



# UNITED NATIONS TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL



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Twentieth Session

VERBATIM RECORD OF THE EIGHT HUNDRED AND THIRTY-EIGHTH MEETING

Held at Headquarters, New York,  
on Thursday, 11 July 1957, at 2.30 p.m.

9.2 JUL 1957

President:

Mr. HOOD

(Australia)

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Note:

The Official Record of this meeting, i.e., the summary record, will appear in provisional mimeographed form under the symbol T/SR.838 and will be subject to representatives' corrections. It will appear in final form in a printed volume.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON RURAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF THE TRUST TERRITORIES  
(T/1331) Agenda item 8

Mr. DORSINVILLE (Haiti) (Chairman, Committee on Rural Economic Development) (interpretation from French): Members of the Council have no doubt read the seventh progress report of the Committee on Rural Economic Development of the Trust Territory contained in document T/1331. This is an interim report. In it is indicated the progress which was made by the Committee. The working documents concerning nearly all of the Trust Territories were brought up to date and we received from the Administering Authorities written observations with regard to some of these documents. However, as will be realized from reading paragraph 5 of this report, it was not possible for the Committee to devote the necessary time to examine the documents containing the observations of the Administering Authorities -- and this, for various reasons, which are indicated in paragraph 5. Therefore, there is no need for me to go into that point.

(Mr. Dorsinville, Haiti)

The Committee will have an opportunity to meet in order to consider this work. But there is a situation which is referred to in paragraph 7 of document T/1331, namely, that there are two delegations which have expressed a desire not to be members any longer of this Committee on Rural Economic Development of the Trust Territories for various reasons. Therefore, we should like to ask the Council to take note of paragraph 7 of document T/1331 and to consider the substitution and replacement of the outgoing members of the Committee, in other words, the delegation of the United States and the delegation of Haiti.

I merely make this suggestion. Naturally, the members of the Council can take another decision concerning the membership of the Committee. Therefore, we should either replace the two outgoing members or the Council might consider the advisability of reducing the membership of the Committee; it is for the Council to decide. However, as I pointed out, paragraph 7 points up the situation. As Chairman of this Committee, I should like to ask the Council to take a decision on this matter.

The PRESIDENT: Before taking up the point referred to by the representative of Haiti in connexion with paragraph 7 of the report of the Committee, I would ask whether there are any observations on the report of the Committee as presented.

Mr. FELD (United States of America): I should also like to speak primarily with regard to the same point raised by the Chairman of the Committee, the representative of Haiti.

It will be recalled that the Committee on Rural Economic Development was established by this Council in March 1951, at which time the delegation of the United States was named to serve on it. Since its establishment the Committee has analysed a great mass of documentation on the subject of rural economic development. However, as the United States representative on the Committee pointed out last year, it appeared that to some extent various aspects of the subjects entrusted to it for study were also being examined by the Trusteeship Council in the course of the Council's regular examination of conditions in the various Trust Territories. This apparently resulted in some duplication of the

(Mr. Feld, United States)

Council's work. Other members of the Committee had pointed out at that time that the Committee had reached a stage in its work where the technical knowledge demanded of it perhaps exceeded that of the membership as then composed.

My delegation also pointed out that even though the Committee has had the assistance of experts, its inactivity was really due to its realization that the task that had been given to it was too complex for it.

The situation today is exactly the same as it was a year ago. The Committee has now reached a certain stage in its work in this complex field. Further investigation seems likely to be more and more of a highly technical nature, and it is the view of my delegation that the Council might now conveniently consider, as the Chairman has indicated, the Committee's future programme of work.

Due to the ~~pressure of other work~~ to which all delegations have been subject in the past year or more, the Committee has been meeting at relatively infrequent intervals, and this appears to be the prospect for the coming year or more. The Chairman of the Committee has noted that due to pressure of other important Council work, he will be unable to continue as Chairman and his delegation has therefore announced its intention to withdraw from the Committee.

For this and the other reasons outlined above, my delegation has also announced to the Committee its similar intention. Therefore, inasmuch as two members of the Committee have now reached this decision to withdraw, the Council may wish to consider replacements for them. If there is difficulty in obtaining replacements, perhaps the Committee could continue with four members rather than with six. This would be in accordance with the composition of all other committees of the Council except for one, the Standing Committee on Petitions, the duties of which are such that six members seem to be necessary to handle its work.

Having made these comments, my delegation would like to express its very great appreciation to the various members of the Committee on Rural Economic Development for the close co-operation it has had in association with them throughout the six years' work of this Committee.



Mr. MUFTI (Syria)(interpretation from French): My delegation regrets that the Committee on Rural Economic Development was not in a position to fulfil this important task properly. We hope that the Council will be in a position to take the necessary steps to give new life to this Committee which is in danger of perishing. My delegation feels that such steps should also deal with the membership of the Committee as well as with its work programme.

