopted unanimously.

Paragraph 3, as amended, was adopted by 13 votes to none, with 1 abstention.

Paragraph 4 was adopted by 13 votes to none, with 1 abstention.

Paragraph 5 was adopted unanimously.

Paragraph 6 was adopted by 12 votes to none with 2 abstentions.

Sir Andrew COHEN (United Kingdom): Perhaps I should just say in explanation of my vote, particularly in relation to the last sentence of paragraph 6, that I was able to vote in favour of it because it appeared not to be inconsistent with what I said on the subject of elections in the debate, which appears on page 78-80 of T/PV.883.

Paragraph 7 was adopted by 13 votes to none, with 1 abstention.

Paragraph 8 was adopted unanimously.

Mr. LOBANOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) (interpretation from Russian): I should like to have a separate vote on the latter part of the first sentence of paragraph 9 which reads as follows:

"it fully agrees with the views of the Visiting Mission concerning the importance of providing an adequate programme of technical training and general education in order to increase more rapidly the number of Africans occupying senior posts".

The PRESIDENT (interpretation from Spanish): We shall now vote on the latter part of the first sentence just read out by the representative of the Soviet Union.

The part of the first sentence was adopted unanimously.

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

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

Paragraph 11 was adopted by 13 votes to none, with 1 abstention.

Paragraph 12 was adopted unanimously.

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

Mr. DOISE (France) (interpretation from French): As regards paragraph 14, I am sorry that my intervention may postpone our work a little, but I should like to say that the word "éradication" is more English than French. A different word should be used, either "élimination" or "suppression".

The PRESIDENT (interpretation from Spanish): The Secretariat will take note of this comment.

Paragraph 14 was adopted unanimously.

Paragraph 15 was adopted unanimously.

Paragraph 16 was adopted by 10 votes to none, with 4 abstentions.

The PRESIDENT (interpretation from Spanish): As regards paragraph 17 there is an amendment submitted by the delegation of the United States, which inserts a sentence at the end of the section on Problems of Rural Land Tenure. Before taking up this amendment I will call on the representative of India.

Mr. JAIPAL (India): I have some amendments to propose both in regard to paragraph 17 as it is in the report and to the United States proposal. I should like to suggest the addition of or the insertion of the following words after the words "the importance of safeguarding the right of Africans to land", which occurs in the third line from the bottom of paragraph 17, the words "and their interests both present and future".

Then I have a further addition right at the end of that paragraph which reads "in the best interests of the Territory as a whole", the addition of the words "and its inhabitants".

After the United States representative has introduced his amendments, I will make my proposal in regard to that.

Mr. FELD (United States of America): I should like to say a few words about the amendment which my delegation has proposed to paragraph 17.

To begin with, it expresses confidence

"that the Administering Authority will continue its policy of caution in regard to the alienation of land both as regards the areas alienated and the terms of alienation". (Paragraph 1, T/L.845)

This expression of confidence follows naturally from the previous sentence as adopted by the Drafting Committee and indeed, in my delegation's view, the thought expressed in this earlier sentence would not be complete without the thought expressed in the amendment which we are proposing.

Finally, the amendment reiterates the view previously expressed by the Visiting Mission that in alienating land, preference should be given to large-scale enterprises where practicable.

During the Drafting Committee's discussions of these points it was the understanding of my delegation, before the final text was adopted in the Drafting Committee, that all members of that Committee were agreed on the advisability of including the ideas embodied in the amendments I have just described. However, it seems that although there was a considerable measure of agreement on this point in the Drafting Committee, it was rather surprisingly not included. In view of the importance which the Council attached to this question in its consideration of conditions in Tanganyika, my delegation feels that the final recommendation which we adopt today should reflect this fact. I therefore feel confident that the amendment which my delegation has proposed will commend itself to the Council for its consideration.

Mr. LOBANOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) (interpretation from Russian): May I request the representative of India to explain to me the following point which he has apparently moved.

As far as I recall it, paragraph 17 is a statement of the views of the Administering Authority. The part of paragraph 17 to which the representative of India has moved an amendment, says that "the Council also notes the statement of the Administering Authority". How does the Indian amendment fit in? Is it a recommendation for the Council's benefit or is he trying to make the Administering Authority say what it has not said?



Mr. JAIPAL (India): Perhaps, Mr. President, if I made my point before you gave the floor to the representative of the United Kingdom, it may help. I was not really trying to alter any statement made by the Administering Authority. On the other hand, I feel that one should draw attention here, in this connexion, to the terms of article 8 of the Trusteeship Agreement, which would take into account not only the right of Africans to land, but also the interests of the native population both present and future. The paragraph as drafted speaks only about the interests of the Territory and not so much about the interests of the inhabitants of the Territory. Here again I would like to draw attention to Article 76 b of the Charter which talks in terms of the promotion of the economic advancement of the inhabitants of the Territory. I have no doubt that the Administering Authority shares our view in this regard because they have subscribed both to the Charter and the Trusteeship Agreement, and I feel therefore that this is the appropriate moment to introduce these two ideas which apparently have been omitted, I suppose, not deliberately but inadvertently.

Sir Andrew COHEN (United Kingdom): I am grateful to the representative of the Soviet Union and to the representative of India, first for having given me the opportunity to offer this explanation and for having moved these amendments. I think that the amendments are entirely correct and would introduce, to the extent that they go, an improvement over the original text. I think that if one examines the relevant parts of the Observations on the Visiting Mission's report -- which I have not been able to look at at this particular moment but hope to in the next few seconds -- it will be found that in fact we did say this. I am quite certain that there was a reference in our observations to the interests, both present and future, of the inhabitants, and I think that both these amendments are entirely appropriate, and certainly as representing the views of the Administering Authority they are an absolutely correct formulation. Therefore, I welcome this amendment, if I may say so.

Mr. LOBANOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) (interpretation from Russian): I would like to state that I fully agree with the representative of India that in the Trusteeship Agreement there are various provisions. It would be useful to refer to these provisions and not merely to the statements of the Administering Authority, which it did not make incidentally. But now, when the representative of the United Kingdom has made such statements, I will not insist on such a reference being made here. But at the time when the representative of India offered his amendment, this situation was not quite clear and that is why I requested the representative of India to explain whether he was perhaps referring to the Trusteeship Agreement or whether he wished to refer to other remarks of the Administering Authority.

Sir Andrew COHEN (United Kingdom): I am most grateful to the representative of the Soviet Union. I would just like to clarify the situation. Having looked at our observations, I see that this is certainly justified on the basis of the observations made by the Administering Authority.

The PRESIDENT (interpretation from Spanish): The representative of the United States has formally introduced the first amendment, which appears in document T/L.845. It is an addendum to paragraph 17. The representative of India has indicated that he would have some suggestions to make on this paragraph.

Mr. JAIPAL (India): The second sentence of the United States amendment: "...expresses the view that where it is considered desirable in the interests of the Territory to alienate land for agricultural or pastoral purposes preference should, where circumstances render this practicable, be given to large-scale enterprises ...".

I fully realize that this idea has been taken from the Visiting Mission's report. But we do not subscribe to the idea, particularly in the manner in which it has been presented here. The Visiting Mission's recommendation, as reproduced in the United States amendment, is liable to give the impression that the undeveloped land in the Territory should be handed over to large-scale enterprises.

(Mr. Jaipal, India)

I am quite sure that was not the intention of the Visiting Mission. On the other hand, what it had tried to say was in fact to draw a distinction between alienation of land, on the one hand to large-scale enterprises, and on the other hand to individual foreign farmers, and it felt that in those circumstances the lesser of the two evils was to be preferred, namely alienation to large-scale enterprises. I do not think that idea has been sufficiently clearly brought out in this amendment and I would therefore like to propose the following amendment, which would involve the deletion of the rest of that sentence. After the words "pastoral purposes" we would substitute the following for the portion deleted:

"the claims of African enterprise should be given the most careful prior consideration, and where circumstances render this impracticable, local African inhabitants should be given the opportunity to be associated with other enterprises to which land may be alienated."

I shall now read out the whole of the second sentence:

"The Council also expresses the view that where it is considered desirable in the interests of the Territory to alienate land for agricultural or pastoral purposes, the claims of African enterprise should be given the most careful prior consideration, and where circumstances render this impracticable, local African inhabitants should be given the opportunity to be associated with other enterprises to which land may be alienated."

Mr. FELD (United States of America): On first reading of the amendment as proposed by the representative of India, I feel that the language he proposes establishes a rather too rigid system of priority in principle. Furthermore, I also feel that it might well prove unworkable in practice. For that reason, I do not consider this amendment quite acceptable to the language which I have in the amendment contained in document T/L.845. I wonder if I might not propose to the representative of India a counter-proposal. After the words "in the interests of the Territory to alienate land for agricultural or pastoral purposes", we would delete the last three lines,

(Mr. Feld, United States)

particularly that referring to large-scale enterprises, and substitute merely:

"local people should, where possible, be given the opportunity to be associated with these projects."

That would avoid the problem of the priority which I consider unworkable in practice but would get in the idea of associating local people with projects in these fields.

Mr. JAIPAL (India): I appreciate the spirit of co-operation and compromise shown by the representative of the United States, but I am afraid I will not be able to accept his counter-proposal. For one thing it does not bring out the thought that I had expressed earlier very clearly. For another thing it refers vaguely to "projects" and one is not at all clear as to what projects he had in mind.

Mr. THORP (New Zealand): New Zealand was a member of the Drafting Committee when the text which the United States has submitted as an amendment was originally formulated. It did seem at the time when it was drafted to represent the views of the Council in relation to the statements made by the Visiting Mission. I find in the text proposed by the representative of India elements which, while they may represent the views of India, as he said, do not seem to my delegation to coincide fully with what I took, as a member of the Drafting Committee, to be the consensus in the Council; and to that extent it would not be acceptable.

Sir Andrew COHEN (United Kingdom): Perhaps I ought to say something on this clause because I think I ought to refer to the views which I expressed at an earlier stage. I, of course, very much appreciate the efforts which are being made by various delegations to reach something which is satisfactory to the Council, and in particular, I would like to express my understanding of the interest which the Indian delegation is taking in this particular matter. I am bound to say that I do not think that this spelling out of the situation as suggested by the representative of India is really desirable from the point of view of the advancement of the Territory, and may I add, its inhabitants.

The procedure which we have set up for safeguarding the interests, present and future, of the African inhabitants in land, does as I have explained fully safeguard those interests, and also, as I said at some length when I was replying to the general debate, does provide for a process of consultation. So that, in practice, it would be most unusual for land to



(Sir Andrew Cohen,  
United Kingdom)

be alienated for some agricultural or pastoral purpose if in fact that land was required for similar agricultural or pastoral purpose by the African inhabitants. And I am quite certain, speaking in general terms, this would not happen. But that is quite different from laying down that land, so to speak, has to be offered out to Africans before it can be offered to anyone else. And I fear that the effect of this might be that the very desirable enterprises which everybody, African and everybody else, would think desirable would not be practicable because it would be impossible to go through with the processes of negotiating which would be necessary. I feel that this rather makes the thing too elaborate.

On the other hand, it does seem to me that the draft submitted by the representative of the United States fully safeguards the point to which I know many delegations attach importance, namely, that wherever it is possible, the local people should be associated with these projects involving land alienation. It seems to me therefore that this is a suitable way of putting it. Whether the phrase about "preference for large-scale enterprises" goes in or not, is another matter. But this is something that the Visiting Mission has referred to and I suppose this is why it was put in. I am afraid that I do not feel that we could accept the exact formulation in the longer draft submitted by the representative of India. I thought it necessary to delay the Council for a moment to explain the reasons why I take this view. I am sure that this view is right in the interests of the Africans and of the Territory.

Mr. SMOLDEREN (Belgium)(interpretation from French): May I inquire of my colleague from the United States whether he is maintaining his counter-proposal? Has he made a formal counter proposal or are we going to vote on his original text?

