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# UNITED NATIONS TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL

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Twentieth Session

MINUTES RECORD OF THE EIGHT HUNDRED AND FORTIETH MEETING

Held at Headquarters, New York,  
on Friday, 12 July 1957, at 2.30 p.m.

President:

Later:

Mr. HOOD

(Australia)

M. ARENALES CATALAN (Vice-President)

(Guatemala)

1. Examination of conditions in the Trust Territory of Western Samoa:  
report of the Drafting Committee [4f] (continued)

2. Final adoption of the reports on conditions in Trust Territories [4f]:

- (a) Tanganyika
- (b) New Guinea
- (c) Nauru
- (d) Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands
- (e) Western Samoa

- 3. Adoption of the report of the Trusteeship Council to the Security Council
- 4. Adoption of the report of the Trusteeship Council to the General Assembly
- 5. Closing of the session

W.S. attainment 26  
Sec. raised 52

Note: The Official Record of this meeting, i.e., the summary record, will appear in provisional mimeographed form under the symbol T/SR.840 and will be subject to representatives' corrections. It will appear in final form in a printed volume.

EXAMINATION OF CONDITIONS IN THE TRUST TERRITORY OF WESTERN SAMOA: REPORT OF THE DRAFTING COMMITTEE (T/L.781 and Add.1, L.805) [Agenda item 4f] (continued)

The PRESIDENT: This morning the Chairman of the Drafting Committee introduced the report of that Committee on the Territory of Samoa (T/L.805), and the Council can now proceed to vote on the recommendations contained in that report, beginning with annex I, containing the conclusions and recommendations proposed by the Committee. I will put these to the vote by paragraphs. I ask whether there are observations on the part of members of the Council on annex I.

Mr. THORP (New Zealand): I take it, Mr. President, that you will invite observations on each paragraph in turn and that you will give members an opportunity to make observations.

The PRESIDENT: The discussion is open on annex I as a whole. If members wish to particularize, that is also in order.

Mr. THORP (New Zealand): I have no comments until such time as we reach recommendation 14. I would hope, Mr. President, that you would merely put the recommendations to the vote one by one, calling on those members who wish to intervene.

The PRESIDENT: We shall first vote on paragraph 1 of annex I.  
Paragraph 1 was adopted unanimously.  
Paragraph 2 was adopted unanimously.

Mr. HAMILTON (Australia): As regards paragraph 3, I think it requires no explanation from me when I move to amend this paragraph by introducing the word "progressively" after the word "possible" in this text so that it would read:

"The Council reiterates the hope that the Administering Authority will find it possible progressively to remove most of the reserved subjects and enactments so as to enlarge the competence of the Legislature."

This would seem to be an entirely reasonable proposition. The only question which might occur to members would be perhaps whether the words "most of" should then remain in the text. But I believe that this query would be answered when we reflect that it will be at the end of trusteeship that the last of the reserved subjects and enactments will be removed. But pending the termination of trusteeship, most of them should, I believe, be progressively removed.

The PRESIDENT: An amendment has been moved to paragraph 3 of the section under Political Advancement. I will ask the Council if it wishes to vote upon this. Otherwise, I shall ask if there is any objection.

Mr. BENDRYSHEV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) (interpretation from Russian): Mr. President, I would ask you to take a vote on that.

The PRESIDENT: We shall now vote on the proposed amendment of the representative of Australia to insert the word "progressively" after the word "possible".

The amendment was adopted by 9 votes to 1, with 4 abstentions.

Mr. BENDRYSHEV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) (interpretation from Russian): I voted against the inclusion of this word since there would be too many reservations and qualifications if that amendment had been adopted.

Paragraph 3, as amended, was adopted by 13 votes to none, with 1 abstention.  
Paragraph 4 was adopted unanimously.

Paragraph 5 was adopted unanimously.

Mr. BENDRYSHEV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) (interpretation from Russian): With respect to paragraph 6, I would propose replacing the last words of the paragraph with the words "in the near future". If we leave the words "achieves self-government or independence", it would appear that we are expressing some distrust towards the Territory as to when it would be receiving self-government or independence. We would say, therefore, the following: "the question of the common status of the inhabitants in the near future".

The PRESIDENT: The representative of the Soviet Union has moved an amendment to add the words "in the near future" at the end of the paragraph.

Mr. THORP (New Zealand): If I may make a comment, it would be that the Administering Authority would certainly not interpret, and I feel sure that I can say for the Samoans that they would not interpret, the existing words as expressing any distrust.

The amendment was adopted by 7 votes to 4, with 2 abstentions.

Paragraph 6 as amended was adopted unanimously.

Paragraph 7 was adopted unanimously.

Paragraph 8 was adopted unanimously.

Mr. BENDRYSHEV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) (interpretation from Russian): I would now propose the addition of the following text after this one:

"The Council once again expresses hope that the legislative and executive organs of the Territory will be granted the right to decide on questions relating to the civil service, including recruitment and dismissal of employees and other conditions of employment."

In this connexion, I would draw attention to the fact that when the Council last considered the situation in the Territory, it adopted a recommendation to that effect, but no action was taken by the Administering Authority on that recommendation and therefore, in that regard, I considered it necessary to express that hope.



The PRESIDENT: I understand that this is a proposal for an additional paragraph after paragraph 8.

Mr. THORP (New Zealand): I do not think there is much more at this stage that I can do to explain to the Council or to the representative of the Soviet Union how the public service is controlled in Western Samoa and by what independent agency the Samoan Government is assured of loyal, patriotic and impartial service from its servants without any political interference or without any possibility of political interference. The representative of the Soviet Union, I do not believe, has correctly represented the recommendation which was made by the Council at the last session. For my part, I must oppose the recommendation which he has placed before the Council.

Mr. BENDRYSHEV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) (interpretation from Russian): If my text sounded somewhat different in the Russian translation, I could suggest the English version, which is well known to the representative of New Zealand, that was adopted at the last session. In other words, it would repeat the recommendation made at the last session. Perhaps that would help the representative of New Zealand to get over any difficulties he may experience.

Mr. THORP (New Zealand): I take it that the recommendation now is that the Council reiterates its recommendation or recalls the recommendation of the last session in this connexion. If that were so, I could abstain on this proposal.

Mr. BENDRYSHEV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) (interpretation from Russian): It could be stated as follows:

"The Council confirms the recommendation adopted at the eighteenth session when it expressed the hope that the legislative and executive organs of the Territory would soon become competent in all questions relating to the civil service, including the recruitment and dismissal of employees and other employment conditions."

I have just read out the text adopted at that session of the Trusteeship Council.

Mr. THORP (New Zealand): I do not know whether we are working from different texts, but I recommend the interpreters to refer to page 270 of the English text of the report of the Council, to which I believe the representative of the Soviet Union is probably also referring, which reads:

"The Council, noting the provisions of the Samoa Amendment Act, 1956, relating to the Western Samoa Public Service, expresses the hope that the further competence of the legislative and executive organs in regard to the Public Service will be developed in consultation with the Samoan people." (A/3170, page 270)

I think there was considerably more in the translation which I received of what the representative of the Soviet Union said than there is in the official record.

The PRESIDENT: I would suggest that if there is some doubt about the exact wording, we could leave the paragraph for the moment and perhaps the wording could be circulated.

Mr. BENDRYSHEV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics)(interpretation from Russian): I read out the text as it was adopted by the Trusteeship Council. It is paragraph 6 of document T/L.721. Eleven votes were cast in favour, none against and there were three abstentions.

Mr. THORP (New Zealand): I think the President's suggestion is a good one, but I am myself working from the official record of the completed session and not from the document on which the Council worked and to which it made amendments.

The PRESIDENT: I think it is difficult to ask the Council to vote on a proposal the terms of which are not quite clear.

Mr. CLAEYS BOUUAERT (Belgium)(interpretation from French): With respect to paragraph 8, I should like to make a minor remark regarding the French translation. It seems to me that the words "further efforts should be made"

should be translated more correctly by saying that the Administering Authority should continue its efforts rather than renew its efforts. This applies, naturally, only to the translation into French of the text.

The PRESIDENT: That will be attended to.

Mr. BENDRYSHV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics)(interpretation from Russian): Perhaps we could draft this in the following way:

"The Council reiterates its recommendation concerning granting the right to the legislative and executive organs of the Territory to decide on questions relating to the Public Service, including the recruitment and dismissal of employees and other conditions of employment."

Mr. THORP (New Zealand): I am ready to vote on this proposal and I must vote against it.

The PRESIDENT: If the proposal is clear to the Council, with an addition to paragraph 8 in the terms which have been read by the representative of the Soviet Union, I shall put this proposal to the vote.

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

Mr. SEARS (United States of America): I would like to go back and make an explanation of my vote on paragraph 6. The paragraph was amended so that the phrase "self-government or independence" was qualified by the words "in the near future". I voted for the addition of the words "in the near future" because I thought it more accurately reflected the attitude of the Administration in this Trust Territory.