By way of information, my delegation would like to know who are the four Administering Authorities, which have submitted written comments and observations, as indicated in paragraph 4 of the report before us. My delegation, therefore, would like to have certain detailed information with reference to the replies received up to the present time.

The PRESIDENT: The information requested by the representative of Syria in connexion with paragraph 4 is not immediately available to me, but it will be submitted to the representative of Syria.

Mr. MUFTI (Syria) (interpretation from French): I do not know whether the Chairman of the Committee may be in a position to tell us quickly which four Administering Authorities have submitted their comments in writing.

The PRESIDENT: I think the information can be supplied in proper course. This will be attended to.

Mr. JAIPAL (India): I do not propose to reply to the question put by the representative of Syria, but my delegation recognizes that this Committee on Rural Economic Development of the Trust Territories can do very useful work indeed. The Secretariat deserves to be congratulated for having amassed an enormous amount of valuable material and all that remains now is for that material to be sifted and examined and for conclusions to be drawn up. This sort of examination would be greatly facilitated by a much smaller Committee than the present Committee of six members and we would therefore agree that the strength of this Committee might be reduced from six members to four.

Incidentally, my delegation has served on this Committee now for almost two years, but our other responsibilities unfortunately preclude us from continuing to serve on this Committee, much as we should like to. We would therefore wish to be replaced on this Committee and we have no doubt that in about a year or so, we would be glad and willing and able to come back on this Committee and contribute our own share to its deliberations.

The PRESIDENT: I think the proper course would be for the Council to take note of the report of the Committee. Having done so, and if there is no objection, I assume that that will be recorded.

Mr. LOBANOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics)(interpretation from Russian): The delegation of the Soviet Union has quite frequently expressed its anxiety because of the delays in the submission of the final report of the Committee.

The delegation of the Soviet Union would once more like to express its concern at this meeting of the Council because of the fact that once again the Council does not have the information for which it has been waiting for the past six years. The Soviet delegation attaches great importance to the problems for which this Committee was initially set up and we express the hope that this information will be received very soon.

The PRESIDENT: If there are no other observations, the Council will take note of the report of the Committee. We must now deal with the situation presented by the Committee in paragraph 7 of its report, taking into account also the statement of the representative of India. This means that in total, three members of the Committee have signified their desire to withdraw for the time being from the Committee for various reasons.

As a result of informal discussions which have taken place with members, I am in a position to propose to the Council that in view of the situation that has arisen, the membership of the Committee should be reduced from six to four. This would leave a seat still to be filled on the Committee and as a further result of these same discussions, I would propose to the Council that Guatemala be appointed as the fourth member of the Committee. This would leave the composition as follows: China, France, Guatemala and the United Kingdom. If there is no objection to the proposal, I will take it that it is accepted by the Council.

It was so decided.

EXAMINATION OF CONDITIONS IN THE TRUST TERRITORY OF NAURU: REPORT OF THE DRAFTING COMMITTEE (T/L.795, L.798 and L.804) /Agenda item 4 c/ (continued)

The PRESIDENT: We have some unfinished business connected with annex II of the report of the Committee. At the meeting yesterday the Council disposed of all the other recommendations of the Committee except the ones referred to in annex II. Annex II as submitted by the Drafting Committee, consists of two paragraphs. The representative of Italy has submitted two amendments to insert two new paragraphs in this annex. The representative of India, furthermore, in the course of the discussion yesterday, submitted an amendment to add an operative paragraph at the end of annex II. This amendment has now been circulated to the Council in document T/L.804. I would propose that the Council proceed to vote on the various proposals before it, beginning with paragraph 1.

Mr. KIANG (China): Before those amendments are put to the vote, I would like to say a word about one of the amendments. I wish to explain the position of my delegation with regard to the proposed draft conclusion to annex II contained in document T/L.804. This proposed draft consists of five paragraphs. The first three paragraphs are factual statements which no one in this Council will dispute. The fourth paragraph is a consideratum which is in full conformity with the provisions of the Charter. This paragraph is particularly important in so far as Nauru is concerned. As we all know, the present as well as the future life of the Nauruans is conditioned so much upon the existence of the phosphate resources in the Territory and there is the great possibility that the Nauruans will have to leave their Territory when the phosphates are exhausted.

In view of the present stepping-up of the excavation of phosphate deposits, it appears very probable that they could be exhausted even sooner than we have heretofore estimated the time to be. We may remember that it was only last year that we were told that phosphate deposits were likely to be exhausted in forty-five years, and this year we have heard that the period is five years less.

In view of the great possibility of the evacuation of the people of Nauru from the present Territory, the most urgent efforts which the Administering Authority should exert in the Territory must be directed towards everything that will facilitate the solution of the future resettlement of the Nauruan community and all that will enable the Nauruans to live on their own wherever they may be resettled.