The PRESIDENT (interpretation from Spanish): This is a question which I was going to put to the representative of the United States.

Mr. FELD (United States of America): I put that proposal as a counter-proposal with the hope of reaching a satisfactory compromise with the representative of India. As I understood him, he still feels that that language does not quite meet his point. Therefore, I would withdraw that language.

The PRESIDENT (interpretation from Spanish): We shall vote first on the first amendment submitted by the representative of India, as amended by the representative of the United Kingdom. This is the amendment to paragraph 17 of the original text (T/L.844, Annex I, page 7).

I shall put the two amendments submitted by India to the vote separately; in line 3 from the end, in paragraph 17, the representative of India has suggested the addition of the words "and interests, both present and future," after the words "the right of Africans to land".

The first Indian amendment to paragraph 17 was adopted unanimously.

The PRESIDENT (interpretation from Spanish): The second Indian amendment to this paragraph is to add at the end of paragraph 17 of the original draft the words "and its inhabitants".

The second Indian amendment to paragraph 17 was adopted unanimously.

The PRESIDENT (interpretation from Spanish): We will now take up the amendment submitted by the United States. First, the sub-amendment submitted by the representative of India. The sub-amendment consists in deleting the last three lines of the first United States amendment, after the words "for agricultural or pastoral purposes" and to add the following text:

(continued in English)

"... African enterprise should be given the most careful prior consideration, and where circumstances render this impracticable, local African inhabitants should be given the opportunity to be associated with other enterprises to which land may be alienated."

There were 7 votes in favour and 7 against.

After a brief recess in accordance with rule 38 of the rules of procedure of the Trusteeship Council, a second vote was taken.

There were 7 votes in favour and 7 against. The Indian sub-amendment to the first United States amendment was not adopted.

Mr. JAIPAL (India): Mr. President, I would be grateful if you could put separately to the vote the second sentence of the United States amendment.

The PRESIDENT (interpretation from Spanish): We shall vote first on the second sentence of the United States amendment, which begins with the words, "The Council expresses the view". After that, we shall vote on the first sentence, and then on the United States amendment as a whole.

The second sentence was adopted by 8 votes to 5, with 1 abstention.

The first sentence was adopted by 12 votes to none, with 1 abstention.

The amendment as a whole was adopted by 8 votes to 4, with 2 abstentions.

Paragraph 17, as amended, was adopted by 8 votes to 1, with 5 abstentions.

Mr. LOBANOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) (interpretation from Russian): The Soviet delegation voted against paragraph 17 because the United States amendment adopted by the Council is actually directed towards a further alienation of land in the Territory. This, of course, is not in line with the purposes of the Trusteeship Agreement and the Charter of the United Nations.

Mr. KESTLER (Guatemala) (interpretation from Spanish): In connexion with paragraph 18, my delegation would like to move the following amendment: add at the end the words, "particularly regarding the degree to which the indigenous inhabitants in the Trust Territory are associated with these activities".

Mr. THORP (New Zealand): This is a phrase which was discussed in the Drafting Committee. I wish to explain before the vote why I will continue to oppose its insertion here.

The Council is asked to note with satisfaction the growth of mining and mineral exploration in the Territory and to look forward to receiving further and more detailed information on these activities. That is a very important economic aspect of the development of the Territory. It therefore has seemed to me inappropriate that we should attach particular importance to the extent of the association of the indigenous inhabitants when we are in fact welcoming

(Mr. Thorp, New Zealand)

economic growth. The Administering Authority also includes, in the detailed information which it is requested to supply, information on this kind of event, and it seems to me inappropriate to make a special reference to this particular aspect of the development of both mining and mineral exploration.

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

Paragraph 18 was adopted by 9 votes to none, with 5 abstentions.

Paragraph 19 was adopted unanimously.

Paragraph 20 was adopted unanimously.

Paragraph 21 was adopted by 13 votes to none, with 1 abstention.

Paragraph 22 was adopted by 13 votes to none, with 1 abstention.

Paragraph 23 was adopted by 13 votes to none, with 1 abstention.

Paragraph 24 was adopted by 12 votes to none, with 2 abstentions.

Mr. LOBANOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) (interpretation from Russian): The Soviet delegation abstained from the vote on paragraph 24 because the paragraph does not objectively picture the situation of the development of the trade union movement in the Territory. For instance the restrictions which have been placed in the way of the free operation of trade unions have not been mentioned at all.

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

Paragraph 26 was adopted by 13 votes to none, with 1 abstention.

Mr. LOBANOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) (interpretation from Russian): The Soviet delegation abstained in the vote on paragraph 26 because the statement contained in this paragraph to the effect that the Administering Authority is paying great attention to the preventive services has been belied by the vast increase in the tuberculosis rate in the Territory. Therefore, paragraph 26 gives a non-objective description of the situation.



Paragraph 27 was adopted unanimously.

Mr. LOBANOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) (interpretation from Russian): I may be somewhat tardy, but I hope that it is not too late to vote on an addition which I should like to have made to paragraph 27. We do not object to the paragraph as it stands, but we would like to have this addition:

"...and also that all available opportunities will be utilized for the training of physicians from among the indigenous inhabitants."

Mr. THORP (New Zealand): In drafting this paragraph, the Drafting Committee was aware of, I think, and took into account the fact that the stage which we were discussing was the use of the facilities at Makerere, and the Council, I believe, has always been in favour of ensuring that professional people are, as far as possible, trained in their environment -- which is why the Council is so interested in having universities established in the Territory. I would, therefore, regard this amendment proposed by the representative of the Soviet Union as not relevant in this particular context and I would not propose to support it.

The PRESIDENT (interpretation from Spanish): I consider that paragraph 27 has been adopted and that the proposal made by the representative of the Soviet Union is a new motion. It is on this understanding that I shall put this motion to a vote, for we have already voted on the paragraph.

Mr. LOBANOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) (interpretation from Russian): I would prefer to have our proposal considered as an addition to paragraph 27. I doubt whether there is any need to make this proposal a special paragraph. I would prefer it to appear as an additional line or two to paragraph 27.

The PRESIDENT (interpretation from Spanish): It is in this way that I propose to put the Soviet Union proposal to the vote.

The Soviet Union proposal was rejected by 7 votes to 6, with 1 abstention.

Sir Andrew COHEN (United Kingdom): I only wanted to explain that, of course, my vote against this amendment should not in any sense be taken as an indication of the opposition of my delegation or my Government to the conception of training doctors, but it seemed to me to be quite unnecessary to add this phrase in view of the formulation which is already there, and I agree with the explanation of the Drafting Committee's work which was given by the representative of New Zealand. That was the only reason why I voted against it.

The PRESIDENT: (interpretation from Spanish): The vote on paragraph 27 had already been completed, but for the record I shall say that it was carried by 14 votes and, therefore, carried unanimously.

Paragraph 28 was adopted unanimously.

Paragraph 29 was adopted unanimously.

The PRESIDENT (interpretation from Spanish): We shall now take up the section on educational advancement. In this connexion may I call the attention of the Council to the second amendment submitted by the delegation of the United States (T/L.845). This amendment proposes the insertion of a paragraph as the first paragraph of this section.

We also have an amendment submitted by the delegation of Guatemala (T/L.848).

Mr. JAIPAL (India): We are in some difficulty because both the amendments are acceptable to us; but it would be convenient from our point of view if the amendment proposed by Guatemala could be put to the vote first, and I would like to ask for priority for that amendment.

Mr. FELD (United States of America): I should like to explain the reasons why my delegation put forward this second amendment. They were somewhat similar to those which prompted us to submit the amendment on the other question which we have already dealt with.

The Council will recall that the question of unifying the Territory's educational system was discussed by a considerable number of delegations during the recent consideration of conditions in Tanganyika and that, in past sessions of the Council, this matter has been the subject of a number of recommendations.

(Mr. Feld, United States of America)

Moreover, the Visiting Mission paid a great deal of attention to it and discussed it at considerable length.

The text of the amendment, in the view of my delegation, goes a long way towards meeting the views of the delegations on this question. Without spelling out in detail the views of the Visiting Mission, as set forth in paragraphs 408 to 415 of its report, the amendment commends these views to the Administering Authority for its consideration, after noting the steps which the Administering Authority has already taken towards the introduction of inter-racial education. Despite these steps, which include construction of two Government inter-racial secondary schools and encouragement to a board of directors to establish a third private inter-racial boarding school, progress towards the goal of inter-racial education, as the Visiting Mission observed, has been slow and can be accelerated. I feel confident, therefore, that the Council will wish to include a recommendation on this matter in its final recommendations, and I commend my delegation's amendment to the Council for its consideration.

The PRESIDENT (interpretation from Spanish): The representative of India has requested that priority be given to the amendment proposed by the representative of Guatemala. I should like to ask whether there is any objection to such priority, in which case I shall put the request to a vote.

Mr. KOSCIUSKO-MORIZET (France) (interpretation from French): It does not seem to me that there is any major difference between these two amendments. I think that all delegations are equally interested in the introduction of inter-racial education in the Territory and, therefore, this is the suggestion which I now make. I wonder whether the amendment proposed by the representative of Guatemala is necessary, since this other point is duly covered in the amendment proposed by the delegation of the United States. Possibly the representative of Guatemala would be willing to withdraw his amendment.

Mr. KESTLER (Guatemala)(interpretation from Spanish): In introducing this amendment, my delegation had in mind the tenor of the debate which took place in the Drafting Committee. We believe that the Council would be well-advised to take a more vigorous stand on the subject in question. That is why we should like to press for a vote on the amendment.

Mr. KIANG (China): As I understand it, the question dealt with in these two amendments was actually considered by the Drafting Committee. I think that the conflict in the Drafting Committee centred on one word: "necessity". I should be very grateful if the representatives of Guatemala and the United States could get together and work out one draft acceptable to both. I think that we might now simply proceed to other paragraphs of the report, reverting to this matter later.

Mr. FIELD (United States of America): There was considerable discussion in the Drafting Committee of the word "desirability" as against the word "necessity". In view of the fact that all the previous recommendations of the Council, which we recall in our amendment, used the word "desirability", we felt that the introduction of the word "necessity" changed the continuity of the Council's consideration of this question somewhat. It was for that reason, among others, that we expressed a strong preference for the word "desirability".

I should like at this stage to comment on the Guatemalan amendment. This amendment contains no notation of the steps which have already been taken in the field of inter-racial education and which I outlined in my previous statement. I think this is an omission which leads to an imbalance in the recommendation, and, for that reason, I cannot quite accept the Guatemalan amendment.

The PRESIDENT (interpretation from Spanish): I fully appreciate the suggestion made by the representative of China. It seems to me that the suggestion was made in a spirit of conciliation. This, however, is our last meeting, and if the Council were to adopt the suggestion there would have to be a recess of at least five minutes to try to arrive at a common text. I would remind the Council that these matters were discussed at great length in the Drafting Committee. Moreover, the sponsors of the two amendments have not, it seems, found it possible to agree on a joint text. That being so, I think it

(The President)

would be easier to vote on the two amendments. The representative of India has asked that priority be given to the Guatemalan amendment. Are there any objections to that request?

Mr. THORP (New Zealand): I would not object to giving priority to the Guatemalan amendment, particularly since the representative of India finds both texts equally acceptable. In fact, I think that our rules of procedure do not quite provide for the question of priority.

Mr. JAIPAL (India): My impression is that a delegation may at any time ask for priority for a text when the Council has two alternatives before it, and I have done precisely that. If the Guatemalan amendment is not going to be given priority of consideration in the Council, I should like to give notice that I have an amendment to submit to the United States amendment.