The PRESIDENT: We come now to section II, Economic Advancement, and I will put to the vote the text of paragraph 9 submitted by the Drafting Committee.

Mr. CLAEYS BOUUAERT (Belgium)(interpretation from French): I should like to request a separate vote on the first sentence of paragraph 9, down to the words "soil survey".

The first sentence of paragraph 9 was adopted by 13 votes to none, with 1 abstention.

The remaining part of the paragraph was adopted by 12 votes to none, with 2 abstentions.

The PRESIDENT: Paragraph 9 as a whole has been adopted. There is a drafting change to paragraph 10, submitted in the name of the Committee, which I think has been made clear to the Council.

Paragraph 10 was unanimously adopted.

Paragraph 11 was unanimously adopted.

Mr. BENDRYSHYEV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics)(interpretation from Russian): I would propose the following addition to paragraph 12: "and expresses the hope that in the near future the representation of Samoans in this Corporation will be increased."

Mr. THORP (New Zealand): The Amending Act was passed in New Zealand to establish the Western Samoa Trust Estates Corporation in March of this year after considerable discussion with the Samoan people on the best form -- at least until such time as Samoa becomes a self-governing State -- in which the Estates might be administered for the welfare of Samoa; and from the point of view of the Administering Authority it would be premature, not more than six months after the achievement of this agreement, for a recommendation along these lines to be presented to the Samoan people and to the Administering Authority. For that one reason -- and for that reason alone -- and not because the Administering Authority does not wish to see representatives of the Samoan people on the Estates Board, I will find it necessary to oppose this amendment.

Sir Andrew COHEN (United Kingdom): On a point of elucidation, could I ask the representative of New Zealand whether there are in fact some Samoan representatives already on this Board?

Mr. THORP (New Zealand): In reply to the question asked by the representative of the United Kingdom, I can say that there are three Samoans on the Board, one member of part-Samoan ancestry, one local European and two people who are there ex officio as experts and in this case, because of local conditions, these people are Europeans.

Sir Andrew COHEN (United Kingdom): Then I submit that this amendment is entirely unnecessary and, if it passed -- perhaps this is a small matter -- would tend to reduce the credit of this Council. There is no dispute between the people of Samoa and the New Zealand Government. Why should we pass a resolution of this kind? There are already Samoan representatives on the Board. We know that, in co-operation with the Samoan people, the New Zealand Government will appoint the people who are best qualified to run this body in the interests of the Samoan people. Such an amendment could only be justified on the basis of a theory which I think is fallacious and I submit that the Council should reject this amendment, which seems to me quite unnecessary.

Mr. THORP (New Zealand): I omitted to mention that the Chairman of the Board is a Samoan, namely, the Honourable Tamasese.

The Soviet Union amendment was rejected by 7 votes to 1, with 5 abstentions.

Paragraph 12 was adopted unanimously.

Paragraph 13 was adopted unanimously.

Mr. THORP (New Zealand): With regard to paragraph 14, may I ask for a separate vote on the last sentence? The Administering Authority, through its special representative, explained that to the best of its belief the powers of the Legislative Assembly with regard to land legislation are at present as complete as is practicable in the terms of the Trusteeship Agreement under present circumstances, and I shall necessarily abstain on a separate vote.

The first sentence of paragraph 14, to the word "Territory", was adopted unanimously.

The second sentence of paragraph 14 was adopted by 8 votes to none, with 6 abstentions.

Paragraph 14 as a whole was adopted.

Mr. BENDRYSHEV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) (interpretation from Russian): First I would ask that a separate vote be taken on the first sentence of paragraph 15, and then I would propose that the following text be added to this paragraph:

"The Council once again calls attention to the need for an early adoption in the Territory of labour legislation for the protection of the workers."

Mr. THORP (New Zealand): I have already intervened on a number of occasions in this discussion, which is taking much the same lines as it did last year, particularly in regard to this question of labour legislation. I shall not weary the Council with an explanation of the conditions in Samoa which make labour legislation of the kind referred to in the past by the representative of the Soviet Union not appropriate. As last year, we shall abstain on this amendment, which I take it will be moved separately.



The Soviet Union amendment was adopted by 5 votes to none, with 8 abstentions.

The first sentence of paragraph 15 was adopted by 11 votes to none, with 2 abstentions.

Mr. THORP (New Zealand): I would be most grateful if I could have a reading of this paragraph as it will now appear with the amendment of the Soviet Union. I seem to have lost track of the actual order of the sentences.

The SECRETARY: The amendment that has just been adopted reads:

"The Council once again calls attention to the need for an early adoption of legislation protecting workers in the Trust Territory."

The PRESIDENT: This amendment, having been adopted, forms part of the text on which the Council must now vote. I shall put to the vote of the Council the second part of paragraph 15 together with the addition that has been accepted by the Council.

Mr. THORP (New Zealand): I take it that we shall have a separate vote on the paragraph as a whole, as amended, ultimately.

The PRESIDENT: Yes.

The second part of paragraph 15, as amended, was adopted by 6 votes to none, with 8 abstentions.

Paragraph 15 as a whole, as amended, was adopted by 7 votes to none, with 7 abstentions.

Mr. THORP (New Zealand): Since the Council adopted its recommendation on the subject of labour last year -- a recommendation on which the delegation of New Zealand abstained -- a Wages Council Ordinance has been introduced, providing for the establishment of wages council. The Trusteeship Council has in fact noted this with satisfaction in adopting paragraph 15 of the conclusions and recommendations of the Drafting Committee.

Paragraph 16 was adopted by 11 votes to none, with 3 abstentions.

Paragraph 17 was adopted unanimously.

Paragraph 18 was adopted by 13 votes to none, with 1 abstention.

Paragraph 19 was adopted unanimously.

Mr. THORP (New Zealand): The substance of the recommendation contained in paragraph 20 was discussed during the Council's debates on Western Samoa. It will not, I think, come as a surprise to the Council when I say that I should like a separate vote on the word "free". I do not think, either, that the reasons for this request will be misunderstood.

The missions in Western Samoa play a considerable part, and have a very long and honourable history, in education in the Territory. Members of the Council are aware that virtually the whole of Samoa consists of Christian missions, and I would say without much fear of contradiction that 93 per cent of the Samoans are church-going people. It is not, therefore, surprising that many of them send their children to mission schools. Those mission schools are schools at which students pay fees. The continued and successful education of children in Samoa depends on the work of these schools, and, where they meet the standards set by the Administration, these schools, and where they meet the standards set by primary education system.

It would therefore be impracticable for the attendance of children at mission schools to cease. If the word "free" is retained in the recommendation, that recommendation would have no effect; it would, in fact, be harmful. I shall therefore oppose the retention of the word "free" in paragraph 20.

The word "free" in paragraph 20 was adopted by 7 votes to 6, with 1 abstention.

Sir Andrew COHEN (United Kingdom): I should like to explain the vote which I have just cast, lest it be misunderstood.

The country which I represent has always been a proponent of the development of education for dependent peoples. But what is free education? Does it drop from heaven? In my belief, one pays out of either one's left-hand pocket or one's right-hand pocket; one pays either as a taxpayer or as a parent. At this stage of development, I think it is more just that one should pay as a parent. I therefore voted against the retention of the word "free" in paragraph 20. Of course, however, everything else in the paragraph has my wholehearted approval.

Paragraph 20 as a whole was adopted by 11 votes to none, with 3 abstentions.

Mr. THORP (New Zealand): It was, of course, the retention of the word "free" which did not enable my delegation wholeheartedly to support the recommendation contained in paragraph 20, which in all other ways was completely in accordance with our views and intentions. But the bill which Samoa would have to meet to fulfil the recommendation would, I assure the Council, be very large indeed.

The PRESIDENT: I would remind members of the Council that there is a drafting change in paragraph 21 of the Drafting Committee's conclusions and recommendations.

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

Mr. BENDRYSHEV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics)(interpretation from Russian): The Soviet Union delegation abstained from the vote on paragraph 21 because it is not completely satisfied with the paragraph. Gratification is expressed there at the existing position so far as secondary education in the Territory is concerned. As is known, however, the existing position is not

(Mr. Bendryshev, USSR)

satisfactory. In our view, the Council should adopt a recommendation calling for a considerable expansion of the facilities for secondary education for the inhabitants of the Trust Territory. Moreover, this recommendation in paragraph 21 contains no provision for the introduction in the Territory itself of a programme of complete secondary education so that those graduating from high school could directly enter institutions of higher learning.

Paragraph 22 was adopted unanimously.

Paragraph 23 was adopted unanimously.

Paragraph 24 was adopted unanimously.

The PRESIDENT: This completes the action required on Annex I of the report. I draw the attention of the Council to paragraph 4 on page 1 of the main part of the report, in which the Committee "recommends to the Trusteeship Council that it adopt the working paper on conditions in the Trust Territory of Western Samoa (T/L.781 and Add.1) as the basic text for the chapter on that Territory to be included in the next report of the Trusteeship Council to the General Assembly". I shall put this paragraph to the vote.

The recommendation contained in paragraph 4 was adopted by 11 votes to none, with 1 abstention.