If this is a more sensible view, then the last paragraph of the proposed draft as it now stands would seem to my delegation at least not to be as realistic as the similar recommendations adopted in respect of other Trust Territories. Every member of this Council agrees that Nauru is a unique Territory and it should be treated as such.

(Mr. Kiang, China)

On the very first day when, for the first time, I took part in the examination of conditions in Nauru, I asked myself how those members of this Council in the very early days, when the Trusteeship Agreement for Nauru was first initiated, thought about Nauru.

Now let me go back to the point at issue, that is, whether it is realistic for us to apply the same draft conclusion to Nauru as we do to other Trust Territories. We all know perfectly well that it is not at all certain how long the Nauruans are to remain on their present territory and where their future home will be when they have to leave the Territory.

Having said all this, I feel bound to come to my conclusion, that is to say, that for all practical purposes the Administering Authority, while intensifying its efforts towards the advancement of the Territory in the various fields should, in the coming years, take immediate steps to ascertain the wishes of the people of Nauru with regard to their own future and notify this Council as early as possible of definite plans for resettlement, if this is the wish of the people of Nauru.

I have now stated the reservations which my delegation has in respect of the proposed draft in document T/L.804.

The PRESIDENT: The procedural position is, briefly, that -- having in mind the various additions and amendments proposed to the text of Annex II submitted by the Drafting Committee -- it would, in my opinion, be convenient for the Council if it wishes to discuss the annex with the proposed amendment as a whole. We shall then vote of course on the parts separately, which I think is in accordance with the desire of the Council. I would like to ask if there are any further observations on annex II as a whole or the amendment proposed to it.

Mr. KOCIANCICH (Italy): I would like to comment very briefly on the amendment contained in document T/L.804.

When the question of the attainment of self-government or independence by the Trust Territory of Nauru was discussed in this council last year, the delegation of Italy repeatedly stated the reasons which in its view

(Mr. Kociancich, Italy)

make it unrealistic on a general line to apply the policy of target dates to this particular Trust Territory and I think those reasons have been so ably stated just now by the representative of China that I scarcely need dwell upon them longer. I wish to stress, however, that my delegation is not of course opposed in principle to the application of such a technique wherever this is feasible and is conducive to results which are beneficial to the peoples under trusteeship. As a matter of fact, Italy has accepted the carrying out of such a policy in Somalia under Italian administration and I think that the results have not been deceptive.

I said before that in our view it is unrealistic on a general line to apply such a policy as far as the Trust Territory of Nauru is concerned and I would like to stress the words "on a general line" because there have been occasions in the past in which the Administering Authority has already adopted plans, even with some target dates on occasions, and has informed the Council thereon.

Coming now to the Indian proposal, I am pleased to note that the sponsor of this proposal has given much attention to the problem of the evacuation of the people of Nauru and to the fact that the population must be consulted in due course before this very important matter is taken. However, whereas I am in full agreement with the first part of the Indian proposal, I cannot support it -- for the reasons I have just stated -- as far as the second part is concerned, beginning with the words "meanwhile recommends that the Administering Authority indicates..." and so on.

In this connexion, I would like to propose an amendment which, with the President's permission, I will read out to members of the Council. My amendment would be the following: the text remains as proposed by the delegation of India up to the words "to their future" and then the following four lines would be replaced by this text:

"While appreciating the difficulties to which the Administering Authority has drawn attention in this connexion, the Council expresses the hope that the Administering Authority will continue to adopt plans, where appropriate with target dates, whenever it is satisfied that the employment of this procedure in respect of any aspect of development will assist in the promotion of the objectives of the Trusteeship System."



(Mr. Kociancich, Italy)

I think that this text would take into account the fact that, as I pointed out before, the Administering Authority has already, on several occasions in the past, adopted plans in certain fields of development and this, I submit, is the maximum that we can expect of the Administering Authority in the particular circumstances of this Territory. In our view, however, the most important part of the Indian amendment is the one I referred to before, that is, the part which mentions the crucial problem of the island which is the possible evacuation of the population after the exhaustion of the phosphate deposits and upon this problem we believe that the Administering Authority should concentrate -- as it is doing -- all its efforts.

The PRESIDENT: I shall ask the representative of India whether he is prepared to accept the sub-amendment submitted by the representative of Italy.

Mr. KOCIANCICH (Italy): With your permission, Mr. President, I would like to express the hope that the sponsor of the amendment before us will find it possible to accept my sub-amendment.

Mr. JAIPAL (India): Before I say a few words on the Italian amendment, I should like to propose an addition myself to the Indian amendment contained in document T/L.804. In the fifth line, after the first word, "Authority", I suggest the inclusion of the following words: "in continuous consultation with the Nauruan people", because I think that reflects the correct position as it is today.

Last year we adopted a recommendation in which we noted that the possibility of evacuation of the people of Nauru to another area was under the consideration of the Administering Authority in continuous consultation with the Nauruan people. I therefore suggest this addition in order to put the record straight.