Sir Andrew COHEN (United Kingdom): I should like to try to contribute towards some resolution of this problem without a vote. In the first place, I agree with what the representative of France has said -- that, broadly speaking, these two amendments are on the same lines. I understand that there are certain advantages in one text, and there are other advantages in the other. It appears that whichever amendment is adopted there will be a mild suggestion that the Administering Authority should, at any rate, reconsider something; and, therefore, I am putting my neck mildly under the yoke. I believe, however, that if the Council were to recess for five minutes the matter could be settled. I therefore should like to support that suggestion, and I wonder whether I could be associated with any discussion that takes place.

Mr. KIANG (China): When I made this suggestion, I did not mean that the Council should have a recess. We shall be taking our usual suspension in any case, so it would seem preferable to let the representatives of Guatemala and the United States -- and the representative of the United Kingdom, if he wishes to join them -- get together and try to arrive at a common text which they can present after that suspension.



Sir Andrew COHEN (United Kingdom): I wish I could remember my Shakespeare. If I could, I should have a quotation about its being better to do things at once. I am sure that we could settle this matter in three minutes.

The PRESIDENT (interpretation from Spanish): In order not to waste any further time in discussing this procedural matter, I shall suspend the meeting for five minutes.

The meeting was suspended at 3.25 p.m. and resumed at 3.30 p.m.

The PRESIDENT (interpretation from Spanish): I should like to say how pleased I am that our recess was so brief and that an agreement was reached so expeditiously.

Mr. JAIPAL (India): A marriage has been effected between the United States and Guatemala - successfully, I am glad to say.

We will retain the first part of the United States draft, which reads:

"The Council, recalling its recommendations concerning the desirability of unifying the Territory's educational system, and noting the steps which the Administering Authority has already taken towards this objective, takes note of the Visiting Mission's observations that progress toward that goal has been slow",

and we will then delete the rest of the United States draft and insert the latter half of the Guatemalan proposal, which reads:

"and expresses the hope that the Administering Authority will take a more positive lead in introducing interracial education as soon as possible".

Mr. THORP (New Zealand): I think that perhaps we should take the "s" off "observations" in the part which has been retained from the United States draft.

The PRESIDENT (interpretation from Spanish): If there are no objections, that drafting change will be made.

It was so decided.

The PRESIDENT (interpretation from Spanish): We shall now vote on the joint United States-Guatemalan amendment.

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

The PRESIDENT (interpretation from Spanish): The amendment which has just been adopted will become a new paragraph in the section on "General educational policy".

Sir Andrew COHEN (United Kingdom): While I appreciate the processes which have led to this marriage, I felt bound to abstain on the vote in view of the character of the recommendation contained in the amendment.

Paragraph 30 of document T/L.844 was adopted by 12 votes to none, with 2 abstentions.

Paragraph 31 was adopted unanimously.

Paragraph 32 was adopted by 13 votes to none, with 1 abstention.

Paragraph 33 was adopted unanimously.

Paragraph 34 was adopted by 13 votes to none, with 1 abstention.

The PRESIDENT (interpretation from Spanish): The Council will now take up annex II to the report of the Drafting Committee on Tanganyika. This annex contains two paragraphs which embody factual information on the question of a target date for the attainment of self-government or independence. Moreover, we have an amendment submitted by the delegations of Burma and India in document T/L.847, which proposes that an additional paragraph be introduced. This amendment would represent the operative part to appear at the end of the two factual paragraphs to which I have just referred. We shall first consider the two paragraphs in the annex, which refer to points of fact on the question of self-government or independence. If there are no objections, I shall consider those paragraphs adopted by the Council.

It was so decided.

Mr. LOBANOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) (interpretation from Russian): The Soviet delegation proposes an addition to the joint amendment of Burma and India, which would read:

"At the same time, the Council recommends that the Administering Authority fix, in accordance with General Assembly resolutions 558 (VI), 1064 (XI) and 1207 (XII), the period of time required for the achievement by the Territory of self-government or independence."

(Mr. Lobanov, USSR)

If the representatives of Burma and India have no objection, I would request them to insert this proposal in their own amendment.

Mr. JAIPAL (India): We would be glad to vote for the Soviet amendment, but we would much prefer that that amendment be put to the vote separately.

Mr. SEARS (United States of America): In the amendment proposed by India and Burma I wish to suggest the addition; after the words "development of the Territory" in the fourth line, of the words "wherever appropriate", and the deletion, from the next line, of the words "with a view to helping" and the insertion in place thereof of the words "whenever it is satisfied that this will help". I make this proposal because I believe that, as was shown the other day in connexion with Ruanda-Urundi, it makes it more acceptable to the Administering Authority,

The PRESIDENT (interpretation from Spanish): I shall put to the vote first the USSR amendment providing for the addition of a paragraph to the joint amendment submitted by Burma and India.

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

The PRESIDENT (interpretation from Spanish): Next the Council will vote on the amendments just proposed by the United States delegation.

The amendments were adopted by 9 votes to 1, with 3 abstentions.

The PRESIDENT (interpretation from Spanish): We shall now vote on the joint amendment submitted by Burma and India, as amended.

The amendment, as amended, was adopted by 6 votes to 2, with 6 abstentions.

The recommendation contained in paragraph 3 on page 1 of document T/L.844 was adopted.

Mr. LOBANOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) (interpretation from Russian): I should like to explain the votes of the Soviet delegation in connexion with the report of the Drafting Committee. In considering the draft of this report we had the impression that for some reason when it was drawn up too much attention was devoted to the expression of praise addressed to the Administering Authority and too little to the drafting of practical recommendations which would bring the Territory closer to the purposes of trusteeship.

(Mr. Lobanov, USSR)

This may explain the fact that many if not most of the paragraphs fail to contain any concrete recommendation. At the same time they include many unjustified words of praise for the Administration. In the absence of concrete recommendations, however, these can hardly promote the development of the Territory or be of use therein. The provisions contained in some paragraphs are, in fact, quite unacceptable either because they are unjustified or because they are not objective. Explanations of my delegation's votes on those paragraphs were made by us during the general debate. As for the rest, the Soviet delegation abstained when they were put to the vote without making any explanation on each paragraph separately so as not to hold up the work of the Council. We would, therefore, like this general explanation to appear in the record as applying to all those paragraphs on which we abstained from voting.

With regard to Annex II, which relates to the establishment of intermediate target dates, the Soviet delegation abstained in this case also because although the amendment moved by Burma and India did somewhat improve the situation it could not prevent a backward step being taken in relation to the decisions taken by the General Assembly.



(Mr. Lobanov, USSR)

Since public opinion both inside and outside the Territory cannot be encouraged by this vote, my delegation could not vote in favour of it and we therefore had to abstain.

I understand that the interpretation of my remarks was not quite smooth. Perhaps I spoke too rapidly. Nevertheless, I hope that what I said will appear in the records of this meeting.

The PRESIDENT (interpretation from Spanish): The President at least has fully understood the point made by the representative of the Soviet Union.

## AGENDA ITEM 8

ADMINISTRATIVE UNIONS AFFECTING TRUST TERRITORIES: REPORT OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON ADMINISTRATIVE UNIONS - PART III: TANGANYIKA (T/L.823/Add.2)

The PRESIDENT (interpretation from Spanish): This report was inadvertently not listed in the Journal. Paragraph 26 of this report sets out the conclusions and recommendations of the Committee. The Council will now vote on these five paragraphs separately.

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

Paragraph 2 was adopted by 13 votes to none, with 1 abstention.

Paragraph 3 was adopted by 13 votes to none, with 1 abstention.

Paragraph 4 was adopted by 13 votes to none, with 1 abstention.

Paragraph 5 was adopted by 13 votes to none, with 1 abstention.

The PRESIDENT (interpretation from Spanish): The Council will now consider the question of where this will appear in its report to the General Assembly. If there are no suggestions, I would suggest that we should follow the procedure of last year, namely to add a new sub-section in the chapter on Tanganyika entitled "Association with Kenya and Uganda", which would appear at the end of the political section of the chapter on Tanganyika. The conclusions and recommendations which we have just adopted would be prefaced by the same introductory remarks as those which were used last year.

If there are no objections to the procedure suggested by the Chair, I shall consider it as adopted by the Council.

It was so decided.

Mr. KESTLER (Guatemala) (interpretation from Spanish): I wish to explain the vote of my delegation on the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report. As paragraph 27 of the report indicates, my delegation made certain reservations which are to be found in the summary records of the 110th and 111th meetings of the Standing Committee on Administrative Unions. These reservations applied specifically to the powers conferred by article 28 of the East Africa High Commission order-in-council of 1947. These powers confer upon the High Commission the right to enact laws relating to peace and good government in Tanganyika. We believe that these are political powers and that they therefore distort the administrative nature of the Union.

AGENDA ITEMS 4a, 4b, 4c and 4d

FINAL ADOPTION OF THE CHAPTERS ON CONDITIONS IN THE TRUST TERRITORIES:

- (a) TANGANYIKA (T/L.815 and Add.1 and 2, 844, 846)
- (b) RUANDA-URUNDI (T/L.810 and Add.1, 824, 841)
- (c) CAMEROONS UNDER BRITISH ADMINISTRATION (T/L.811 and Add.2, 835, 843)
- (d) CAMEROONS UNDER FRENCH ADMINISTRATION (T/L.813 and Add.1, 838, 842)

The PRESIDENT (interpretation from Spanish): The Council has before it first, in connexion with Tanganyika, the summary of observations made by members of the Trusteeship Council (T/L.846), which will be included in the usual manner.

If there is no objection to the approval of this, I shall consider it as agreed to by the Council.

It was so decided.

The PRESIDENT (interpretation from Spanish): The Council will now vote on the chapter on Tanganyika, which comprises the description of conditions in the Trust Territory (T/L.815 and Add 2), the conclusions and recommendations proposed by the Drafting Committee (T/L.844), and the report of the Standing Committee on Administrative Unions, which we have already considered at this meeting. All these documents will make up the chapter in the Council's report on Tanganyika. The Council will now vote on this final version of the chapter.

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

The PRESIDENT (interpretation from Spanish): The Council will now consider the chapter related to the Trust Territory of Ruanda-Urundi. Is there any objection to document T/L.841, summary of observations made by individual members of the Council, and to the inclusion of this at the end of the various sections in the report?

As there no objections, I shall consider it as adopted.

It was so decided.

The PRESIDENT (interpretation from Spanish): The Council will now vote on the entire chapter on Ruanda-Urundi, which will include the description of conditions in the Trust Territory (T/L.810 and Add.1), the conclusions and recommendations proposed by the Drafting Committee (T/L.824) and by the Standing Committee on Administrative Unions, and the observations made by individual members of the Council, which we have just adopted.

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

Mr. CLAEYS BOUJAERT (Belgium) (interpretation from French): I merely wish to point out for the record that I voted in favour of this proposal because it is purely a formal vote. This does not mean that my delegation is in any way changing the reservations which it made in regard to the vote on each individual resolution.

The PRESIDENT (interpretation from Spanish): We will now take up the chapter relating to the Cameroons under British administration. May I first ask if there is any objection to the Council's adopting inclusion of the comments made by individual members as they appear in document T/L.845, to appear in the various sections of the chapter. If there are no objections, I shall consider it adopted.

It was so decided.

The PRESIDENT (interpretation from Spanish): I should now like to take a vote on the chapter on the British Cameroons as a whole. This chapter will include the description of conditions in the Trust Territory, the conclusions and recommendations of the Drafting Committee as amended by the Council and the individual observations made by individual members, which have just been approved.

The chapter on the Trust Territory of the Cameroons under British administration was adopted by 13 votes to none, with 1 abstention.

The PRESIDENT (interpretation from Spanish): The Council will now take up the chapter on the Cameroons under French administration. May I ask if the Council has any objection to the adoption of the comments made by individual members on this document which appear in document T/L.842 and which will be included at the end of the various sections in this chapter. In view of the fact that there is no objection, I shall consider it to be adopted.

It was so decided.