The PRESIDENT: Finally, in connexion with the report on this Territory, we shall deal with the recommendation of the Committee regarding Annex II. This recommendation is contained in paragraph 5 of the body of the report. In accordance with our procedure, I shall put Annex II to the vote by paragraphs.

Mr. THORP (New Zealand): The Council has worked very hard to maintain its time-table at this session, and that has created difficulties for a number of delegations, particularly in the last few days -- almost the last few hours -- of what we expect will be the end of the session. Yesterday the Drafting Committee on Western Samoa, by exerting itself to the utmost, completed its report, aware that it would assist the Council to be able to consider this report today. Unfortunately, I was, personally, prevented from attending the afternoon meeting of the Committee by my duties in the Council which, as we all know, sat until 7 p.m. Had I been free to attend the meeting of the Drafting Committee in the afternoon, I could have discussed there the matters which I propose to take up now in the Council, with your permission, Mr. President. Even though that will take a little time, it will, I think, be accepted as preferable to the alternative which confronted me of asking the Drafting Committee to delay its work yesterday. The fault, if any, was mine, but I believe that representatives will recognize that there were extenuating circumstances.

(Mr. Thorp, New Zealand)

There are two features of the Committee's draft of Annex II as it is given in document T/L.805 -- and this was the Annex which was discussed yesterday afternoon in the Drafting Committee -- on which I wish to comment. I shall deal, first of all, with the factual section.

In the annual report of the Administering Authority for 1956 there is a comment on the conclusions adopted by the Trusteeship Council last year, and I believe that it was only by an oversight that these points made by the Administering Authority in relation to these recommendations were not included, for it is customary to include the factual statements in this section of the Annex. The following statement appears on page 111 of the annual report:

"The Administering Authority has noted this resolution of the Council. The Administering Authority's objectives in the political, economic, social, and educational fields, and the means by which it is hoped to obtain these objectives are mentioned in the appropriate parts of this report. It should be remembered, however, that in all major matters the achievement of these objectives depends on the active co-operation of the Government of Western Samoa and of the Samoan people."

Of course, a great deal more was said last year than appears in this report, and a footnote -- which is in fact omitted from the actual reference, although the figure is given in the second line of the first paragraph -- will appear, I understand, in the terms of document T/L.805. In order later to assist members of the Council to follow this section, I believe that there is available a text which will be circulated with reference to this part of the report. It may also save time, however, if I go on to speak of the second point now. It arises from the second underlined paragraph of paragraph 3, which representatives will have before them -- and I am referring to the first line.

Needless to say, the Samoan people and the Administering Authority alike will be appreciative of an expression of confidence that their joint efforts will enable the third stage of the proposals which the Council discussed at its last session to be completed by 1960. There is a reference here to the last stage of the plan -- I believe that "third stage" would be a more understandable description than "last stage".



(Mr. Thorp, New Zealand)

As the representative of New Zealand emphasized at the eighteenth session, in a statement which appears in Section 6 of the Council's report on Samoa for that period, the three-stage time-table was not regarded in Samoa or in New Zealand as a rigid one. It would rest on the readiness of the Samoan leaders and people to accept freely the additional responsibilities at each stage. The Council's expression of confidence, therefore, that this will be achieved will be appreciated, I have no doubt, in particular by the representatives of the Samoan people, on whom heavy responsibilities rest now, and will rest in the near future.

The remainder of this draft, however, from beyond the point in the second line at the word "schedule" is not, as I read it, so apposite. As the Council will remember from our discussions at the eighteenth session, the Administering Authority and the Samoan representatives had decided that there would be discussions some time after full Cabinet Government was achieved.-- which was regarded by both parties as the last significant step before self-government was achieved, namely, a change in the status of the New Zealand representative and the assumption by the Head of State of the proper power and functions of that office. These discussions will immediately concern the timing of the introduction of these constitutional changes, on which there is no reason to believe that there will be differences of opinion.

In the light of these facts which I have stated, it does not seem appropriate for the Council now to express confidence that discussions will take place, for, in fact, the Administering Authority stated categorically more than eighteen months ago that these discussions would take place. I do not, of course, interpret the intentions of the Drafting Committee in this way. The words are open to misinterpretation, however, and, in the midst of the amendments made to the original draft, these overtones have crept in. As I shall suggest, they can be eliminated quite simply.

As to the element of timing of these discussions, as always in the relations between the New Zealand Government and Samoa, the initiative in opening such discussions rests equally with both parties.

(Mr. Thorp, New Zealand)

Naturally, the Administering Authority will not take an initiative until it has good reason to believe that this would be welcomed by the representatives of the Samoan people. I submit to my colleagues that it would be reasonable for the Council also to await the completion of the steps which remain to be taken in order to complete the present stages of the plan. Then it will be possible to see the situation more clearly than it is now, several years before the event.

I believe it would be more appropriate for the Council to take note of the position of the Administering Authority in agreement with the Samoan people as it is stated in the memorandum of the Administering Authority which conveyed these proposals to Samoa. If I may read that text, a text which was contained initially in a letter dated 26 December 1955 from the Minister of Island Territories to the High Commissioner of Western Samoa, it states:

"Cabinet government having been successfully established, only one more significant step would be necessary before it could be said that self-government had been achieved, namely, a change in the status of the New Zealand representative and the assumption by the Head of State of the proper powers and functions of that office. When this should be done would be the subject of discussions between the new Government of Western Samoa" -- that is, the Government to be elected around 1960 --

"and the Government of New Zealand."

I may say that I have discussed these points since yesterday with several of my colleagues, including some members of the Drafting Committee whom I was able to approach during this morning's meeting, and I believe that they are sympathetic to my delegation's point of view.

Again, there is an informal text available which will make it easier for the Council to follow the arguments I have presented. I have explained as best I can the attitude to this text which will, I think, make it obvious that it is a matter of form rather than substance, as the representative of the United Kingdom said the other day in speaking of the terms of reference of a Visiting Mission.

(Mr. Thorp, New Zealand)

We are here interested in maintaining confidence, and I think that the people with whom we are maintaining confidence are the Samoan people who have decided that they wish to discuss the timing of these stages only after 1960. It would, I think, be appropriate for the Council to respect that attitude of the Samoan people in any text which is adopted.

Mr. SEARS (United States of America): I formally move the insertion of this new paragraph which the representative of New Zealand has just described, which will then become paragraph 3. If this motion is accepted, then of course presently numbered paragraph 3 becomes paragraph 4.

I will also move the insertion of the other document which you have before you, which will then become the third section of the fourth paragraph.

The United States delegation believes that these amendments are a more accurate and appropriate formulation at this stage of affairs in Western Samoa which, as we all know, is very close to self-government.

The PRESIDENT: I have before me the text of one amendment proposed by the representative of the United States, which I think is being circulated.

We can proceed in the meantime with voting on the annex as far as we can. We shall first vote on paragraph 1 of annex II.

Paragraph 1 was adopted by 7 votes to none, with 6 abstentions.

Paragraph 2 was adopted by 7 votes to none, with 4 abstentions.

The PRESIDENT: We come now to the proposed amendment, by way of addition, of the United States representative, which is to include the following paragraph up to paragraph 2. The Council has this proposal in mimeographed form. We shall now vote on the proposed addition.

The amendment was adopted by 8 votes to none, with 5 abstentions.

The PRESIDENT: Paragraph 3 of the annex now becomes paragraph 4, and to this the representative of the United States has proposed an addition at the end. Am I correct?

Mr. SEARS (United States of America): In the paragraph which is now numbered 4 there are four sections and this will replace the third section, the next to the last section.

The PRESIDENT: The amendment will replace the second paragraph of the text recommended by the Committee.

Mr. SEARS (United States of America): It replaces the second underlined paragraph.

The PRESIDENT: If the position is clear to the Council, I will put the proposed amendment to the vote of the Council. The wording has been circulated and reads, "The Council expresses its confidence..."

Mr. BENDRYSHEV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics)(interpretation from Russian): Perhaps the other members of the Council had the possibility of studying this text in a preliminary way. Could I be given a minute or two to read this text? I do not have the Russian text but only the English one.

The PRESIDENT: We shall allow time for the representative of the Soviet Union to study the text.

The PRESIDENT: If members are ready to take the necessary action on this proposed amendment, I shall put it to the vote.

The amendment was adopted by 10 votes to none, with 4 abstentions.

Mr. JAIPAL (India): I would be grateful, Mr. President, if you would put the very last paragraph, which contains an expression of hope, to the vote separately. I intend to vote against it because it is somewhat meaningless.

Mr. BENDRYSHEV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) (interpretation from Russian): I would propose to add the following paragraph to the recommendation:

"The Trusteeship Council expresses the hope that the Administering Authority will undertake other measures which will lead to the attainment by Western Samoa of full self-government or independence and that a time limit will be indicated for the attainment of that goal."