I have listened carefully to the two speakers preceding me and the observations made by them on the Indian amendment. I grant you that there is a certain degree of sameness between the Indian draft conclusion in regard to Nauru and the conclusions adopted by the Trusteeship Council in the case of other Trust Territories. There is a reason for this, and it is that the principle of fixing intermediate targets and dates and developing accordingly is applicable to all Territories, whether they are Trust Territories or otherwise. Therefore we feel that that principle is equally applicable in the case of Nauru in the sense that development until the Territory is evacuated, whenever that is, should be according to certain prearranged intermediate targets and dates in all fields of development, which are obviously limited by certain practical considerations.

With regard to the Italian amendment, I am glad to see that my colleague from Italy seems to accept this principle of development in fact, but in formulating his amendment, we find, he has hedged this principle with all sorts of reservations. These are perhaps necessary, desirable or even justifiable, but because of the presence of these reservations we find his amendment unacceptable to us and we shall not be in a position to vote for it.

In our opinion, there is no need to specify these reservations, for I think it is clearly understood that the implementation of any recommendation of the Council must be conditioned necessarily by certain practical limitations imposed by the Territory or by various other handicaps which the Administering Authority may face. In other words, we do not expect any Administering Authority to implement any recommendation of the Council to the fullest extent. We realize that recommendations can be implemented only to the extent appropriate and practicable. I think that that suggestion is implied in the Indian draft, and we would leave it as it is.

The PRESIDENT: I take it, then, that, with the inclusion of the words which the representative of India wishes to be inserted towards the middle of his proposed amendment, the amendment is maintained by him, and it will be so treated.

Sir Andrew COHEN (United Kingdom): I have listened with some interest to the discussions on this subject. It had seemed to me that the circumstances of Nauru were such that the last part of the Indian amendment did present some difficulties. I was, therefore, pleased to hear the representative of Italy put forward his amendment, which seemed to me to take account of these difficulties. I am a little unhappy, if I may say so, at the last part of the remarks of the representative of India, who suggested that it was all right for the Council to pass resolutions of this character or that and that then the Administering Authority should interpret these resolutions in the light of the circumstances of the Territory. If I am correct in understanding him in that way, it seems to me that this Council, which after all has accumulated a great deal of knowledge of conditions in the Territories over a long period, should be able itself to take account of the differing circumstances of the Territories, and it is perhaps not fair to this or that Administering Authority to leave it the responsibility of disagreeing with the Council where perhaps some qualification is necessary. Therefore, I wonder whether I might appeal to the representative of India, in the spirit of compromise which has animated our discussions on this particular subject at this session of the Council, to consider again whether it would be possible for him to refrain from opposing this amendment, which I think would serve to bring the members of the Council together to some extent.

Mr. SEARS (United States of America): I was much interested in what the representative of India said with respect to the Italian amendment's version of intermediate target dates. He referred to the fact that the Italian proposal did a good deal of hedging. I am not so sure. Under the Charter of the United Nations, the General Assembly or the Economic and Social Council or the Trusteeship Council has no power whatever except to recommend. Therefore, if you confine your thinking to the idea of a recommendatory proposition, obviously the Administering Authority has to use its good sense as to whether or not it will accept a recommendation. However, sometimes we have things thrown at us fairly fast in the closing days of

this Council, and this is one of them. I have read as closely as I can the Italian amendment. We are going to support it, because it seems to us to express the philosophy of using intermediate target dates in the political advancement of Trust Territories as we have tried to promote it in the Council for the past year and a half.

Mr. MUFTI (Syria) (interpretation from French): My delegation regrets that it is not in a position to support the Italian amendment. As a matter of fact, this amendment seems to entrust it to the Administering Authority to decide whether the laying down of intermediate targets and dates would serve the Trusteeship System, whereas the Council has already decided its attitude on this matter by stating that the establishment of intermediate target dates was necessary and that final time-limits would also be in the interests of the Trusteeship System. As a matter of fact, the Council took a decision on this matter at previous meetings.

Apart from this fundamental flaw which characterizes the Italian amendment, it adds absolutely nothing new to the amendment proposed by India, apart from the difficulties with which the Administering Authority and the Council are already familiar.

Therefore, my delegation cannot support the Italian amendment but is quite prepared to support the amendment put forward by the representative of India.

Mr. JAIPAL (India): I feel I ought to say a few words in reply to the appeal made by the representative of the United Kingdom. I should like to repeat briefly what I said. I do not think we are in any sense in disagreement. What I said was that the Council may recommend a principle but the process of its implementation in the field will be conditioned by other factors of a practical nature. It is not always necessary to specify these practical difficulties in these formal resolutions. One acknowledges them, of course, but I do not see why the non-specification of these practical difficulties should prejudice the acceptance of the principle itself, which is what the Indian draft seeks to do. In our opinion, the Council should not try to do the work of the Administering Authority.