The PRESIDENT (interpretation from Spanish): We will now take a formal vote on the chapter as a whole on the French Cameroons. It will include a description of conditions in the Trust Territory, the conclusions and recommendations proposed by the Drafting Committee as amended by the Council and the observations made by individual members of the Council which have just been adopted.

The chapter on the Trust Territory of the Cameroons under French administration was adopted by 13 votes to none, with 1 abstention.

The PRESIDENT (interpretation from Spanish): I now call upon the Under-Secretary to make a statement.

Mr. COHEN (Under-Secretary of the Department of Trusteeship): It will be recalled by members of this Council that the Secretariat has in the past suggested that the report of the Council to the General Assembly should be prepared in two separate volumes, one of which would cover the work of the Council at its winter session and the other the work carried out during the summer session.

A decision to this effect would undoubtedly enable the report of the Council to be made available to delegations in the official languages at a much earlier date than has been possible in the past, when the whole of the report has been adopted at the conclusion of the summer session. It would also enable the work of translation and editing to be fitted much more conveniently into the whole work pattern of the technical staffs.

When this proposal was previously presented, there were no objections in principle and such reservations as were made by delegations were related primarily to the manner in which certain subjects treated at both sessions of the Council would be divided.

Mr. President, may I, on the occasion of the adoption of the chapters on the four Territories, reintroduce the suggestion of the Secretariat in a simplified form, that is, that the Secretariat should be authorized to have these chapters printed and published in a separate volume.

I believe that members of the Council will have no objection in principle to this course and will appreciate how much it will simplify the task of the Secretariat in getting the report of the Council before the General Assembly in good time.

The PRESIDENT (interpretation from Spanish): In view of the arguments adduced by the Under-Secretary, and if there is no objection from the Council, I should take it that the suggestion is adopted and that, therefore, the chapters of the report to the General Assembly which have just been adopted will be

(The President)

printed and published as a separate volume before final adoption by the Council of the rest of its report to the General Assembly.

It was so decided.

Mr. ROLZ-BENNETT (Guatemala) (interpretation from Spanish): Before we decided upon this point, we had taken up the question of documents relating to the four Territories under consideration and in particular the comments made by individual members in the Council during the general debate on the various Territories.

My delegation has a few minor drafting changes to make on the comments made by the Guatemalan delegation as they appear in these documents. However, in order not to tax the patience of the Council at this last meeting of the Council, I shall not submit these drafting changes during the meeting but will hand them to the Secretariat so that they can be borne in mind at the final drafting of these documents.

The PRESIDENT (interpretation from Spanish): I take it there is no objection to this procedure. I think, as a matter of fact, that there is a precedent for such a procedure.

We will now take our usual recess.



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

AGENDA ITEM 17

APPOINTMENT OF THE MEMBERS OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON PETITIONS

The PRESIDENT (interpretation from Spanish): The President ventures to suggest the appointment of the following delegations as members of the Standing Committee on Petitions: Australia, Belgium, China, France, India and the Soviet Union.

Mr. KIANG (China): As you know, Mr. President, my delegation has on previous occasions placed on record the fact that although we had certain reservations as regards the membership of this Committee, we did not choose to ask for a separate vote. Such an attempt on the part of any delegation, to raise these points, would be tantamount to expressing its non-confidence in the President. Therefore, I will adhere to the position which we took on previous occasions.

Mr. LOBANOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) (interpretation from Russian): For well known reasons the Soviet delegation wishes to request a separate vote on the nominees listed by the President, and we would like to assure you, Mr. President, that in so doing we are not in any way expressing a shade of distrust vis-à-vis your suggestions on this subject.

The PRESIDENT (interpretation from Spanish): In accordance with the request of the representative of the Soviet Union, I shall put each nomination suggested by the President to a vote separately.

The appointment of Australia was approved by 13 votes to none, with 1 abstention.

The appointment of Belgium was approved by 13 votes to none, with 1 abstention.

The appointment of China was approved by 9 votes to 4, with 1 abstention.

The appointment of France was approved by 13 votes to none, with 1 abstention.

The appointment of India was approved by 12 votes to none, with 2 abstentions.

The appointment of the Soviet Union was approved by 12 votes to 1, with 1 abstention.

The PRESIDENT (interpretation from Spanish): The Standing Committee on Petitions will thus be made up of the following delegations: Australia, Belgium, China, France, India and the Soviet Union.

## AGENDA ITEM 18

## APPOINTMENT OF THE MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE ON CLASSIFICATION OF COMMUNICATIONS

The PRESIDENT (interpretation from Spanish): I should like to suggest that New Zealand and the United Arab Republic be appointed. If there is no objection I shall consider that the Council has agreed to this membership of the Committee on Classification of Communications, as suggested by the Chair.

It was so decided.

## PROGRESS REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON RURAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT (T/1369)

The PRESIDENT (interpretation from Spanish): I should like to call to the attention of members of the Council that there is a document entitled the Progress Report of the Committee on Rural Economic Development (T/1369) which contains a summary of facts and proposed conclusions and recommendations which the Council is to adopt on the Trust Territory of Ruanda-Urundi. It is suggested, however, since this question does not formally appear on our agenda for this session, that this question be deferred until our summer session, at which time the Council will take up this question in general, in relation with its report to the General Assembly.

It was so decided.

## CLOSING OF THE SESSION

The PRESIDENT (interpretation from Spanish): This brings to an end the work of the twenty-first session of the Trusteeship Council. I think that the time has come to bid one another farewell.

Mr. LALL (India): The delegation of India to this session of the Trusteeship Council would like to take this opportunity and is happy to have this occasion to say a few things about you, the President of this Council.

Mr. President, we feel that we should say quite clearly how impressed we have been with your qualities as President of this Council. It is one thing, and difficult enough, to uphold the dignity of the Chair; that, you have always done. But it is quite another thing for the Chair to be able to give the members of a Council or a group like this the feeling that the President is, as it were, the

(Mr. Lall, India)

radial centre and the focus of our consideration of questions. I have felt in the meetings in which I have taken part here that you, Mr. President, have been able to give us, sometimes just by your silence and by your looks, I do not quite know how you have this secret, but there it is, the feeling that we were sitting down here to try and to arrive at decisions, not in a spirit of antagonism or partisanship, but in a spirit of common endeavours for the peoples of the Trust Territories; those are the people involved. And under your Presidency I have always felt that we have been able to focus our attention on the very core of our problems. We could not have felt this if there was not a sympathetic Chairmanship, a Chairmanship inspired by the ideals of the Charter in respect of the Trust peoples and the Trust Territories. I have definitely had this feeling while you sat in the Chair as President of the Trusteeship Council. It is for that reason that I feel we can very warmly felicitate you on your period of office as President of the Trusteeship Council.

You came to this post after the experience of having been Vice-President of our Council. Before that you were Chairman of the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories. So that in these capacities and in your contribution in the United Nations General Assembly, particularly in the field of colonial problems in the Fourth Committee, you have acquired and have been able to draw now on your most recent office here a great deal of experience.

Since it has been appropriate for me to refer to these other offices which you have held and which have relevance to the office in which you now sit, may I also take this opportunity to say that we have heard with deep regret, which is not only natural in these circumstances, but which is deep and most sincere, that you will soon be severing your connexion with the United Nations, I hope only temporarily, and that some day you will be back in our midst. We will remember you for qualities which I have spoken, for the part you have played in the United Nations in these various capacities, and very recently as Chairman of the Special Political Committee of the twelfth session of the General Assembly. It is no exaggeration, no matter of mere form, when I say that the delegation of India has felt that in you we have had at the Headquarters of the United Nations a representative who has really understood the meaning of the Charter and the directions in which we can make progress in its implementation. We wish you well in your future career which we know will be successful and most useful.

(Mr. Lall, India)

May I add that we have been happy to learn that your successor as representative of Guatemala will be none other than our good friend Ambassador Rolz Bennett. We already have the advantage of knowing him. I hope he can also say that he has the advantage, and not the disadvantage, of knowing us. But it is certainly a pleasure that he is someone whom we know, respect and like so well, someone who has shared with you the representation of your country, and we look forward to close co-operation with him.

Mr. President, our very best wishes go with you. Thank you very much for all the help you have given to us at this session and in your positions in the United Nations.

Mr. KOSCIUSKO-MORIZET (France)(interpretation from French): The time has come for us to say not farewell but at least au revoir. A long session has thus come to an end. It was conducted to its successful end thanks largely to our President.

On behalf of the French delegation, I should like to tell you, Mr. President, how much we have appreciated your effectiveness, your impartiality and even your punctuality, which was indeed contagious. You showed yourself to be an experienced and courteous president, and this courtesy, we felt, was not diplomatic, but came from the heart.

On behalf of my African friends, I should also like to say how much we appreciated the fact that the recess time was not necessarily called the tea recess, not that I do not appreciate the taste of tea. In this way, you were able to preserve for everyone freedom of consumption, which I think is also an essential freedom.

Thanks to you, the Council has successfully completed its work. But among the thanks that we address to you, there is also a note of melancholy which is perhaps offset but not completely dispelled by the personality of your successor, to whom we are all very devoted. Indeed, you are about to leave us. We regret this very sincerely from the point of view of the work of the Council. I hope you realize that you take away with you the respect which we feel for a man who has been an honour to the United Nations, to the Council and to his own country. You carry away with you the friendship which we all feel for a man who belongs

(Mr. Kosciusko-Morizet, France)

to this vast human family in which, to the best of our ability, we seek to participate with the very best we have to give.

Mr. SYLVAIN (Haiti)(interpretation from French): My delegation, which is very proud indeed to have been appointed by the Council a member of the next Visiting Mission, thanks the Council for this honour and congratulates itself especially for having once again been able to participate in the work of the Council. We congratulate ourselves because during this twenty-first session there has appeared, between the members who are responsible for the difficult task of administering the Trust Territories and those whose duty it is to supervise the implementation of the Trusteeship Agreements, a spirit of fair and objective co-operation and sympathetic understanding of our mutual problems.

The Council can congratulate itself, after being animated by such a spirit, for having carried out a work which was perhaps less spectacular than some others may have wished, but certainly was useful and effective. We can see evidence of this in the texts of resolutions adopted during this session.

This encouraging team spirit is something which we owe to the good will of each one of us. We also owe it, Mr. President -- I hope you will not be embarrassed -- to your courtesy, your profound understanding of the problems which were the subjects of our debate, your ability and your manner, which is quite unique and which enables you to put the problems to us in the most objective way. You are an honour and a tribute to Guatemala. My colleagues will forgive me if I show a community spirit here. It is also a tribute to our Latin America for having been represented in the Presidency by the very strong personality which you are, Mr. Ambassador.

On the eve of the departure of our President, which we all regret, we wish to pay a public tribute to him, a man who seems most firmly attached to the ideals of justice and fraternity embodied in our Charter. Our grief at his departure is offset to some extent by the glad news of the appointment to the post of representative of Guatemala of our very able colleague, Ambassador Rolz Bennett. We congratulate him very heartily on his appointment.



(Mr. Sylvain, Haiti)

I should not like to conclude without thanking the representatives of the specialized agencies for their contribution to our work. We also owe our gratitude to all the members of the Secretariat, not to forget the interpreters whose arduous labours greatly facilitated our task, and specifically the task of my delegation.

Mr. WALKER (Australia): I take this opportunity to express, on behalf of the Australian delegation, our congratulations to you, Mr. President, on the masterly way in which you have presided over the work of this session of the Trusteeship Council, and also to express our regret at the news that has come our way that you will be leaving us shortly. For me, this is very much a personal matter because, as you will recall, Mr. President, it is quite a number of years since we first met within the framework of international co-operation. In the years when you, sir, were a member of the secretariat of UNESCO and I was serving as a member of the Executive Board of that organization, we came to know each other, and I developed in those years a great respect for your ability and, above all, for your devotion to the ideals that underlie the United Nations and the specialized agencies. When I came to take up my own position here as permanent representative of Australia, it was a joy to me to find you already established here as permanent representative of Guatemala, and I have greatly appreciated the continued association which our duties have brought to us.