As is known, even after the stages in the plan which now exists for the development of the Territory, the functions of the legislative organ will be limited. Moreover, the posts of Minister of Justice and Minister of Finance, as well as the right to appoint the Chief Justice in the Territory, the right to appoint the entire Government machinery, will be in the hands of New Zealand and these fields will be withdrawn from the jurisdiction of the local organs in the Territory. Thus, the Administering Authority would have to take other measures in order for the Territory to attain full self-government or independence. This warrants, therefore, the adoption of the paragraph which is designed to fulfil the resolutions of the General Assembly, in particular General Assembly resolution 1064 (XI).

The PRESIDENT: May I ask the representative of the Soviet Union where he would propose this addition, at the end of the new paragraph 4, or elsewhere?

Mr. BENDRYSHEV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) (interpretation from Russian): Immediately following the text which was just adopted.

Mr. JAIPAL (India): I wonder if the representative of the Soviet Union would consider a slight amendment to his text. I would like, if possible, that the words "other measures" be substituted by the words "further measures".

Mr. BENDRYSHEV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) (interpretation from Russian): I do not see any particular difference in that and I would accept the amendment submitted by the representative of India.

Mr. THORP (New Zealand): I listened carefully to the statement of the representative of the Soviet Union as to the alleged shortcomings of the Administering Authority, but I did not hear any new misconceptions which I believe were not adequately and accurately answered in the general debate. Therefore, I think I will not spend any more time on this question. My delegation, will, of course, oppose the Soviet amendment which runs counter to the philosophy of administration in Western Samoa which we have explained at length here.



The PRESIDENT: I will put to the vote the amendment submitted by the Soviet Union representative, to which he has accepted a modification by the representative of India.

A vote was taken on the amendment submitted by the Soviet Union.

There were 6 votes in favour and 6 against, with 2 abstentions.

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

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

The PRESIDENT: A separate vote has been requested on the last sentence of new paragraph 4, formerly paragraph 3.

Mr. THORP (New Zealand): I do not believe we have voted on the first underlined paragraph. I hope that when we do vote on it we may have a separate vote on the words "recalling General Assembly resolution 1064 (XI)".

The PRESIDENT: We shall vote first on the second part of paragraph 4 of annex II in document T/L.805. We shall then vote on the words "recalling General Assembly resolution 1064 (XI)". We shall then vote on the first part of paragraph 4 and, finally, we shall vote on paragraph 4 as a whole.

The second part of paragraph 4 was adopted by 6 votes to 4, with 3 abstentions.

It was decided to retain the words "recalling General Assembly resolution 1064 (XI)" by 8 votes to 6.

The first part of paragraph 4, including those words, was adopted by 7 votes to 2, with 5 abstentions.

Paragraph 4 as a whole, as amended, was adopted by 8 votes to 2, with 4 abstentions.

The PRESIDENT: We have now adopted the whole of annex II of document T/L.805, as amended.

Mr. HAMILTON (Australia): After all these votes, I feel I should explain very briefly the votes that I have cast. In explanation I should like to say that, while my delegation voted in favour of the amendment to the second of the underlined paragraphs in the text, it was because we were convinced that the text incorporated in that amendment was certainly a very substantial improvement in the second of the underlined paragraphs.

Having said that, I should like to draw the attention of the Council to the fact that the first two paragraphs of this text as adopted, and indeed as originally envisaged, are not consistent with the establishment of intermediate target dates. They are concerned with the execution of policies which were announced to the Council some time ago and which the Council viewed with satisfaction. If the Council is intent on continuing to take up in this section of its report how the policies and timetables of Administering Authorities, so far as they exist, are being executed, and then if Administering Authorities continually plan and continually produce timetables, we shall find that the whole of the report of the Trusteeship Council is contained in section VI, that is, annex II of the reports of the Drafting Committees, for there will be nothing else to talk about except the matter in which plans which were originally put before the Council are being executed. Therefore, it seems to my delegation that, if indeed it is necessary at all and particularly in this Territory to discuss the question of the establishment of intermediate target dates, it is certainly not desirable to discuss the question of their execution in this section.

The negative votes which I cast derive from the fact that in the first paragraph the Council would recall General Assembly resolution 1064 (XI) and, having recalled it, note with satisfaction certain so-called intermediate dates. But resolution 1064 had no regard for intermediate target dates whatsoever. Therefore, the phrase concerned has no relevance in this paragraph and makes nonsense of the paragraph.

If I voted against the last paragraph of this text, it was because, as the representative of India said, that paragraph had no meaning whatsoever.

FINAL ADOPTION OF THE REPORTS ON CONDITIONS IN TRUST TERRITORIES [Agenda item 4]:

- (a) TANGANYIKA (T/L.772 and Add.1, L.788, L.801)
- (b) NEW GUINEA (T/L.776 and Add.1, L.799, L.803)
- (c) NAURU (T/L.771 and Add.1, L.795, L.802)
- (d) TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS (T/L.769 and Add.1, L.780, L.800)
- (e) WESTERN SAMOA (T/L.781 and Add.1, L.805, L.806)

The PRESIDENT: During this session the Council has approved for each of the Territories concerned an outline of conditions and a number of conclusions and recommendations, and, in accordance with the established procedure, the Secretariat has prepared a summary of individual observations for each of these Territories. These observations, if the Council so decides, will be included in the relevant territorial chapters of the Council's next report to the General Assembly. I first ask the Council to decide whether these summaries should be included in the relevant territorial chapters.

It was so decided.

The PRESIDENT: I must now ask the Council to vote on each territorial chapter as a whole, beginning with Tanganyika. I ask whether there is any objection to this procedure.

Mr. THORP (New Zealand): As to the summary of observations on Western Samoa, this document has caught up with the Council. I think that, if other members share my experience, we have not been asked which of these we wish to retain, and I take it that this will enable us to make any additions within the customary time-limits, notwithstanding any decisions that may now be taken.

The PRESIDENT: After this process has been completed, members who wish to submit corrections to the summary of their observations may do so until Friday, 19 July, and these corrections will be taken account of in the preparation of the final report of the Council to the General Assembly.

The chapter on Tanganyika (T/L.772 and Add.1, L.788, L.801) was adopted.

The chapter on New Guinea (T/L.776 and Add.1, L.799, L.803) was adopted.

The chapter on Nauru (T/L.771 and Add.1, L.795, L.802) was adopted.

The chapter on the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands (T/L.769 and Add.1, L.780, L.800) was adopted.

The chapter on Western Samoa (T/L.781 and Add.1, L.805, L.806) was adopted.

ADOPTION OF THE REPORT OF THE TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL TO THE SECURITY COUNCIL  
(T/L.790)/Agenda item 17

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

ADOPTION OF THE REPORT OF THE TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY  
(T/L.794 and Add.1)/Agenda item 18

At the invitation of the President, Mr. de Holte Castello (Colombia) and Mr. Baradi (Philippines), members of the Advisory Council for Somaliland under Italian administration, took places at the Council table.

Mr. de HOLTE CASTELLO (Colombia)(interpretation from Spanish): My delegation has no remarks to make on the Trusteeship Council's report to the General Assembly. We should, however, like to repeat the view which we have already expressed to the Council concerning Visiting Missions to Somaliland. We wish to do that since we did not take part in the Council's discussion on the coming Visiting Mission and its terms of reference.

Article 87 of the United Nations Charter makes it clear that the Trusteeship Council has the authority but not the obligation to send Visiting Missions to Trust Territories. Since there is already a permanent body of the United Nations in Somaliland, the delegation of Colombia, which has on other occasions referred to the trips of Visiting Missions as useless, cannot but reiterate that it regards the despatch of a Visiting Mission to Somaliland as, to say the least, superfluous and a waste of time and money. The delegation of Colombia expressed this opinion to the General Assembly in 1950, 1953 and 1955.

There is another point which my delegation would like to clarify -- namely, its future participation in the work of the Advisory Council. At the 1951 session of the General Assembly, held in Paris, the delegation of Colombia reserved its right to decide whether or not it should continue to take part in the work of the Advisory Council. This year, my delegation is compelled completely to reserve its position in this respect until the next session of the General Assembly. Indeed, if Colombia were to feel that its presence in the Advisory Council was

superfluous or embarrassing for the people of Somaliland or the Administering Authority itself, it would be delighted to withdraw from this international responsibility.

It remains only for me to express to you, Mr. President, on behalf of my Government, our gratitude for the courteous and efficient way in which you have conducted the meetings of the Trusteeship Council.

Mr. BARADI (Philippines): The Trusteeship Council is about to adopt its report to the General Assembly. In speaking now on the portion of that report referring to the Trust Territory of Somaliland, I should like to state on behalf of the Advisory Council and in the name of the Philippine delegation that, to us, this twentieth session of the Trusteeship Council has been an enlightening and fruitful one. The Advisory Council will be guided by the recommendations relevant to the Trust Territory of Somaliland.

The United Nations Advisory Council reiterates its observation that under your guidance, Mr. President, and with the assistance of the Vice President, the representative of Guatemala, and the active participation of the other representatives on the Trusteeship Council, the proceedings and deliberations of this session have been conducted with promptness and efficiency. Again, I wish to express my gratitude to the Council on behalf of the Advisory Council.