Mr. SEARS (United States of America): I think that the representative of India spoke entirely correctly. I do not see how a Council of this nature, many thousands of miles distant from most of these Trust Territories, can be expected to be practical judges of many aspects of administration. However, I think that, in the course of our examinations, new ideas come to us, and that we would be a sterile body indeed if we did not try to put those new ideas up before the Administering Authority involved. I think we would be acting in an unimaginative way. I therefore believe that the point of view just expressed by the representative of India is entirely correct.

Mr. JAIPAL (India): There is one point I forgot to mention. The representative of the United Kingdom seems to have received the impression that I am going to vote against the Italian amendment. All I said was that I would not be able to accept it or to support it.

Mr. TOUROT (France)(interpretation from French): I am taking the floor not to discuss the amendment but to clarify once again the position of the French delegation in regard to Annex II of the report of the Drafting Committee, which deals with establishment of intermediate target dates and final time limits for the attainment of self-government or independence. The French Government deems it necessary to do so in order to avoid any possible misinterpretation of our position. This attitude rests largely on the logic and reality of facts as they stand. It is also dictated by experience that has been gained over many years of administration of under-developed non-self-governing Territories, some of which, incidentally, have since become independent.

It is because of these considerations that we always believed that it was not normally possible to set in advance a clear-cut time limit for the attainment of self-government or independence by a Territory. Such attainment of independence is indeed the normal conclusion of the policies followed by an Administering Power. However, the achievement of this new status does not hinge exclusively on the wishes or desires of the Administering Authority. It depends also on the possibilities, the qualifications, of the populations concerned, the measure of their participation in the joint task, and the rhythm of the evolution and development of the country. These conditions are some of the factors



(Mr. Touro, France)

which have to be taken into account by the Administering Authority and over which the Administering Authority has but very little to say.

This does not enable the Administering Authority, whether it is France or another Administering Authority, to set clear-cut deadlines, for we might be guilty of lack of realism. Indeed, any Trust Territory, in our belief, must progress on its own merits and according to its own rhythm. It would be far more desirable were a Territory to evolve by progressive stages, without trying to skip intermediate stages, even if this evolution is slower than one would have wished, the main condition being that there should be no disorder and that the interests of the community should be served, for otherwise the achievement of an all too hasty independence would run counter to the interests of the population.

It is because of this that the French delegation would like to draw the attention of the Council to the need not to be carried away by considerations which, however excellent from the point of view of ideology -- and we subscribe to them entirely -- nevertheless, in practice, need to be adapted to the circumstances. What is most important is that we regard only the general interests, and that it is not so much the end results as the means to achieve the results which are of importance here.

We believe that this clarification will be all the better understood if you recall the recent establishment of a Togoland Republic, the introduction of the so-called loi-cadre in French overseas Territories, and the various other measures that we have taken in Territories under our administration.

Mr. HAMILTON (Australia): My delegation has contributed to many debates on this subject, and I do not wish to recapitulate at this stage the observations we have made on so many occasions in the past. But there are some things, I believe, which, from this position, I must say today.

In respect of the amendment which has been put forward by the representative of India, I should like to say at the outset that it is clear that this amendment, in itself, presupposes the adoption of the two amendments submitted by the delegation of Italy -- that is, amendments 6 and 7 in document T/L.793.



(Mr. Hamilton, Australia)

For, while the Drafting Committee presented to the Council a rather brief statement of the facts, the representative of Italy has suggested that the Council might take note of actions which have been taken by the Administering Authority and, indeed, views which have been expressed with the greatest sincerity by the Administering Authority in connexion with this much discussed question of the attainment of self-government. I am happy to see that this presupposition exists, and I should be very happy to see the Council adopt the two amendments which the delegation of Italy has submitted in this connexion.

My delegation would feel that in discussing a matter which, in the view of the Council, is of considerable importance, and in recording its views on this matter, the least that the Council could do would be to accept that the actions and the views of the Administering Authority should be recorded in the report of the Council.

It is for that reason that we are very happy to see that those two Italian amendments have been put forward and that implicitly they appear to have been accepted, according to the text of the Indian amendment.

I have noted the minor modification which the representative of India has announced in respect of the central portion of the amendment which he has submitted. My delegation would feel that the modification which the representative of India has announced is entirely consistent with decisions which the Council has taken in the past -- recommendations, one might say, that the Council has made in the past -- recommendations which are entirely agreeable to, and accepted by, the Administering Authority.

It is the practice and the policy of the Administering Authority to maintain the continuous consultation with the Nauruans in respect to their future to which the representative of India refers in this minor modification of his text.

(Mr. Hamilton, Australia)

After that modification, however, there appears the following statement: "considers that in accordance with Article 76 (b) of the United Nations Charter the wishes of the people of Nauru will have to be ascertained at an appropriate time in regard to their future ...".