The delegations of Australia and Guatemala in the United Nations have often been united in support of some proposal or of a particular course of action; on other occasions they found themselves in opposition to each other, and we have always esteemed most highly the courtesy and understanding that has always run through our personal and official relations.

We have appreciated the objectivity with which you, Mr. President, have approached these international problems from the point of view of your country, and we have observed with admiration the important offices to which you have been called in the United Nations, culminating in the Presidency of the Trusteeship Council. I should like to refer to your chairmanship of the Special Political Committee last year when, in the face of many difficulties, you carried through your duties with great objectivity and skill. The Trusteeship Council, as you well know, and as we all well know, is a particularly difficult body in that it is deliberately composed to consist of countries that administer Trust Territories and countries that do not administer Trust Territories. Perhaps there is no other body in which there already are, as it were, the beginnings of a division in its constitution, and that makes it all the more important that the President of the Council should display the greatest impartiality and objectivity in the discharge of his office as President.

(Mr. Walker, Australia)

I should like to say, on behalf of the Australian delegation, that we have greatly appreciated not only the dignity and skill with which you have conducted the business of the Council, but also the impartiality and objectivity with which you have presided over our work. I feel that Guatemala has every reason to be proud of the contribution which you have made, sir, to the work of this Council and of the United Nations, and my delegation certainly regrets that you are to leave us in the near future.

I should also like to take this opportunity to extend to Mr. Rolz Bennett our very best wishes. He, of course, is well known to us and has already earned our respect for his great ability and devotion to the work of the Council, and we look forward to co-operating with him in the same spirit of friendliness and mutual understanding that has characterized our relations with you, Mr. President.

Mr. SEARS (United States of America): It has been my good fortune to serve under you, Mr. President, as presiding officer of quite a number of United Nations bodies, and you have always done a good job. You have been fair, your ruling has been good, and you always smile. During this session of the Council -- speaking as one who has no happiness in living here in New York -- your cheerful presence has been a great antidote for me. My delegation has asked me to tell you that when you leave here, each one of us will feel that he has lost a personal friend.

We wish you the very best of luck, and we are sure that Guatemala is going to have the opportunity of being served by you with equal success in other posts. We wish you every bit of luck, and we also express our best wishes to Mr. Rolz Bennett. Guatemala has certainly been well represented in the United Nations.

U TIN MAUNG (Burma): My delegation wishes to join with others in paying tribute to you, Mr. President, at the close of the twenty-first session of the Council. During your term as President my delegation has been deeply impressed by your fairness and impartiality, your courtesy and kindness and, above all, your devotion to the cause of the peoples of the Trust Territories.

(U Tin Maung, Burma)

My delegation is happy to note that this session of the Council has been one of the most fruitful and pleasant in the history of the Council and that it has contributed in large measure to a better and, if I may say so, a broader understanding of the problems and the peoples in the Trust Territories. You, sir, have the qualities which have easily endeared you to all of us and, although, after this meeting, all the members of the Council will have to go, each in his own way, to other scenes of duty and domestic bliss, we shall not fail to cherish memories of your Presidency. My delegation regrets that you will be obliged to leave the United Nations, but we wish you the best of luck and hope that you will be successful in your new career.

My delegation also extends its congratulations to Mr. Rolz Bennett who, we hope, will be in our midst for many days to come.

The delegation of Burma expresses its appreciation to the representatives of the specialized agencies for their most valuable contributions to the work of the Council. Without their close co-operation, I am sure that the task of many delegations would have been extremely arduous. We also wish to place on record our deep appreciation of the assistance and co-operation of all the members of the Secretariat who have so efficiently discharged their respective duties and responsibilities according to the best traditions of their professions.

I should be overlooking a most important link in our relations with the Trust Territories if I failed to pay tribute to the special representatives of the Trust Territories who, with the same devotion to duty, have been able, if I may say so, to make a pleasant pilgrimage to the Headquarters of the United Nations in order to contribute their vast experience and knowledge to the solution of the many problems of the Trust Territories.

Mr. KIANG (China): It is with deep personal feelings that I wish to say a few words. We greatly regret that our President is obliged to relinquish his office before his term has expired. This is the last meeting of the twenty-first session of the Council, and it happens to be also the last meeting at which you will preside over our proceedings and I wish to take this opportunity to pay a warm tribute on the part of my delegation to you, Mr. President. You have indeed won our admiration for having so ably fulfilled your duties in this respect. You have done a fine job. If it had not been for your experience, ability and efficiency, the proceedings of this session could not have been brought to such a successful end.

I, personally, particularly appreciated the President's reluctance -- I might even say his very great reluctance -- to convene morning meetings, even under pressure.

In paying our tribute to the President, I cannot help saying that it is very sad to see him leaving the Council so soon. I can, however, tell him that we shall be following his future activities, the brilliant career that lies ahead of him, with great interest and that all our good wishes go to him. We wish him good luck and every success.

I would add that my delegation is very glad to learn that the President's successor will be our old friend, Mr. Rolz Bennett, with whom it has always been our great pleasure to work in this Council.

Sir Andrew COHEN (United Kingdom): I should like, first, to express my appreciation to my friend from Burma, U Tin Maung, for what he said about the special representatives. The special representative for Tanganyika would, I am sure, be here on this occasion were he not, with his usual devotion to duty, engaged in conveying the recommendations of the Trusteeship Council to the Tanganyika Government by cablegram.

May I also say how much the United Kingdom delegation has appreciated during this session the splendid work of the Secretariat, of everyone who has serviced this Council during what has been on the whole an arduous, although an extremely pleasant, session. I am afraid that we in the United Kingdom delegation have in a sense been placed in the position of taking up a great deal of the Council's time and putting heavy burdens on the interpreters, the verbatim reporters and all others concerned. I should like to take this opportunity of expressing my thanks for all this work.

I am a newcomer, comparatively speaking, to this Council. I come from a place that is rather farther away than New England. May I, however, on behalf of my delegation, join other representatives who have expressed their very warm thanks and appreciation to the President for the way he has conducted these meetings during the present session.



(Sir Andrew Cohen,  
United Kingdom)

For me and my colleagues in the United Kingdom delegation, and for the special representatives who have come from Tanganyika and the Cameroons under British administration in considerable force, it has been a very special pleasure to serve under the Presidency of Mr. Arenales Catalan. I know, because he told me himself before the session opened, what his ideals as President have been. He has wanted, in the first place, to help -- as no one but the President can do -- the members of the Trusteeship Council in their performance of their task. This task, of course, is primarily to promote the progress, well-being and advancement of the people of the Trust Territories; and also, in that process, to make their contributions -- as members of the Council coming from different countries -- to the general system of trusteeship. I believe that during this session the President, if I may say so, has played an outstanding part in the promotion of that process.

But I know that he also wanted to do everything he could to help us make the atmosphere of the Council -- always so friendly -- even more friendly. I believe that he has done so. I certainly could not have conceived of a more agreeable two months, even when we were involved in lengthy questionings on the most abstruse and technical subjects.

My friend from France has spoken about punctuality. This reminds me of an incident in my childhood when I was twenty minutes late for a French class at school. After I had arrived, I was asked, along with others, to propose nouns expressing general ideas in French, and I was sufficiently rash to say "la ponctualité". Naturally, I was heavily punished for this impertinence. I was a little bit nervous the other day when I most inadvertently remarked that, at the beginning of one of the meetings, only the Soviet Union representative and I were here. The President was much more generous than my schoolmaster. The punctuality with which these meetings have been conducted has compared, if I may say so, very favourably with some other meetings in other parts of this building. I think that this is a very important thing in the conduct of our business.



We are enormously grateful to the President for the grace and dignity which he has shown and for his extraordinary mastery of all the complications of this subject, as well as for his great knowledge and experience of the substance of Trusteeship matters -- and that, after all, is the most important thing of all.

All of us in my delegation wish the President the greatest possible good fortune and success in the future.

I speak here almost as a bereaved person myself, because the most important part of my delegation -- he is sitting behind me -- is also attending a meeting of the Trusteeship Council for the last time, at any rate for the time being. I am therefore grieving both internally and externally. Mr. Gidden and I give the President all our good wishes and thanks for everything that he has done in his capacity of President of the Council and in the many other capacities which he has had in the United Nations. In his departure we shall lose a personal friend in this place.

Before concluding, I should like to say how delighted we are that, since Mr. Arenales Catalan has to go, he should be succeeded by so distinguished an exponent of the Trusteeship System -- I might almost say "so distinguished a trustee" -- as Mr. Rolz Bennett, whom we in the United Kingdom delegation are very pleased to congratulate and welcome as the new permanent representative of Guatemala. In the many dealings that we have had with the Guatemalan delegation, both in the Trusteeship Council and in the Fourth Committee of the General Assembly, we have always derived great pleasure and happiness -- and sometimes great intellectual stimulation -- from our co-operation with Mr. Rolz Bennett. It is a great pleasure to learn that the permanent representative of Guatemala will be someone so well versed -- perhaps there is hardly anyone better versed -- in trusteeship questions as he is.

I would again thank the President very much and extend to him all my good wishes for the future.

Mr. TOIEH (United Arab Republic): An Arab poet who lived almost 2,500 years ago was rather distressed because the poets who had preceded him had said everything and had left nothing for him to say. He therefore began his poem by saying: "What have the poets before me left for me to say?". I think it is only appropriate that I should quote him now.

Mr. President, I have had the privilege of working under your Chairmanship at the meetings of the Special Political Committee at the twelfth session of the General Assembly, and I have now been fortunate enough to work under your Presidency at the meetings of this Council.

I cannot but admire your wisdom, your tact and your fairness in the handling of our problems here. I also wish to express my admiration for your spirit of devotion to the Charter and especially to the interests of the Trust Territories. When all these qualities and achievements are objectively contrasted with your youth, one cannot but add tribute to tribute. But perhaps a verse from the great French poet, Corneille, will best illustrate this:

"Mais aux âmes bien nées

La valeur n'attend pas le nombre des années."

My delegation also wishes to thank the members of the Secretariat, those who co-operated with us in the Council and those who are silent workers but who contribute a great deal to facilitating our work in this Council.

I also wish to thank the interpreters. In spite of the notice on our table that we should not speak too fast, sometimes, in moments of anger or excitement, we do speak too fast -- and yet they keep up with us.

I also wish to thank the representatives of the specialized agencies for their co-operation.

Like those who preceded me, we certainly feel sad at your departure. At the same time, we are happy to look forward to seeing Ambassador Rolz Bennett as President of the Council.

Mr. THORP (New Zealand): It gives me a particular and personal pleasure, Mr. President, to represent my delegation in paying tribute to the courtesy and the impartial manner in which you have presided over the twenty-first session of the Council. I have greatly valued our close and friendly

(Mr. Thorp, New Zealand)

association in this and other bodies of the United Nations during the years we have served our respective delegations here. The qualities of humour, tact and dignity which have marked your conduct of your office have contributed directly to the speedy and effective fulfilment of the Council's work at this session.

May I also extend to you my warmest good wishes and those of my delegation for the future as you take your leave of the Council and relinquish your appointment in New York. Our regrets that you are leaving are reduced only by the knowledge that you are being succeeded by Mr. Rolz Bennett, a colleague and friend whose qualities we also know and appreciate. We shall miss your hard-won experience and mastery of the subjects with which we deal, and we shall long remember your talents in your profession as we shall remember the warmth of your friendship.

If I do not say farewell to my good friend, Barry Gidden, it is in the knowledge that I will have this opportunity in another place.

I should also like to thank the Vice-President for his able conduct of the Council's business on those very few occasions when your duties have prevented you from presiding.

Finally, for the members of the Secretariat who have ensured the smooth functioning of the Council behind the scenes, my delegation has nothing but gratitude and praise.