The report of the Trusteeship Council to the General Assembly (T/L.794 and Add.1) was adopted by 12 votes to none, with 2 abstentions.

#### CLOSING OF THE SESSION

Sir Andrew COHEN (United Kingdom): Since this is the end of the present session and since this is the last occasion, I believe, on which the representative of India, Mr. Jaipal, will sit in the Trusteeship Council, I would venture -- although I am a newcomer here -- to express on behalf of my delegation and, I am sure, on behalf of all other delegations our very great appreciation of the contribution which Mr. Jaipal has made to the Council's work during the last few years.



It is a particularly happy circumstance from our point of view that Mr. Jaipal is going to serve in an important capacity on behalf of his Government in a territory which is still under the administration of the United Kingdom. I should like to take this opportunity of wishing him all good fortune and success in his new post in Nigeria.

Mr. de CAMARET (France) (interpretation from French): Now that we have come to the end of a session which has been as long as it was difficult, and under your authority, Mr. President, which was always as efficient as it was kindly, we wish to pay our highest tribute to you. The French delegation has been most happy to have you as our President. During the last few years, my delegation has had many occasions on which to appreciate your tact, your understanding and your courtesy. I hope, sir, that you will express our gratitude also to your assistants, Mr. Cebe-Habersky, Mr. Cohen and Mr. Wieschhoff, as well as those who are behind the scenes, but nonetheless active in this building and who have so greatly facilitated our work. I am thinking particularly of Mr. Cottrell, who helped so much in our consideration of petitions.

The PRESIDENT: I wish to thank those representatives who have spoken so kindly.

Mr. LOBANOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) (interpretation from Russian): First of all, the Soviet delegation is very happy to express its profound respects to the representative of India, Mr. Jaipal, whose active participation in the Council's work and whose valuable contribution to the general cause of Trusteeship in the United Nations are well known. My delegation associates itself with those good wishes which have been addressed to Mr. Jaipal with regard to his new appointment, and we hope that, in the future, he will succeed in promoting those ends to which he devoted three years of fruitful work in the Trusteeship Council.

The Soviet delegation also joins in the congratulations which have been extended to you, Mr. President, and would observe that, under your skillful direction, the Council succeeded in holding its twentieth session with model organization, and that, probably for the first time in the entire history of the Council, it was able to complete its work within the period of time which had been set. Although we do not experience great satisfaction with regard to some of the decisions adopted by the Council, nevertheless, we could not fail to note your contribution to the cause of co-operation and mutual understanding. We would mention particularly your objectivity and the great tact which characterized your performance of the difficult functions of President of the Council.

(Mr. Lobanov, USSR)

I should like also to congratulate warmly the Vice-President of the Council, the representative of Guatemala, whose co-operation in our work deserves the highest praise.

closing, I wish to extend our appreciation to the representative of the Secretary-General, Mr. Cohen, as well as to Mr. Wieschhoff and all the staff members, interpreters and others, for their valuable co-operation in the work of the Council.

Mr. DORSINVILLE (Haiti) (interpretation from French): As the representative of India, Mr. Jaipal, is about to leave the Trusteeship Council to fill a most enviable post, which he so fully deserves because of his many talents, I am most happy to express the high regard which I have for him and my appreciation of the excellent relations which we have had personally; indeed, my delegation, and particularly myself, have always sought as many contacts as possible with Mr. Jaipal. We have found in him a superior person with an understanding of many problems, a person with whom we have always been happy to co-operate. I associate myself with those who have expressed their wishes for his long and fruitful career in the service of his country and of mankind as a whole.

Mr. President, you have conducted our work with a competence to which I am very happy to pay homage. We have finished the session on the scheduled date of 12 July, and that is an achievement which cannot be under-estimated. We have dealt with problems that have been both important and difficult. We have devoted our efforts to clarifying many points which frequently give rise to controversy, but good will prevailed and we have succeeded in finding solutions which were acceptable. I am happy to associate myself with those who have made congratulatory remarks to you.

May I, at the same time, congratulate the representative of Guatemala, Mr. Arenales-Catalan, the Vice-President of the Council. It has perhaps not been possible for him to be present every day. We know that he has many obligations but, because of his high sense of duty, he has attended as many meetings as possible.

(Mr. Dorsinville. Haiti)

I should now like to add a personal note. I shall have occasion shortly to visit the Trust Territories of East Africa, and the three months which will intervene may mean that I shall not see you again, Mr. President, if I have understood the situation correctly. Perhaps other tasks will call you elsewhere. You may feel sure that the relationship which I have had with you has been of great satisfaction to me, and I hope that in the new duties which you may discharge you will be as successful as you have been, if not more so, in the Trusteeship Council.

U KYAW MIN (Burma): I wish to associate my delegation and myself, personally, with the warm words of tribute which have been paid to you, sir, and to the Vice-President, the representative of Guatemala, and the members of the Secretariat. We owe the expeditious completion of our work and, I venture to say, the rather remarkable results achieved, to the able manner in which you conducted our meetings, and also to the very valuable assistance which we have received from the members of the Secretariat.

I should like also to join with other representatives who have spoken of the projected departure of our good friend, Mr. Jaipal, the representative of India. With his departure we are bound to lose a very able member of this Council, a conscientious worker and a good friend. We are, however, afforded some consolation by the realization that Mr. Jaipal leaves to assume his duties as his country's representative in an African Territory which is about to emerge into full independence and that his services towards the promotion of dependent peoples' independence will continue.

Mr. KIANG (China): Mr. President, it indeed gives me very great pleasure in the name of the Chinese delegation to pay our tribute to you. I am particularly pleased to do so because I believe that I am one of the very few members in this Council who saw you, Mr. President, in action in the United Nations in the early days at Lake Success. I still remember the first day I joined my delegation to attend the Security Council at Lake Success. I saw you representing your great country in that Council.

Mr. President, if it were not for your wise and efficient guidance of our proceedings, this session of the Council would not have come to a successful close within our target date. We are, therefore, very grateful to you. However, we look forward to seeing you again at the special session of this Council this fall.

May I say at the same time that my delegation was very pleased to see Ambassador Arenales Catalan of Guatemala in the Vice-President's chair. In the absence of the President the Vice-President presided over the meetings of the Council with great efficiency. The only complaint I must say that I have as regards our Vice-President is that he did not favour us with his presence as frequently as we would have liked him to do. However, I understand very well his pressing duties in his delegation as permanent representative which prevented him from attending the meetings of this Council even against his own wishes.

I also wish to say that my delegation is most grateful to all the members of the Secretariat, including the Under-Secretary Mr. Cohen, Mr. Wieschhoff and Mr. Cebe-Habersky and all the other members of the Secretariat who have rendered very great service to this Council.

Before I conclude, may I say that I wish the members of the Visiting Mission bon voyage and every success in their mission.

The PRESIDENT: I hope that the members of the Council will not think me ungracious if I ask to take my leave because I have another dead-line to meet. I have to catch a train out of New York at 5 o'clock. There may be other members who wish to speak. I make my deepest apologies for this, but I should be deficient in my other duties if I did not leave now.

(The President)

I should like to thank very much those representatives who have spoken. Without the co-operation of every member here, all of whom I regard as personal friends, we could not have achieved the completion of our work in time with the economy of effort and with, may I say, in general the cordiality which has been achieved.

I would associate myself with the good wishes that have been expressed, to Mr. Jaipal, the representative of India, whose absence will indeed be marked from the Council.

I thank the Under-Secretary and the Secretary of the Council and the officers of the Secretariat who have worked hard and done so much to smooth the path for all of us.

I will invite the Vice-President to close the session.

Mr. Arenales Catalan took the Chair.

The PRESIDENT (interpretation from Spanish): The unfortunate departure of Mr. Hood will give me the pleasure of presiding over the last few minutes of the twentieth session of the Trusteeship Council. I hope that this will in part dissipate the very justified concern of my colleague from China.

Mr. FELD (United States of America): Mr. President, I should like to associate the delegation of the United States with the tributes that have been paid to the President of this session of the Trusteeship Council and to yourself as Vice-President and to all members of the Secretariat who have so ably assisted in the work of the Council.

I know I speak for the permanent representative of the United States when I convey our best wishes to the representative of India on his new assignment. I regret that he will not be with us for the future sessions of this Council.

Mr. CLAEYS BOUUAERT (Belgium)(interpretation from French): Mr. President, I am very sorry that circumstances do not allow me to thank Ambassador Hood and to add my testimony to the very sincere tributes which have been paid to him, but I am happy to associate you as Vice-President with that tribute. Your statements, which unfortunately were too rare in our deliberations, were always particularly appreciated by my delegation.



(Mr. Claeys Bouuaert, Belgium)

I should also like to thank warmly the Under-Secretary, the Secretary of our Council, the members of the Secretariat, the translators, the interpreters, the verbatim reporters and others whose devotion and work have enabled us to carry out our work successfully.