This is a statement which it is highly likely will turn out to be correct. I think that, essentially, the focus of this statement is the question of the physical future of the Nauruan people. I do not think that I misinterpret the above-mentioned passage when I take that view. I do not think that the passage is directed so much towards the political future of the Nauruan people as towards the physical future of those people -- that is, whether or not, in fact, they wish to be transferred to another area.

I would, however, submit to the Council that the latter question has not yet clearly arisen. The possibility has arisen, and the possibility has been the subject of most serious deliberation in the Council; it has been the subject of deep consideration on the part of the Administering Authority and, indeed, of a good deal of vigorous action on the part of the Administering Authority. The number of areas which the Administering Authority has investigated with a view to ascertaining whether or not they would be suitable for the resettlement of the Nauruan community is very large indeed, and a large number of areas remain to be investigated. But merely because these actions are taking place it should not be assumed that the Nauruan community will inevitably be resettled. There are other imponderables. There is the question of whether water will be found in Nauru and whether the agricultural potential of the Island may be found to be such that the Nauruan community may basically remain in Nauru. It may be that many members of the Nauruan community will seek employment in other parts of the world, or in other parts of the region, but that they will remain essentially inhabitants of Nauru, returning to Nauru. This is a possibility, and it should not be discounted.

In the light of that possibility, I would suggest to the Council that it may be somewhat premature at this stage to provide formally that the wishes of the Nauruan people will have to be ascertained at an appropriate time in regard to their future -- in so far as this relates to their physical future. I submit that

(Mr. Hamilton, Australia)

it would be premature. My delegation, as the delegation of the Administering Authority, believes that there is no need to assume that the statement contained in the Indian amendment must be made. The population of Nauru may essentially remain in Nauru. This question has not yet been settled, and we should not presuppose that it will be settled in any given direction.

We should therefore prefer that this element of the Indian amendment should be withdrawn, not because we think that ultimately it may not be desirable to give effect to the proposition contained therein, but simply because, as I have said, we feel that it may be premature to make the suggestion at this stage, and indeed it may lead to misunderstandings among the Nauruans themselves.

In making these remarks, I have explicitly assumed that the statement in question does relate to the physical future of the Nauruans as distinct from their political future -- this is perhaps a fine distinction. If the statement did apply to the Nauruans' political future, I believe that it would be quite unnecessary.

I am the more encouraged to make the suggestion that this element of the Indian amendment should be withdrawn by the fact that the representative of India has himself modified the preceding part of the sentence to read, "the possibility of evacuation of the people of Nauru to another area is under the consideration of the Administering Authority in continuous consultation with the Nauruan people". That being the case, an ultimate and more formal type of consultation is not excluded, and we need not insist at this point that an ultimate and more formal type of consultation is imperative.

I would therefore ask the representative of India to give consideration to the possibility that, for the time being, the Council should not commit itself in respect of this particular point. There is time to consider this matter, and the Council will undoubtedly give careful consideration to it at a later date; but there is no need at this stage to deal with problems which may not as yet have arisen.

I turn now to the remaining part of the amendment introduced by the representative of India. I do not wish to deal with this part at length. Although this section of the Indian amendment, beginning with the words "meanwhile recommends",

(Mr. Hamilton, Australia)

clearly contains certain elements which are not entirely unacceptable to the Administering Authority, it nevertheless contains other elements which, as the representative of India himself must recognize, are unacceptable and must give rise to a negative vote on the part of my delegation, for reasons of principle. We do not wish to cast negative votes. We should much prefer to solve this problem by agreement. We do not enjoy remaining in a position of opposition in these matters. The principle which is embodied in the Indian text is not one which need be regarded as of any practical importance to the Council in this connexion. If we have certain legal problems which we feel are important in respect of our obligation to advise the Council of future intentions, the Council may respect the fact that we have such problems. We respect difficulties which the Council meets. But is it of the greatest importance that the Council should ask us to submit certain things in advance, or is it of more importance that the Council should merely ask us to do certain things and rest securely upon the assumption that, if we do these things, we shall tell the Council that we have done them, without accepting any legal obligation?

(Mr. Hamilton, Australia)

This, I believe, is a not unreasonable position. The legalities which divide some of us are not so important as to give rise to an endless series of contrary votes. They are not of any immediate practical importance and they may be excluded; and, indeed, the reference to them, or the implication of them, may be excluded from the text quite satisfactorily. They have been excluded in the text which has been submitted by the representative of Italy. But before I turn to that text, I should like to say that the equal emphasis which is placed in the Indian text upon targets and dates, at the same time, is not an equal emphasis which we accept. We accept that it is most desirable in many fields to plan, and we accept that on certain occasions it is appropriate and desirable to associate plans with dates. But we do not accept that, on each occasion when it is desirable to plan, it is equally desirable to attach a date to the plan, and we feel indeed that if this policy or procedure were adopted, it would add to the plans an element of inflexibility which would undermine or jeopardize the value of the plans.