Mr. LOBANOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) (interpretation from Russian): Mr. President, the delegation of the Soviet Union would like to join in the high praise that has been voiced regarding your activities in the United Nations. Your qualifications, your vast experience and your tact represented an effective contribution to the work of the Council at this session, which, even if it was not very rich in progressive recommendations, nevertheless was very concise.

The Soviet delegation would also like to join in the good wishes that have been expressed to you for success and personal happiness. The Soviet delegation welcomes your successor, Ambassador Rolz Bennett, who is well known through his active participation in the Fourth Committee and in the Council.

(Mr. Lobanov, USSR)

The Soviet delegation would also like to take this opportunity to pay tribute to the Vice-President and to Mr. Cohen and Mr. Wieschhoff, representatives of the Secretariat, and to all other members of the Secretariat, including the interpreters.

Mr. ZADOTTI (Italy): As a representative of a Latin European country speaking to the representative of a Latin American country, I should probably speak in Latin. But I know that this is not actually normal procedure in the United Nations. I therefore have to resort to English, which is not my native tongue. Accordingly, I shall probably not take very long to say what I am going to say and I shall probably not be able to express my feelings as well as I should like.

On behalf of my delegation, I wish only to express our appreciation of the able manner in which you have conducted our business. Of course, this came as no surprise to anybody, because we are fully aware of the services you had previously rendered to various organs of the United Nations.

I wish to add that we note with particular regret that you are leaving us, and we consider it a sort of family separation. On the other hand, we are pleased to see that you are to be replaced by our distinguished friend, Mr. Rolz Bennett, and we believe that the unity of this family will still be preserved.

Finally, allow me to say that we wish you the best of luck in your future career, and we anticipate the same fruitful co-operation with your successor that we have had with you.

We also wish to thank very much the members of the Secretariat who have aided us to so great an extent in accomplishing our work at this session of the Council.

Mr. CLAEYS-BOUUAERT (Belgium) (interpretation from French): At the conclusion of this session of the Council, I am the last, as I see, to extend to you, Mr. President, my sincerest thanks and those of the Belgian delegation for the very effective, impartial and courteous manner in which you have conducted our business. It made me personally very sad to hear that shortly the United Nations will lose the benefit of your co-operation and your competent and active participation in our work. You have won a prominent place in our hearts, and your participation has no doubt contributed greatly to enhancing the prestige of the Organization and also that of your own country.

(Mr. Claeys Bouuaert, Belgium)

We know that you will be replaced at the head of the Guatemalan delegation by Mr. Rolz Bennett, and that you will have in him a successor worthy of you. However, I would like to repeat what an excellent memory your activities and your courtesy have awakened in me.

I should also like to extend the warmest thanks of my delegation to all those who have so effectively helped us in our work -- members of the Secretariat, interpreters, precis-writers, representatives of the specialized agencies. All of them are entitled to our gratitude.

Mr. SALSAMENDI (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization) (interpretation from Spanish): Your election to the Presidency of this Council, Sir, was welcomed with great pleasure by our Organization since it benefitted directly from your great ability during the time you were active in the organization which I represent. During your Presidency of the Council UNESCO felt that its co-operation in the work of the Council was warmly valued and welcomed, and we express our regret at your departure, at the same time conveying to you our best wishes to you for your success in the future.

Mr. METALL (International Labour Organisation) (interpretation from French): It is not a tradition for representatives of the ILO -- who are usually rather taciturn -- to speak at this stage of the Council's proceedings. However, the Council will understand and will perhaps forgive me if I cannot resist the temptation to express to the President the very warm feeling of thanks of my organization. To be brief I will say, in the President's own beautiful language, "Unas muy sinceras gracias, Señor Presidente".

Mr. ROLZ BENNETT (Guatemala) (interpretation from Spanish): I feel sure that my colleagues in this Council will be indulgent with me if on this occasion I do not remain discreet, as I would remain scrupulously discreet on other occasions, but rather speak up in the voice of friendship, and if, in so doing, I associate Guatemala with the well-deserved tribute which has been



(Mr. Rolz Bennett, Guatemala)

addresseed to you, Mr. President, at the end of this twenty-first session of the Trusteeship Council. The end of your tenure of office as permanent representative of Guatemala coincides with the closing of this current session of the Council -- a session over which you have presided very ably, displaying great punctuality as well as an impartiality which was unshakeable. Owing to your competence and integrity our meetings have been marked by understanding, harmony and efficiency.

For our part, we may say that your absence will leave a void which will be felt in the activities of the United Nations since you were very dynamically active in the work of the Organization, and particularly in the work of the Trusteeship Council. However, we shall always remember your agile mind, your contagious enthusiasm, and, over and above all, the faith which you have always maintained in the fundamental principles which lie at the basis of the United Nations and of international co-operation. The best tribute which you could receive has been written by you yourself in discharging your work in the United Nations. I join in the cordial expressions which have already been expressed to you wishing you and your wife and children prosperity and happiness.

Before I conclude may I, without prejudice to what you may wish to say personally, thank all those members of the Council who have been so kind to speak graciously to you, Sir, as well as to me?

The PRESIDENT (interpretation from Spanish): I must confess that I am deeply moved by these overwhelming demonstrations of affection and friendship. When circumstances lead one to close a chapter in one's life there can hardly be a greater satisfaction than to have the feeling that one is leaving behind so many friends. I can assure you, gentlemen, that it is with deep sincerity that I reciprocate these expressions of friendship and affection. But, aside from these sentiments, I have also the deepest respect and admiration for my colleagues whose efforts and work in this Council, and in general outside the Council within the orbit of the United Nations, have provided me in the past, as they will continue to provide me in the future, with an invaluable incentive to carry on the struggle to the end that in our world we may make the highest humanistic values a reality.



(The President)

As representatives know, my departure from the Council has a twofold meaning. This is the last time I shall have the honour to preside over the deliberations of the Council, and at the same time it brings to a close a mission which for more than three and a half years I was charged with carrying out on behalf of Guatemala in the United Nations. When I mention Guatemala I do not have to add that I have taken the representation of Guatemala always to mean the achievement of the purposes and ideals of all the peoples that make up our great human community, whether or not they are represented in our Organization, for the principles of the Charter reflect a universal ethic which does not admit of exceptions or limitations in the efforts of men.

Although Guatemala is the fatherland which I have represented here during the past few years, I have always understood the concept of fatherland in the light of the phrase of a great Latin American, José Martí of Cuba, when he said, "The fatherland is a parcel of mankind. It is that part where we were born and which is closest to us."

The normal vicissitudes of diplomatic life now take me from the United Nations and return me once again to my native land. My dear colleagues can be assured that the struggle which I have, in dedication, carried out here on behalf of my people in the past few years -- although it was not a struggle which was initiated by us -- will not come to an end today with my departure. Life will lead me to continue the struggle, this time on the national level. But even there I shall not cease my striving in order that the message of Guatemala and its people may spread beyond our frontiers.

(The President)

In this sense my life and the life of my people can never be dissociated from the United Nations nor from its ideals and purposes, in which we continue to have unshakeable faith. If our feeling and our faith admit of any qualification, it is that this faith is a positive faith, possibly a militant faith, in the fulfilment of which we shall spare no effort.

There is a personal symbolism to my departure today which is very close to my heart. On 21 August 1954 my first official act in the United Nations was to attend a meeting held here of the Committee on Non-Self-Governing Territories. Today, my last official act in the United Nations is to preside over the closing meeting of the Trusteeship Council.

Though our work in the United Nations has led us to take part in the work of other organs and commissions, our dedication to the life and future of dependent peoples has led us to make every effort to bring closer in time the achievement of this aspiration so dear to dependent peoples that they may govern themselves and become the master of their own destiny.

It is especially fortunate to be called upon to leave the Council when there are so many favourable signs for the immediate future of many of these Territories. I had an opportunity in a radio interview a few days ago to express my belief that even before Italian Somaliland attained independence, one or two additional Territories may attain self-government. Without wishing to engage in prophecy, I added that certainly before five years have elapsed, five of the ten Territories which today are Trust Territories would be able to achieve the final objective of the Trusteeship System. The heavy burden of seeing to it that the achievement of this aim should not only be prompt but should also be effected and surrounded by all the democratic guarantees now rests in the hands of the Council, the General Assembly and the Administering Authorities. Just as we all have faith in the Trusteeship System and we reaffirm it by our participation in this work, we can also have confidence in the achievement of the hope which I have just expressed, even though, to use the words of a distinguished colleague from the United Kingdom, in political matters any optimism must be tinged with caution.

All that remains in closing this session of the Council is to repeat a concept which I voiced at the beginning of our session in January: it is necessary to reflect upon our procedures and to revise them not only in the Council but in the technical and functional committees of the Council. It is necessary to bring about a growing participation of the specialized agencies and possibly more effective co-operation with the Economic and Social Council. It is necessary also to find a better way to make use of the work of committees, such as the Petitions Committee and the Committee on Administrative Unions, and to bring about more effective co-operation between the Department of Public Information and the Administering Authorities.

This is not the time to enter into a detailed discussion of these points. Fortunately, I feel confident that my successor, my dear friend Mr. Rolz Bennett, and all the members of the Council, will find it possible to devote particular attention to this entire problem at a subsequent session of the Council. I have no doubt that in this way we shall in a practical manner reaffirm our faith in the Trusteeship System as well as our determination to continue to make it an instrument to assist in bringing about the objectives which we have all enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations.

In this desire, as in all of our desires over the past eleven years, the Secretariat and the specialized agencies will continue to be our loyal aides. They have shown great technical competence and have contributed on a very high intellectual level to our work. This can be a source of pride and satisfaction to each of its members, and may offer compensation for their constant effort and hard work. In particular, I should like to pay a tribute to our Under-Secretary, Mr. Benjamin Cohen. I consider it a privilege to be considered his friend. His prudence and wisdom have always been good counsels. As to the Secretary of the Council, Heinrich Wiesschoff, I could not possibly find appropriate words to express the immeasurable respect which I have for his intellectual and technical abilities and the feeling of friendship which I shall harbour for him, as well as my great pleasure in the friendship which he has vouchsafed me. To my colleagues, the members of the Trusteeship Council, I can only express my thanks for their tact and co-operation which they have always displayed to me. I know that I have left them with a heavy burden of responsibility. However, the co-operation of the members of the Council along with their ability will certainly lighten the load.

With this, I think that we may consider that we have concluded the twenty-first session of the Trusteeship Council, which now stands adjourned.

The meeting rose at 5.40 p.m.



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Trusteeship Council  
21st Session  
41st Meeting (PM)

Press Release TR/1379  
26 March 1958

TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL -- TAKE 1

The Trusteeship Council this afternoon discussed arrangements for the visiting mission which will go to trust territories in West Africa later this year.

As a first step, the Council decided that the four members of the mission should be persons nominated by each of the following countries: India, Haiti, New Zealand and the United States. Final arrangements for the mission will be completed at Council's summer session.

EMILIO ARENALES CATALAN (Guatemala), President of the Council, expressed hope that no time would be lost in appointing representatives whose nominations could then be confirmed by the Council.

RIKHI JAIPAL (India) noted that the United Arab Republic had decided at the last moment to withdraw its candidature. He hoped that it would be represented on the next visiting mission to the Pacific trust territories.

The representative of India noted further that the USSR so far had not been on any mission. It was necessary, he felt, for the Council at some future date to consider the practicability of establishing the principle of rotation.

U TIN MAUNG (Burma) also felt that all members of the Council should have an "equal chance."

RAFIK JOUEJATI (UAR) explained that he had withdrawn in order to maintain a "spirit of harmony and understanding."

The Council then considered the report (Docs. T/L.815 and Adds. 1 and 2, T/L. 844, T/L.845) of its drafting committee on conditions in the trust territory of Tanganyika under British administration. The report was presented by U TIN MAUNG (Burma), Chairman of the Committee.