Lastly, I would not wish to conclude these few words without addressing to Mr. Jaipal best wishes for his success in his new mission and also the regrets of my delegation and my personal regret at losing his co-operation in our work.

Mr. ZADOTTI (Italy): My delegation wishes to associate itself to the tributes paid to Ambassador Hood and to you, Mr. Arenales Catalan.

I think we can conclude this expression by citing the fact that our work in this Council has been finished in time. This is the best indication of the able manner in which both the President and you, Mr. Arenales Catalan, have conducted our affairs.

Finally, on behalf of my delegation, I have to say that both Ambassador Grillo and myself view the departure of Mr. Jaipal with great regret. We have appreciated his personal qualities and I think that it will be a loss not only for my delegation but also for the Council, which of course has always profited and benefited from the co-operation of Mr. Jaipal. Thus it only remains for me to wish him the best of success in his future career.

Mr. ASHA (Syria): Mr. President, my delegation also wishes to associate itself with all the tributes that have been paid to our President, Ambassador Hood, and to you yourself. Ambassador Hood has demonstrated complete impartiality and objectivity in conducting the affairs of this Council. We had hoped that he would be with us to hear the last few words from the members of the Council, but we certainly understand that he had to leave before this Council adjourned.

(Mr. Asha, Syria)

My delegation also wishes to thank the Under-Secretary, Mr. Cohen, the absent Secretary of the Council and the present Secretary for their contributions to our work. We also wish to thank all the members of the Secretariat who have helped the Council in its work. Our thanks are also due to the members of the Advisory Council for Somaliland for their contributions with respect to the Territory of Somaliland under Italian administration.

However, I must make one short remark with regard to what was said by the representative of Colombia when he referred to the future Visiting Missions of the Council to that Territory and the functions and duties of the Council. I do hope that this matter will be carefully considered by all concerned and that when the General Assembly meets we might come forward with brighter and fruitful ideas. I hope that no decision will be taken before all possible considerations have been studied and thoughtfully explored.

We also wish to thank the representatives of the specialized agencies for their usual contributions to the Council.

I wish to add one final word regarding our friend and colleague, Mr. Jaipal. It was with the deepest regret that my delegation learned some time ago that Mr. Jaipal would be leaving for another post. While we regret to see him leave the Council, we wish him well in his new assignment. I think that all my friends in this Council will agree that Mr. Jaipal has left a deep impression on the work of the Council. He defended the cause of freedom, self-government and independence with all the power at his command. He did so in a manner consonant with the spirit of the Charter. He called for understanding among nations and he took into account in his arguments the interests of all those involved. My delegation cannot minimize at all the most valuable contributions of our young lawyer, Mr. Jaipal. May I, on behalf of my delegation, wish him well in his new assignment.

Mr. THORP (New Zealand): May I associate my delegation briefly at this late point, and in his absence, with the tributes paid to Ambassador Hood's services to the Council, which my colleagues have already expressed. It has been a hard but enjoyable session, not least because we have maintained our timetable. The triumph of this is in large part Ambassador Hood's. Without his

(Mr. Thorp, New Zealand)

good humour and tact, the pace may easily have become too hot for us.

We are glad also to have the opportunity to express our good wishes to you, Mr. President, and to thank the Under-Secretary and his staff for the way in which they too have met the demands which our own efforts have presented them with. I was particularly happy that the President should have begun to close our meeting with a tribute to my good friend and colleague, Mr. Jaipal. This, though it may be the last time that I will see him in the Trusteeship Council, will not be the last opportunity, I hope, of our meeting in the United Nations, at which time I will have an opportunity to pay a tribute to his talents. I feel that I have been fortunate to have served in the same bodies at the same time with him.

Mr. JAIPAL (India): I should like to place on record my delegation's own tributes to Ambassador Hood. We have been greatly impressed by his tact and competence and his courteous handling of the current session of the Council. We owe to him, as many members have pointed out, the fact that we have been able to complete our work this afternoon. We are also grateful to him for the many kindnesses shown to my delegation. We should like to wish him all good fortune in his future career elsewhere.

May I also offer to you, Mr. President, our felicitations for having so graciously fulfilled your responsibilities, however limited they may have been. We would like to acknowledge at the same time the very valuable assistance so ably and promptly provided by all members of the United Nations Secretariat under the distinguished leadership of Mr. Benjamin Cohen.

Lastly, I have been touched and somewhat embarrassed by the kind personal references to me. Naturally, I shall be very sorry to leave this Council where I have worked for the last three years. I seem to have made many friends here whom I shall miss very much. In the performance of my work in this Council, I have always been guided by the anxiety that the International Trusteeship System should be made to work successfully.

I am very grateful indeed to every colleague here and to the Secretariat personnel for the help and the courtesies I have received so generously from them and for the good wishes extended to me.

Sir Andrew COHEN (United Kingdom): I apologize for asking to speak again, but I did want to associate my delegation and myself with the tributes paid to Ambassador Hood and yourself, Mr. President, and to the members of the Secretariat for the way in which this session has been conducted.

Coming here as a newcomer, I did not think it right to talk about this subject first, but I should like to do so now and to say how much I have admired the whole conduct of business here and how very greatly I have been impressed by the friendly atmosphere which prevails here and by the spirit in which business is done, and I know how very much this depends on the work done by our President, Ambassador Hood, by yourself, Mr. President, who though you may not have been present at every meeting have always been present in spirit, and particularly by the members of the Secretariat, without whom we should go nowhere.

The PRESIDENT (interpretation from Spanish): I believe we have now reached the end of our work for this session. I should like to be able to say a few words before closing. It is of course possible, although not easy, to divide one's personality when one is a representative and a Vice-President at one and the same time. But when one's circumstances compels one to be President at the closing session, that is even more difficult. I say this in order to apologize for my absences.

Before the beginning of the session, I had agreed with my colleague, Mr. Kestler, who has been here constantly with you, that I would have the honour and, on the other hand, the great regret of having to say goodbye to Mr. Jaipal, the representative of India and to our President, Ambassador Hood.

Mr. Jaipal knows very well that I myself and members of my delegation are his friends, a friendship which I see is general among all members of the Council. It is with true regret that my delegation and I see him leave us. We know well his constant intelligent and effective participation in the United Nations. But frankly, we were especially impressed at all times by Mr. Jaipal's talent, his integrity of principle and his gracious courtesy. In my country we would

(The President)

call him a great democrat, a great fighter, and because of all these qualifications which we all recognize in him, it is not necessary for us to wish him luck in his new post, since I am quite sure that all of his career being guided by these principles, it will lead him to where we all hope he will arrive for the benefit of his country and of so many other countries.

(The President)

On behalf of the delegation which I represent, I should also like to thank the Secretariat -- Mr. Cohen, Mr. Wieschhoff, Mr. Cebe-Habersky and other members of the Secretariat -- for their very effective assistance at all times and particularly during this session of the Council; for we know that the delay in the last General Assembly session made it necessary for us to work at greater speed and in a special way, which has made it necessary for them to make special efforts which they have made without lessening the superior quality of their work.

To the specialized agencies, on behalf of the Council and of the delegation of Guatemala too, I should like to express our thanks for their effective contribution during this session, as well as in preceding sessions of the Council.

To Ambassador Hood, our President, who is unfortunately now absent, I should like to express the gratitude and admiration of my delegation for the way in which he has conducted our work.

Personally, I should like to thank all delegations for their kind words. I know that the same friendship and kindness resulted in my being elected Vice-President of the Council. My work was not perhaps always present. I can but express the hope that the delegation which I represent has always fulfilled its responsibilities to the Council faithfully and that the limited participation which I had during this session will not be considered as being proportionate to the intentions which guided me.

In this way we close the twentieth session of the Trusteeship Council.

The meeting rose at 5 p.m.



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Trusteeship Council  
20th Session  
47th Meeting (PM)

Press Release TR/1316  
12 July 1957

TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL -- TAKE 1

The Trusteeship Council this afternoon first examined the report of its drafting committee on conditions in Western Samoa, a trust territory administered by New Zealand.

Annex I of the report (Doc. T/L.805) contains draft conclusions and recommendations which the committee prepared, in the light of the Council's general discussion, for inclusion in the next report to the General Assembly.

The report notes with satisfaction the recent extension of the powers of political bodies in the territory and commends the administering authority and the Samoan people "for the harmonious manner in which they are cooperating toward the implementation of the constitutional reforms."

The Council is also asked to note the progress made with regard to the question of Samoan citizenship and the increase in the number of indigenous persons appointed to positions of responsibility in the administration.

The drafting committee also proposed that the Council note with satisfaction the measures taken for the economic development of Western Samoa, the improvement of conditions of public health, and the progress made in education.

The Council adopted, with minor drafting changes, the recommendations and conclusions contained in Annex I of Doc. T/L.805. The votes were mostly unanimous and, in a few cases, with some abstentions.

Annex II concerns the question of establishment of intermediate target dates and a final time limit for the attainment of self-government or independence.