It may well be asked what opportunity there is in Nauru to apply the intermediate target dates which give rise to so much discussion. I do not wish to go through the educational, social, economic and political fields in any detail, but I would submit that, in respect of the educational field, we have made great progress and are continuing to make greater and more rapid progress. In respect of the social field we have made also very great progress. We should like to go faster; indeed, let it be recalled that we have adopted an Ordinance in respect of housing which would pass the housing situation to the Nauruan Local Government Council. Having adopted that Ordinance, we could perhaps have associated the planning of that act with the target date, but the target date would have been invalidated by the subsequent act of the Local Government Council, which decided that it did not wish us to introduce that Ordinance until that Council had itself reflected and decided how, why and when it wished to take its action under that Ordinance.

In the economic field, as I have pointed out in an earlier statement, there are imponderables of great magnitude: the question of the economic potential of the land, and indeed the question of the willingness and the enthusiasm of the people themselves -- who are so well supplied with funds without hard labour, one might say -- to take initiatives and to strive to improve their lot.



(Mr. Hamilton, Australia)

In the political field, we have the serious problems of which the Council is well aware, and the Council itself has accepted that the next step in that field will, in fact, depend upon the Nauruans. The Council has adopted a resolution asking the Administering Authority to encourage the Nauruans to extend their activity in the political field and to make use of their powers so that further powers may be granted to them. This is a most important condition, and it must be accepted, therefore, that the next step which will be taken in the political field will depend not upon the Administering Authority, but upon the Nauruans themselves; and that being the case, there is in effect no scope for the scheduling of the next development.

Our policy is, I believe, fairly reflected in the text which the representative of Italy has submitted as a sub-amendment to the amendment proposed by the representative of India.

We would ask most sincerely that the Council should appreciate the problems which we face in this Territory, and we asked that in our final statement in the general debate. We should like the Council, if indeed it has forgotten the points which we made last year in this connexion, to recall that we do adopt plans and that we do associate plans, where we deem it appropriate, with target dates, and that whenever we adopt this procedure we are satisfied that its employment in respect of any aspect of development will assist in the promotion of the objectives of the Trusteeship system. We believe that this is a wise and prudent policy, and if the Council were to express the hope that we should continue this policy, we should be well satisfied; and we should feel, moreover, that a source of difficulty and of tension, which has for so long -- and for too long -- obstructed or indeed made more difficult the work of the Council will be, to a very large extent, removed.

Let me explain at this stage that when the vote is taken upon this text -- that is, the Italian sub-amendment to the Indian text -- my delegation will not vote in favour of it. Throughout the voting which took place yesterday on the report of the Drafting Committee, we adopted, as far as possible, an attitude of abstention, for we do not believe that we should, if we can avoid it, participate directly in the adoption of recommendations or conclusions which are addressed to us. Therefore, we wish it to be understood that the abstaining vote which



(Mr. Hamilton, Australia)

we shall cast on this text will not reflect indifference towards the text, but merely a continuance of the policy which we adopted yesterday. We do hope that the text will be adopted.

Mr. JAIPAL (India): I am very glad to see that the representative of Australia has been particularly persuasive this afternoon, but I fear that I cannot agree with him. He objects to any reference, in the body of the draft resolution, to consultation of the people under Article 76 (b) of the Charter, on the ground that it is premature. What is premature is a full-scale consultation, and I agree to that; but surely it is not premature to refer to that contingency in the draft resolution. This consultation is a Charter requirement, and we cannot, therefore, agree to withdraw any reference to it from our draft.

There is a trend in these various arguments used by the Administering Authorities that disturbs us somewhat. It is said that we should not hold post-mortems on the past. It is also said that we should not pronounce on the future, but should confine ourselves only to taking note of the present. That is not our conception of our responsibilities in this Council.

(Mr. Jaipal, India)

I had indicated that I would not vote against the Italian amendment, but if any other parts of the Indian draft are defeated, particularly the part concerning consultation of the people at an appropriate time under Article 76 b, then I fear that we shall be obliged to vote against the Italian amendment.

That is all I should like to say for the moment.

U PAW HTIN (Burma): I should like to express the position of my delegation so far as the Italian amendment is concerned.

My delegation regrets that it is not able to support the Italian amendment. No doubt it incorporates the principle essentially underlined in the Indian amendment, but we find that this principle has been played down by the various reservations which the Italian amendment proposes. This to us seems unacceptable. If the future of Nauru is to be planned according to positive steps and in clear terms, it should be so in accordance with Article 76 b of the Charter and in the way we have done for other Territories. The Italian amendment does not provide this and it is somewhat negative in its approach. The fact that in forty years the phosphates will be all exploited should not in any way prevent the possibility of laying down such successive intermediate target dates as proposed in the Indian amendment.