The report welcomes the declarations made at the current session to the effect that the administering authority will pursue with utmost vigor its efforts to prepare the territory as quickly and as thoroughly as possible for self-government in accordance with the objectives of the trusteeship system. Likewise, it welcomes the further statement by the administering authority that its actions and policies

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in the constitutional, economic, social and educational spheres are all designed to secure the emergence of a sense of Tanganyikan nationhood with special emphasis on the development of racial harmony.

Bearing in mind the statement of the visiting mission that a significant number of Africans entertain doubts and uncertainties concerning the territory's future political development and, in particular, the multi-racial system based on the parity principle, the report notes that it is the practice of the administering authority to give the widest possible publicity in the territory to declarations of policy made on its behalf.

However, the report urges the administering authority to study further ways of ensuring that the full meaning of its declared policies and intentions are made known to all sections of the population of Tanganyika in readily understandable terms.

In its recommendations, the Committee took into account the views of the visiting mission concerning the "widespread opposition" in the territory to the system of parity representation, and the opposition among Africans with regard to the tripartite voting arrangements and to the qualitative franchise in the elections scheduled for September 1959.

As regards parity representation, the report welcomes the assurance of the administering authority that a review of the system would be made by a constitutional committee to be appointed in 1959. It expresses the hope that the administering authority will lose no time in appointing this committee, and that its composition will be as representative as possible.

(END OF TAKE 1)



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Trusteeship Council  
21st Session  
41st Meeting (PM)

Press Release TR/1379  
26 March 1958

TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL -- TAKE 2

The Council, without formal vote, approved the Drafting Committee's report on Tanganyika with several amendments including a joint Guatemalan-United States amendment which expresses the hope that the administering authority "will take a more positive lead in introducing inter-racial education as soon as possible."

The Council then approved, in a series of votes, specific chapters of reports on conditions in the trust territories of Tanganyika, Ruanda-Urundi, and the Cameroons under French and the Cameroons under British administration. It also approved a report on administrative unions affecting trust territories (Doc.T/L. 823/Add.2).

The Council then took up the appointment of six members to form its Standing Committee on Petitions.

At the suggestion of the PRESIDENT, the following countries were nominated to serve as the Committee: Australia, Belgium, China, France, India and the USSR.

At the request of IVAN I. LOBANOV (USSR) a separate vote was taken on the nominees, all of whom were elected by varying votes.

Without a formal vote the Council elected two countries -- New Zealand and the United Arab Republic -- to serve as its Committee on Classification of Communications.

Turning to the final item on its agenda, the Council decided to defer until its next session consideration of a progress report on Rural Economic Development of the Trust Territories (Doc.T/1369).

Before the close, each member of the Council in turn paid tribute to the retiring President, Mr. Arenales Catalan, who is returning to Guatemala and will sever his connection with the Council before his term expires. Tributes were also paid by Asdrubal Salsamendi, on behalf of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and R.A. Metall of the International Labor Organization (ILO).

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Mr. ARENALES CATALAN noted that today's Council meeting brought to a close a period of more than three and one-half years in which he had represented Guatemala in the UN.

He commented on the "dedication" of Council members toward ensuring a good life and future for dependent peoples. Their work, he said, had led members to make every effort to bring closer in time the fulfillment of the aspiration of the dependent peoples to become masters of their own destiny.

He saw "many favorable signs" for the immediate future of some of the territories. He noted that recently he had expressed belief that, within five years, five of the 10 trust territories would be able to achieve the final objective of the trusteeship system.

The retiring PRESIDENT then stressed the need to consider and revise procedures in the Council and its committees. It was necessary, for example, he felt, to bring about increased participation of the specialized agencies, a more effective cooperation with the Economic and Social Council, and better use of committees such as those on petitions and administrative unions.

Concluding, he called for a reaffirmation of faith in the trusteeship system and continued efforts to bring about the objectives enshrined in the United Nations Charter.

The Council then adjourned its 21st session.

(END OF TAKE 2 AND OF PRESS RELEASE TR/1379)

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Trusteeship Council  
21st Session  
Roundup

Press Release TR/1380  
26 March 1958

ROUNDUP OF TWENTY-FIRST SESSION OF TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL

30 January - 26 March 1958

Progress achieved in four African trust territories -- Ruanda-Urundi, British Cameroons, French Cameroons and Tanganyika -- was reviewed by the Trusteeship Council at its twenty-first session which concluded today at United Nations Headquarters.

The Council was also scheduled to examine conditions in French Togoland. However, at the request of France, it agreed to defer this review until its summer session this year. UN-supervised elections are being held in Togoland on 27 April for the Chamber of Deputies, the territory's legislative body.

The review of political, economic, social and educational conditions in the four territories took up the major part of the session, which began on 30 January. The Council had the 1956 annual reports of the respective administering authorities for the territories reviewed. In addition, on Tanganyika and Ruanda-Urundi, it had the reports of its own visiting mission which visited the two territories in 1957.

The Council also dealt with 277 petitions concerning the affairs of various African trust territories. The petitions received from individuals and groups covered a wide variety of issues, both of a personal and a general nature. In a majority of the cases, the Council drew the attention of the petitioner concerned to the relevant observations of the administering authority.

As is its usual practice, the Council took the first step in organizing another periodic visiting mission to trust territories in west Africa. This mission is expected to visit the two Cameroons later this year. The Council decided that the four members of the mission should be a person to be nominated by each of the following countries: India, Haiti, New Zealand and the United States. The final arrangements will be completed at the summer session.

Other items considered by the Council at the session just ended included eight resolutions on trusteeship matters which had been adopted by the last General Assembly, and various questions affecting the operation of the international trusteeship system. The Assembly resolutions concerned such matters as the future status

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of French Togoland, the question of economic aid for Somaliland under Italian administration, and the political situation in the two Cameroons.

These resolutions also dealt with the question of target dates for the attainment of self-government or independence by trust territories; the possible effects of the European Common Market on the development of the trust territories to be associated with that plan; the question of land tenure, land alienation and land use in trust territories; and the question of the use made of the scholarships offered by various member states to students of trust territories for study abroad.

The Council took into account those resolutions which related to subjects considered by it at the twenty-first session. Some, like the resolutions on Togoland and Somaliland, were deferred until the summer session when conditions in those areas will be examined. Others, like the effects of the European Common Market, the land problem and the use of scholarships, will be considered further by the Council at the summer session.

The Council usually completes its annual report to the General Assembly at the summer session. The report normally covers the Council's activities at its winter and summer sessions.

New officers were elected at the opening of the twenty-first session. Emilio Arenales Catalan (Guatemala) was named President, succeeding John D. L. Hood (Australia), and Alfred Claeys Bouuaert (Belgium), Vice-President, replacing Mr. Arenales Catalan, who previously served in that post.

Members attending the session were: Australia, Belgium, France, Italy, New Zealand, United Kingdom and United States (administering members), and Burma, China, Guatemala, Haiti, India, Syria and USSR. The United Arab Republic took over the seat occupied by Syria on 7 March, after the receipt of the official notification of the union of Egypt and Syria as the new United Arab Republic.

#### COUNCIL'S CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

A summary of the conclusions and recommendations approved by the Council as reflecting the opinion of the Council as a whole regarding the progress made in each of the four trust territories reviewed, is given below.

##### Ruanda-Urundi administered by Belgium

The Council commended Belgium and the people of Ruanda-Urundi for the "significant achievements" attained in a number of fields during the period under review. It considered that, through their "persevering efforts," the territory "has now reached a turning point in its evolution."

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The Council noted with satisfaction that "important political progress has been achieved in the territory in the course of recent years, that the traditional society is adapting itself at an ever-increasing tempo to modern democratic ideas and institutions, and that there is an increased political consciousness among the people." It hoped the evolution of the territory "will soon enter a more dynamic stage in all fields ..."

The territory is made up of two states, Ruanda and Urundi, each headed by a King called Mwami. Each state has a population of between 2,000,000 and 2,250,000. The Mwami (plural, Bami) is chosen according to native custom and invested in office by the Governor of Ruanda-Urundi. Under a 1952 decree, which came into force in 1953, councils have been established at the various levels of state, district, chiefdoms and sub-chiefdoms. These councils are composed of notables, chiefs and sub-chiefs and are consulted on all matters of concern to their areas.

A further step was taken in 1956 when the electoral colleges which elected the members of the sub-chiefdom councils were constituted on the basis of elections in which all adult males were entitled to participate. The voting was by secret ballot and, according to the administering authority, 75 per cent of the adult males took part in the elections.

In what is called the European administration, a new, enlarged advisory council to the Governor -- called the General Council -- was established in 1957, replacing the former Council of the Vice-Government-General. The new Council, on which the two Bami also sit, consisted in July 1957 of 26 Europeans, 16 Africans and one Asian.

The Council considered that, from the political and economic viewpoints, Ruanda and Urundi had a common future and that, in the interests of the territory as a whole, efforts must be continued to strengthen the relationships between the two states.

It noted with satisfaction that the administering authority had transformed the Council of the Vice-Government-General into a General Council, "the successful operation of which is a very encouraging development."

The Council associated itself with the recommendations of its visiting mission that the reforms to be introduced should continue along the following lines: increased resort to elections by universal suffrage, an increase in the granting of responsibilities to local authorities and councils, and gradual integration of the European and indigenous administrations.

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In particular, the Council recommended that the administering authority continue to increase the representation of the indigenous population in the General Council; that it gradually confer legislative powers upon the General Council, so that eventually it might become the territory's legislative body; and that a delegation of the General Council be established as a consultative body which would be available for consultations with the administration.

It noted with satisfaction that the authorities in the territory expected that "it will soon be possible to carry out direct elections of members of sub-chiefdom councils." The Council urged the administering authority "gradually but as rapidly as circumstances may permit to introduce a system of elections based on universal suffrage for the constitution of all councils and recommends that it study the possibility of transforming these councils into local governmental bodies as a part of a unified administration common to the whole territory."

As regards the question of target dates for self-government or independence, the Council noted with satisfaction that the administering authority "has adopted a comprehensive plan of economic development as well as a plan for the direct election of sub-chiefdom councillors in 1959..." It hoped that the administering authority "will continue to adopt other plans, where appropriate, with intermediate targets and dates in the political, economic, social and educational development of the territory whenever it is satisfied that this will create the pre-conditions for the attainment by the territory of self-government or independence."

The Council commended the administering authority "for maintaining the pace of the territory's economic development and for its vigorous efforts to equip the territory, mainly through the execution of the ten-year plan." It hoped that these efforts would be expanded. It also asked to be informed of the way in which the territory would be associated with the European Common Market and of any opinions which representative bodies may express on this question.

The Council also adopted recommendations dealing with public finance, land, agriculture, stockbreeding, industry, commerce and trade.

As regards human rights, the Council shared the view of its visiting mission that "there can be no doubt that the administering authority is fully aware of the danger which a racial discrimination complex might represent for the territory, and that it will prevent such a situation by systematically eliminating all vestiges of real or apparent racial discrimination, and developing to the utmost harmonious relations between the races of the trust territory on a basis of confidence, comprehension and collaboration."

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It noted with satisfaction the activities of the administering authority in the medical and health services, and the "increasing level of expenditure" on education in the territory. It urged continued efforts in both these fields, particularly in the training of medical personnel, in primary, secondary and vocational training.

Cameroons under British administration

After noting that the territory "is on the threshold of changes," the Council said it "is confident that all concerned will continue to contribute, particularly in this transitional period, to the inhabitants achieving the objectives envisaged in the Charter of the United Nations as smoothly and as harmoniously as possible."

A constitutional conference was held in London in May and June 1957 to deal with the further constitutional development of the Federation of Nigeria, including the Cameroons. The Cameroons is administered as an integral part of Nigeria.