The Council adopted, by 8 votes in favor, 2 against (Australia, Belgium), with 4 abstentions (Italy, New Zealand, USSR, United Kingdom), the following conclusion submitted by the committee, and amended by the United States:

"1. The Council, recalling General Assembly resolution 1064 (XI), notes with satisfaction that the first step of the plan for constitutional advancement has been successfully carried out as scheduled, and that the second step is likely to be taken this year in accordance with the established time table.

(more)

"2. The Council expresses its confidence that the third stage of this plan for constitutional development will be completed according to schedule and notes that the timing of the next significant step, namely a change in the status of the New Zealand representative and the assumption by the Head of State of the proper powers and functions of that office, will subsequently be the subject of discussion between the new Government of Western Samoa and the Government of New Zealand.

"3. The Council expresses the hope that similar developments will take place in other fields."

(END OF TAKE 1)

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Trusteeship Council  
20th Session  
47th Meeting (PM)

Press Release TR/1316  
12 July 1957

TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL -- TAKE 2

The Council then approved, without formal vote, for inclusion in its report, each of the chapters, as a whole, pertaining respectively to Tanganyika, New Guinea, Nauru, the Pacific Islands, and Western Samoa.

Next, the Council adopted by 13 votes to none with 1 abstention its report (Doc. T/L.790) to the Security Council on the Pacific Islands. (The Pacific Islands are designated as a "strategic area" and therefore a report on this trust territory is submitted to the Security Council.)

Lastly, the Council adopted, by 12 votes to none with 2 abstentions (France, USSR), its annual report to the forthcoming General Assembly.

JOHN D.L. HOOD (Australia), President of the Council, said that this action concluded the business of the 20th session.

After a round of tributes to the President and the Vice-President, Emilio Arenales Catalan (Guatemala), the Council adjourned at 5:00 p.m.

(END OF TAKE 2 AND OF PRESS RELEASE TR/1316.)



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Trusteeship Council  
20th Session  
Roundup

Press Release TR/1314  
12 July 1957

ROUNDUP OF THE TWENTIETH SESSION OF TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL

20 May - 12 July 1957

Progress achieved in six trust territories was reviewed by the Trusteeship Council at its twentieth session which concluded today at United Nations Headquarters. The territories examined were Tanganyika, Somaliland, Western Samoa, New Guinea, Nauru and the Pacific Islands.

The Council further decided to send another periodic visiting mission to east Africa to report on conditions in Somaliland, Tanganyika and Ruanda-Urundi. The mission will leave on 14 July under the chairmanship of Max H. Dorsinville (Haiti); the other members are: Robert N. Hamilton (Australia), U Tin Maung (Burma) and Jean Cedile (France).

At its twentieth session, the Council had before it a record number of 1,181 petitions. Most of these emanated from African territories and only 102 could be dealt with. To speed up the examination of the remaining petitions and of new petitions, the Council established, on a trial basis for one year, a two-member classification committee to screen all communications received. The actual examination of the petitions will continue to be done by the Standing Committee on Petitions.

During the session, which began on 20 May, the Council considered and approved reports on a number of subjects. These included the review of administrative unions between certain trust territories and adjoining territories not under trusteeship; study of the question of rural economic development in trust territories; and revision of the questionnaire which forms the basis of the annual reports submitted by the administering authorities.

The Council noted a report by the Secretary-General on the dissemination in trust territories of information about the United Nations and the trusteeship system. It was informed of the offers made by member states of study and training facilities for students from trust territories.

The Council also decided to convene a special session on 12 September to consider further the future of Togoland under French administration. At that time, it expects to have the report of the UN commission which has recently completed a first-hand study of the situation there. (more)

At the opening of the session, the Council elected J.D.L. Hood (Australia) as President, and Emilio Arenales Catalan (Guatemala) as Vice-President.

The present Council members are: Australia, Belgium, France, Italy, New Zealand, the United Kingdom and the United States (countries administering trust territories) and Burma, China, Guatemala, Haiti, India, Syria and the USSR.

### Council's Conclusions And Recommendations

#### Somaliland under Italian administration

Somaliland administered by Italy is due to become independent by 1960, according to a decision of the 1949 General Assembly. In its conclusions and recommendations, the Council noted that "the year 1956 has been one of notable achievements and continued progress towards independence."

A political problem, which the Council felt must be solved before independence, is Somaliland's unsettled frontier with Ethiopia. The Council reiterated the views of the last Assembly that if the current negotiations between the governments of Italy and Ethiopia failed to achieve substantial results before the 12th Assembly session, the parties should resort to mediation or arbitration.

In examining economic conditions, the Council took account of the report of an economic survey mission which the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development sent to the territory in the spring of 1956. The Bank's mission concluded that without continuing financial aid after 1960, Somaliland would face "a drastic reduction in present standards of administration, education and the social services," and investment plans would have to be "sharply curtailed."

The Council noted this conclusion of the Bank, while praising the "continued progress achieved under the administering authority's plans for economic development" which the latter states extends "at least until 1960."

It suggested for the Assembly's consideration six possible ways that might be adopted for furnishing technical and financial aid to Somaliland after 1960:

- (1) that the administering authority be given a mandate to explore in consultation with the Somali government the possible sources of financial aid for the territory after 1960;
- (2) that the International Bank and the technical assistance authorities of the United Nations conduct further explorations on possible sources of assistance for Somaliland's economic development;
- (3) that the United Nations invite the administering authority to continue to provide appropriate financial assistance to Somaliland after 1960;
- (4) that a special economic mission be sent to Somaliland before 1960 to examine and report on the progress in economic development which had been achieved along the lines recommended by the International Bank mission and the administering authority;

(more)



- (5) that the United Nations members be requested to give consideration to making available to Somaliland appropriate technical and financial assistance;
- (6) that the United Nations should establish a suitable international machinery for the purpose of making grants-in-aid to Somaliland.

The Council added that in setting forth the above possibilities it was "aware that, after 1960, it will be the responsibility of Somaliland to estimate its needs and to decide how they can best be met."

#### Tanganyika under British administration

Further constitutional changes in Tanganyika are taking place, the Council was told by the administering authority. One of these provides for the appointment of men drawn from the country, including four Africans, as assistant ministers in the central governments. According to the administering authority, this measure is regarded as a first step towards the introduction of a full ministerial system.

Another measure, described as of "even greater importance," is the introduction of elections for the first time. The elections to be held in 1958 and 1959 on the basis of a "common roll" are for all the seats on the representative side of the Legislative Council. The Legislative Council, as reorganized in 1955 to provide for parity representation of Tanganyika's three main racial communities, now consist of 31 members on the government side, and 10 Africans, 10 Asians and 10 Europeans on the representative side.

A third measure, as described by the administering authority, provides for the appointment in 1959 of a committee of the Legislative Council to consider aspects of further constitutional development.

During its examination of conditions in the territory, the Council also heard two petitioners from Tanganyika. One was Chief Marealle II, Paramount Chief of the Wachagga, and the other was Julius K. Nyerere, President of the Tanganyika African National Union, one of Tanganyika's two main political parties.

Chief Marealle, in describing the fears and hopes of the African people, said that the proposed introduction of elections for the Legislative Council next year and the uncertainty of future political developments had brought matters to a head. "It is now universally appreciated," he added, "that when the time comes, we shall accept nothing less than a government with a predominantly African majority."

Mr. Nyerere renewed his plea that the Tanganyika Government should declare its intent to develop Tanganyika "as a democratic state." Since 98 per cent of the population was African, "this means naturally that Tanganyika is to become primarily an African state," he said, adding that Africans were afraid that British policy in the territory might result in a majority of indigenous people being controlled by a government dominated by "an immigrant minority."

(more)

Chief Mareaalle expressed the opinion that Tanganyika could be self-governing in 10 or 15 years. Mr. Nyerere thought this goal could be achieved in 10 or 12 years.

Sir Andrew Cohen, the United Kingdom representative, assured the Council that the administering authority's "whole policy, record and national outlook, as well as the terms of the Charter and the trusteeship agreement, are a full and sufficient guarantee that the progressive development of the inhabitants of Tanganyika towards self-government or independence will be democratic."

He made clear that the policy of the administering authority in constitutional development was to proceed step by step. His government considered that predictions about the pace of political advancement were difficult to make with accuracy, and that perhaps the most important factor in determining the rate of a dependent country's political progress was the manner in which the people of the country and their representatives carried out the responsibilities which were progressively placed on them.

In its conclusions, the Council stated that it understood the statement of the administering authority to mean that "in the predominantly African society of Tanganyika, the present constitutional arrangements are transitional..."

Welcoming the "important further steps" which had been taken in the territory's constitutional development, the Council hoped that the committee of the Legislative Council to be appointed in 1959 would consider further increases in African representation in the Legislative Council. It also suggested that after 1959 the administering authority review the present basis of parity representation.

The Council noted the increase in local government units and expressed the hope that this development "will be pressed forward on a non-racial basis."

As regards the measures recently applied in respect of one of the political parties, the Council expressed its confidence that, in view of the importance of the forthcoming territorial elections, the administering authority "will permit the exercise of the maximum freedom compatible with the preservation of public order."