The administering authority stated that, as a result of the conference, the Federation of Nigeria had entered "the last stages of constitutional development" and that the trust territory had shared in that process in accordance with the provisions of the trusteeship agreement. Because of the special status of the Cameroons, the United Kingdom had given assurance at the conference that before Nigeria becomes independent, the people of the northern and southern Cameroons would be given the opportunity freely to express their wishes concerning their own future. The administering authority would submit proposals on this question at the appropriate time.

The Council noted that representatives from both the northern and southern Cameroons were present at the Nigerian constitutional conference. It also noted the statement of the British Secretary of State for the Colonies that "there can be no question of obliging the Cameroons to remain part of an independent Nigeria contrary to her own wishes," and that "before Nigeria becomes independent the people of the north and south sectors of the Cameroons would have to say freely what their wishes were as to their own future."

The Council noted the statement of the administering authority that it will submit proposals regarding the future of the trust territory as soon as possible. It requested that such proposals be submitted "at an early date, with a view to the attainment by the territory of the final objective of the trusteeship system, and in particular the proposed arrangements for consulting the population of the territory in regard to their future when Nigeria attains its independence."

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As regards the reforms concerning the Cameroons which resulted from the London conference, the Council decided to defer its evaluation of them "to a more appropriate occasion, that is to say, until after the 1958 visiting mission has reported on the conditions prevailing in the trust territory."

In the local government field, the Council noted the "continuing evolution in both parts of the territory in the machinery of democratic local government" and hoped that the "rate of progress will be accelerated."

It welcomed the abolition of the tax qualification in the electoral regulations for the Southern Cameroons House of Assembly "which gives women the possibility of participating in the elections and to stand as members of the House." It noted, however, that the right to vote in the northern Cameroons "continues to be restricted to adult males." Recalling its previous recommendation on the subject, it hoped that universal suffrage will be introduced in this part of the territory.

Noting that the number of Cameroonians in senior posts of the administration "is still limited," the Council hoped that the administering authority "will continue its efforts to hasten the training of Cameroonians and to increase significantly the number of technically qualified Cameroonians in positions of higher responsibility in the civil service."

In the economic field, the Council recommended that the administering authority "continue its policy of ensuring that the resources of the trust territory are developed in the interests and with the full participation of the indigenous inhabitants." It hoped that through the expansion of the system of credit facilities, the development of the cooperative movement and the encouragement of the technical training of the indigenous inhabitants, "the latter will take an increasing part in the development of the economic resources of the territory."

In the social field, the Council hoped that "the contacts between the peoples of the northern and southern Cameroons will be promoted in the future," that the local administration would provide such assistance as might be feasible to facilitate the establishment of an indigenous press, and that all appropriate measures would be taken in order "to enable women to enjoy before long the same status as men in all fields of life."

While noting the improvement in the medical services, the Council recognized that further expansion was necessary before those services "can be considered adequate in relation to the population."

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As regards education, it hoped that "steady progress will be made toward the goal of free primary education for all children of primary school age" and that the administering authority "will increase its efforts to expand considerably secondary education" throughout the territory. It also hoped to see an acceleration of the progress in the field of technical education.

Cameroons under French administration

The Council commended the administering authority and the Cameroonian Government "for the development of political, economic and social institutions and for the progress achieved in all fields during the year under review."

Important political reforms had been instituted during 1957. The election by universal suffrage in December 1956 of a Legislative Assembly was followed by the promulgation in April 1957 of a new statute and the establishment of a Cameroonian Government endowed with most of the powers of internal administration.

The Council commended the Cameroonian Government and the Legislative Assembly for the "able manner" in which they have exercised the "considerable powers" granted to them under the statute. It said it was "pleased to learn that elements from both the north and the south of the territory have cooperated fruitfully in these institutions."

Noting that under the statute the Cameroonian Legislative Assembly may request further transfers of powers to the Cameroonian authorities, the Council said it "is convinced" that the administering authority "will receive sympathetically" any requests for further transfers which the Cameroonian Legislative Assembly might present to it.

The Council considered that the "statute of the trust state" constituted "an important step towards self-government or independence." It expressed confidence that "appropriate steps to be taken by the administering authority will further facilitate the realization of the final objectives of the trusteeship system in accordance with the free expression of the wishes of the populations concerned, taking into account all alternatives relative to their future status."

In this connection, the Council noted the declaration by the representative of France that the "moment was no doubt near for the Cameroons when the administering authority would establish, in complete agreement with the Cameroonian Government, a reasonable time-table which would lead the Cameroons to its emergence from trusteeship."

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The Council commended the growth of municipal and local government in the Cameroons and hoped that the Cameroonian Government would continue the work of strengthening local government, in particular by the creation of further communes with elected councils.

As regards the disturbances in the territory, the Council said it "deplores the continued recourse to violence in certain parts of the territory, particularly in the Sanaga-Maritime, by a segment of the population and appeals to the persons concerned to cooperate with the remainder of the population in promoting normal political life in the territory."

In this connection, it noted with interest the recent promulgation of the amnesty law. The Council welcomed the appeal by the new Cameroonian Prime Minister and hoped that "this appeal as well as a liberal application of the amnesty law will contribute to a substantial improvement in the situation."

The Council invited the administering authority and the Cameroonian Government "to explore further ways and means of restoring normal conditions in the affected areas."

While expressing satisfaction with the establishment of a separate Cameroonian public service, the Council emphasized the need for accelerating the Cameroonization of this service. It recommended that consideration be given to the establishment of accelerated training schemes for Cameroonians in all branches of the civil administration and to the drawing up of a planned program for the progressive appointment of Cameroonians to positions of responsibility.

In the economic field, the Council noted with satisfaction the efforts made by the administering authority and the Cameroonian government to develop and diversify the economy, and hoped that these efforts will be continued. It recommended that investments should be promoted by all possible means such as by the encouragement of private savings and reinvestments by companies.

The Council also recommended that the Cameroonian Government "participate as fully as possible in the preparation and implementation of programs for foreign trade." It hoped that Cameroonians will be encouraged to participate increasingly in the territory's economic life.

In the social field, the Council expressed satisfaction with the progress made and in particular the measures taken to improve the status of women. It also noted with satisfaction that the medical services had developed at "a steady rate."

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It commended the administering authority and the Cameroonian Government for the progress made in the field of education, and renewed the suggestion that consideration be given to the establishment of a university in the territory "in the relatively near future."

Tanganyika under British administration

Much of the debate in the Council, at this session as at the last session, centered on what is described as the administering authority's multi-racial policy in Tanganyika.

The administering authority has stated as its eventual aim the establishment of a multi-racial society possessing, in effect, non-racial institutions of government. At the present stage, however, the constitutional structure reflects a special importance attached by the administering authority to the non-African groups in terms not of their numbers but of their contribution to economic and other development.

In the central institutions of Government, as in many local government and other bodies, a system of multi-racial representation is applied which, in the most important cases, ensures parity representation or a balance in numbers between African, Asian and European representatives.

Tanganyika, largest of the trust territories, has a population of eight million Africans. The rest are immigrant communities, including some 77,000 Asians who came mainly from India and Pakistan; just over 20,000 Europeans; some 19,000 Arabs and 7,000 others. Approximately 3,000 of the Europeans, and the majority of the other non-Africans, are permanently settled in the territory.

According to the UN visiting mission, the territory is now undergoing rapid political advances. Mindful of the administering authority's declared objective of bringing the territory to self-government or independence, the mission states, "many Africans have seen, in the accelerated advances of recent years, a promise of rapid progress and have become desirous of assuming increasing responsibility for the management of their own affairs..."

In its recommendations on Tanganyika, the Council welcomed the declarations made at this session to the effect that the administering authority will pursue with utmost vigour its efforts to prepare the territory as quickly and as thoroughly as possible for self-government in accordance with the objectives of the trusteeship system.

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Bearing in mind the statement of the visiting mission that a significant number of Africans entertain doubts and uncertainties concerning the territory's future political development and, in particular, the multi-racial system based on the parity principle, the Council noted that it is the practice of the administering authority to give the widest possible publicity in the territory to declarations of policy made on its behalf.

However, the Council urged the administering authority to study further ways of ensuring that the full meaning of its declared policies and intentions are made known to all the population in readily understandable terms.

In the discussions in the Council, a great deal of attention was devoted to the territory's further constitutional developments. These centered on the forthcoming elections to the Legislative Council. As reorganized, the Legislative Council now consists of 34 members on the government side, and of 11 Africans, 11 Asians and 11 Europeans on the representative side.

For the first time in the territory's history, elections on a common roll will be held to select the representative members of the Legislative Council. A "common roll" means that all voters, regardless of race, will choose among the same candidates. For example, in each voting district, each voter will be required to vote for one European, one Asian and one African. The trio will jointly represent that district.

The elections will be held in two parts. The first part, covering five constituencies, is scheduled for September 1958, while the election for the remaining districts will take place in September 1959.

The system of equal representation for the three racial communities on the Legislative Council is referred to as "parity representation" and the practice of electing three persons, one of each race, is called the "tripartite voting arrangement."

In its recommendations, the Council took into account the views of the visiting mission concerning the "widespread opposition" in the territory to the system of parity representation, and the opposition among Africans with regard to the tripartite voting arrangements and to the qualitative franchise in the forthcoming elections.

As regards parity representation, the Council welcomed the assurance of the administering authority that a review of the system would be made by a constitutional committee to be appointed in 1959. The administering authority had announced its intention to establish, after the conclusion of the election in 1959, a committee of the Legislative Council to consider further constitutional development.

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At the same time, the Council recalled its previously expressed hope that there would be further increases in African representation on the Legislative Council. The Council hoped that the administering authority would ensure that there was substantially African representation on the future constitutional committee.

As regards the tripartite voting arrangements, the Council took note of the explanation given by the administering authority that the forthcoming elections were an experiment and that any change now in the electoral arrangements would delay the scheduled elections. In this connection, the Council recalled its earlier opinion that the tripartite voting system could only be tested by experience.

As regards the limitations on the franchise, the Council recalled its previous opinion concerning the desirability of progressively broadening the franchise. It hoped that the electoral qualifications would be reviewed, taking into account the experience gained from the forthcoming elections and the wishes of the African population with a view to promoting the introduction of universal suffrage as soon as possible.

In the economic field, the Council adopted recommendations dealing with general policy, agricultural and pastoral production, mineral resources, trade, commerce, industry, development of adequate revenue and problems of capital and credit.

It noted the general improvement in the territory's economic development, in particular, a continuing increase in African agricultural productivity, and it hoped that the authorities "will continue to seek with the utmost vigor and imagination to improve the economic status of Africans."

The Council expressed satisfaction over the initiative of the African representative members of the Legislative Council in requesting the government of Tanganyika to draw up schemes for increasing African agricultural productivity. A number of such schemes, it noted, had been formulated in consultation with local African opinion.

It endorsed the view of the visiting mission that, while economic development and progress must in a large measure depend on the initiative and energy of the Africans themselves, "a relatively greater effort is needed to assist the African inhabitants to adjust to the exacting discipline of the modern exchange economy and thus to improve their standard of living."

Recognizing the extent to which the development plans for the next few years depended on the availability of capital, the Council welcomed the current efforts

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to obtain funds for specific projects. It noted the assurance of the administering authority that "it will continue to do everything in its power to ensure the provision of development finance for the territory."

In the social field, the Council noted the "rapid growth" of the trade union movement and commended the administering authority for efforts to provide training facilities for trade union leaders. It expressed satisfaction with the establishment of a Minimum Wage Board for Dar es Salaam, the capital, and the projected application of minimum wage legislation to other towns.

The Council welcomed the "continuing expansion of the health services reflected in the increases in the medical and nursing staff and the construction of new hospitals." It expressed particular satisfaction with the emphasis placed on the expansion of preventive medicine.

As regards education, the Council recalled its earlier recommendations concerning the desirability of unifying the territory's educational system. Noting the visiting mission's observation that progress toward this goal had been slow, it expressed the hope that the administering authority would take a "more positive lead in introducing interracial education as soon as possible."

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