Emphasizing the importance of preparing the inhabitants of the territory for positions of responsibility in the administration, the Council noted the efforts of the administering authority to that end.

In the economic field, the Council noted the improvement in the value and diversity of the territory's export trade, the expansion of the cooperative movement, and the declared intention of the administering authority to modify the tribal system of land tenure only with the support of the African peoples concerned.

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Noting with concern that some vestiges of racial discrimination still persisted in fields outside the direct control of the administering authority, the Council hoped that such discrimination would be eradicated "at a very early date."

It noted the improvement in medical and health services and welcomed the new five-year plan for African education with emphasis on improving the quality of primary education and on expanding middle and secondary education.

Pacific Islands administered by the United States

The Council commended the administering authority and the Micronesian people "for the general progress achieved in the trust territory during the year under review." With a population of 65,000, the territory is composed of more than 2,000 islands spread over an ocean area roughly the size of continental United States.

With respect to the people of Rongelap, previously moved to another island because of the nuclear experiments held in the Marshall islands in 1954, the Council noted that they will be returning to their home island in the immediate future. It requested the administering authority to include in its next annual report detailed information on their resettlement as well as their readjustments to living conditions on Rongelap.

The Council noted with interest that "a settlement has been arrived at to compensate the former residents of Bikini and Eniwetok for having been displaced in 1946-47." It further noted that the administering authority would include in its next annual report the full text of the formal agreement. (Copies of the agreement were meanwhile provided to the members of the Council.)

In the political field, the Council noted with interest that "a Micronesian leaders conference was successfully held in Guam in August 1956 and that the participants had been elected by representative organs in each district of the territory." It further noted with satisfaction that a similar conference had been scheduled for August 1957.

The Council expressed the hope that "the administering authority's policy of encouraging the holding of inter-district meetings of Micronesian leaders and representatives, as frequently as possible, will constitute an important step towards the promotion of a territorial consciousness."

It again expressed the opinion that a move of the territory's administrative headquarters, now located in the United States possession of Guam, to the trust territory "will make it possible to further centralize the administration of the entire territory under a single civilian authority." It recommended that the administering authority continue to examine this question and report on it in its future annual reports.

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The Council welcomed the efforts made by the administering authority to develop local government bodies, to extend the competence of the municipalities, and to train indigenous persons for positions of responsibility in the administration.

It noted with satisfaction the efforts made to establish agricultural experimental and demonstration stations, and to accelerate the homesteading program. The Council asked for "energetic steps" to encourage industrial development, and praised the progress in public health and education.

Nauru administered by Australia

Nauru is administered by Australia on behalf of the joint administering authority of Australia, New Zealand and the United Kingdom. The island has a total area of less than 10 square miles and a population of 2,000 Nauruans, 300 Europeans, 700 Chinese and 1,000 other Pacific islanders. Its only natural resources are phosphate deposits.

The main industrial and trading activities in the territory are carried on by the British Phosphate Commissioners -- a board which includes one commissioner appointed by each of the partner governments.

The administering authority has estimated that the phosphate deposits are likely to be exhausted in some 40 years. The problem of the future of the Nauruan community, therefore, has been under consideration both by the Council and the administering authority.

The Council noted the efforts of the administering authority to find a solution to the question of the future of the Nauruan community. But, as the question still remained undecided, it asked the administering authority to continue its efforts to this end.

In the training of Nauruans in managing their own affairs, the Council recommended that the administering authority continue to encourage the Nauru Local Government Council to exercise increasingly the powers already granted it. It repeated the hope that this would lead to the granting of new powers and accelerate the progressive development of a legislative organ.

The Council noted with satisfaction that elections for the Local Government Council were held by direct suffrage and secret ballot during the year under review. All leading posts in the administration, with one exception, and in the phosphate mining industry, it observed, still remained in the hands of non-indigenous persons. The administering authority, on the other hand, has stated that as the training programs now being actively pursued will provide Nauruans with the required technical knowledge, more of them will be appointed to responsible posts

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on both those bodies. The Council asked that continued efforts be made to implement the training programs so that these goals could be fulfilled as soon as possible.

Direct payments are made by the Phosphate Commissioners to cover the expenses of the territorial administration. While noting the statement that the Commissioners exert no influence on the territorial budget, the Council suggested that the administering authority review the present arrangements with a view to removing any such possibility.

The Council noted with satisfaction the progress made in the provision of houses for Nauruans, the completion of the new administration hospital, the initiation of a campaign against tuberculosis, as well as the progress in the educational field.

It asked for increased efforts to raise the capacity and skill of Nauruan workers in order to assure the effective application of the principle of equal pay for equal work.

#### New Guinea administered by Australia

The trust territory of New Guinea comprises the northeastern quarter of the main island of New Guinea, the islands of the Bismarck Archipelago and the Buka and Bougainville islands of the Solomons Group. Characterized by extremely rugged terrain and a high rainfall, the territory has an estimated population of some 1,300,000 New Guineans, 10,000 Europeans, 2,500 Asians and 1,000 others.

Some of the territory's more inaccessible areas have not yet been brought under complete administrative control, and the administering authority has stated that it expected to bring these remaining areas under control by the end of 1959.

In its conclusions and recommendations, the Council noted with satisfaction the progress made in extending administrative control during the past year. The Council recommended that the administering authority continue to give its consideration to the question of an official name for the indigenous inhabitants, and to take fully into account their wishes and views.

Developments in the political field have centered chiefly at the local and village level. On the Legislative Council, which serves both New Guinea and the neighboring Australian territory of Papua, there are two indigenous members from the trust territory. The Council hoped that such representation would be increased in the near future.

The Council noted with satisfaction the extension of local government councils since the close of the year under review. It also noted the substantial contribution which these councils are making towards the provision of their own public services.

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So far, membership on the district and town advisory councils had been confined to Europeans and Asians, with one exception. The Council noted the appointment of an indigenous representative to one district council and hoped that similar appointments would be made to other district and town councils.

In the economic field, the Council noted the progress being made by the territory and the increasing part which the indigenous people are playing in it. It hoped the administering authority would continue to assist indigenous enterprises, particularly in commercial and trading activities.

The Council noted the substantial grants by Australia to the territorial budget. In order to increase local revenue, it considered that a more extensive system of taxation had to be found. It noted that the matter is under consideration and suggested that, in any plan for the introduction of direct taxation, the taxes paid by indigenous people to local government councils should be taken into account.

The Council commended the administering authority for its methodical and scientific efforts to develop indigenous agriculture, the continuing expansion of the cooperative movement, the good progress in road construction, the substantial expenditure on health services and the progress in education. It repeated the hope that the administering authority would re-examine the restrictions on the movement of indigenous inhabitants in certain towns in New Guinea, with a view to removal of the restrictions in a few towns on a trial basis.

#### Western Samoa administered by New Zealand

The Council noted with satisfaction the further steps taken by the administering authority during the year under review in implementing its plans for constitutional development in Western Samoa. It commended New Zealand and the Samoan people for the "harmonious manner" in which they were cooperating toward this end.

Last year, the administering authority stated that it had reached agreement with Samoa on further constitutional developments, setting out successive steps whereby it was hoped Western Samoa would achieve full cabinet government in 1960. The plan calls for a system blending modern features and Samoan customs.

In the year under review, the administering authority reported that the first of three distinctive steps, envisaged under the constitutional plan, had been taken. This was the inauguration in September 1956 of the "member system" under which executive responsibility for the administration of government departments passed to members of the Executive Council. The next step to be taken under the plan, before the establishment of cabinet government, is the introduction of ministerial government, with the Executive Council functioning as a Council of Ministers.

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Another measure taken by the administering authority during the year under review provides that the High Commissioner should consult with and accept the advice of the Executive Council in all but a few specified matters. The Executive Council itself was strengthened by the addition of two members, one Samoan and one European.

The Council noted that a further step would be taken later in 1957 when elections would take place for a new and enlarged legislature consisting of 48 members.

On the question of suffrage, the Council reiterated the hope which it notes is shared by the administering authority that the Samoan people will come to accept as soon as possible adult suffrage for the whole territory. With their strong attachment for their family system, Samoans favor the retention of the matai suffrage. The matai, elected by common consent of its members, is the head of a large family group.

The Council noted with satisfaction the measures taken for the economic development of the territory, particularly the construction of roads, the diversification of crops, pest control and the geological and soil survey. It suggested that consideration be given to formulating an over-all long-term development plan.

It commended the transfer to the government of Samoa of the New Zealand Reparations Estates, consisting of plantation land held by the New Zealand Government for reparations due from Germany after the First World War. The plantations produce large quantities of copra, cocoa, beef and timber, with the profits used for the welfare of the territory.

The Council noted with satisfaction the inauguration of a trades training scheme to offset the shortage of skilled tradesmen, hoped that steps would be taken to encourage the creation of trade unions, praised the improvements in public health, welcomed the statement that facilities for secondary education were being extended, and hoped the administering authority would continue to foster popular arts and culture.

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