The PRESIDENT: As there are no further observations, we can proceed to the vote on annex II. If it is agreeable to the Council, I propose to put to the vote the respective paragraphs of the amendments as they come. Under the first paragraph there is an amendment in the name of the representative of Italy, which is for the addition of the words contained in paragraph 6 of document T/L.798: "Meanwhile, the Administering Authority has stated...".

Mr. KOCIANCICH (Italy): Mr. President, I am sorry to interrupt you. I think that what I propose in document T/L.798 is not an amendment to paragraph 1, but it is a new paragraph which should be inserted after paragraph 1 because I quite agree with the text of paragraph 1 as proposed by the Committee.

The PRESIDENT: This position was not clear to the Chair, but now it has been explained by the representative of Italy that his proposal is for the insertion of a new paragraph 2.

We shall vote on paragraph 1 as submitted by the Drafting Committee.

Paragraph 1 was adopted by 9 votes to none, with 4 abstentions.

The PRESIDENT: We now come to the proposal of the representative of Italy to insert a new paragraph 2, the text of which is contained in paragraph 6 of document T/L.798.

The paragraph was adopted by 6 votes to 2, with 4 abstentions.

The PRESIDENT: The original paragraph 2 of annex II now becomes paragraph 3. We shall now vote on this text as submitted by the Drafting Committee.

Paragraph 2 as submitted by the Drafting Committee was adopted by 8 votes to none, with 5 abstentions.

The PRESIDENT: We now come to the proposed addition of a paragraph following new paragraph 3. This addition is contained in paragraph 7 of document T/L.798.

The Italian proposal contained in paragraph 7 of document T/L.798 was adopted by 5 votes to 3, with 5 abstentions.

The PRESIDENT: We turn finally to the amendment proposed by the representative of India to which there is a sub-amendment proposed by the representative of Italy. We shall now vote on this sub-amendment, which would replace the concluding words of the proposed Indian amendment.

The Italian sub-amendment was adopted by 4 votes to 3, with 6 abstentions.

Sir Andrew COHEN (United Kingdom): I should briefly like to explain my vote. It seemed to me that this amendment presented a more suitable text than that particular part of the amendment itself. That was the reason why I voted in favour of it.

The PRESIDENT: I shall put to the vote the text as now amended of the proposed amendment of the representative of India, including the words which he wished to be inserted after "Administering Authority".

Mr. BENDRYSHEV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics)(interpretation from Russian): Are you going to vote the whole of the amendment as amended now? Are you going to put the whole new text to the vote?

Mr. MUFTI (Syria)(interpretation from French): I believe that the normal procedure would be to have a vote on the Indian amendment and then have a second vote on the text as a whole. This would be normal procedure.

The PRESIDENT: I find that there is some difficulty in this. I would be glad to hear the views of the Council. I would have thought that the Council had expressed itself with a vote in favour of substituting the latter part of the Indian text with that proposed by the representative of Italy. I do not think it would be regular to take a vote now on the remaining part of the Indian text. I think the views of the Council can well be expressed by a vote now upon the amended text as a whole. I will ask the Secretary to read the text as amended.

The SECRETARY: The text would read as follows:

"The Council notes the views of the Administering Authority, observes that the phosphate deposits are likely to be exhausted in 40 years, notes that the consequent possibility of the evacuation of the people of Nauru to another area is under the consideration of the Administering Authority, considers that in accordance with Article 76 (b) of the United Nations Charter the wishes of the people of Nauru will have to be ascertained at an appropriate time in regard to their future ..."

From here on it starts with the Italian amendment which has just been approved by the Council.

The PRESIDENT: I shall now put the Indian amendment as amended, and as read by the Secretary, to the vote of the Council.

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

Mr. KESTLER (Guatemala) (interpretation from Spanish): My delegation would like to go on record as expressing its appreciation and sympathy for the efforts of the delegation of India to reach a compromise on the question of self-government or independence for the Territory of Nauru by proposing a very moderate formula such as the one contained in document T/L.804. Nevertheless, we were compelled to vote against it because the amendment which was introduced, in our opinion, was too far away from the principles which our delegation had accepted on this point and which are to be found in the reservation contained in paragraph 7 of the report of the Drafting Committee.

Mr. CLAEYS BOUUAERT (Belgium) (interpretation from French): I would like to express the position of the Belgian delegation very briefly. I did not vote for the amendments submitted by the Italian delegation, nor for the entire descriptive part of annex II, for reasons which are familiar to the Council. But I should like to remind the Council of them very briefly. The evolution of Trust Territories towards the goals which are contained in Article 76 (b) of the Charter can and should be the result of the analysis of the reports of the Administering Authority and the discussions in the Council.

As a matter of fact, annex II only repeats information given elsewhere, with the risk of perverting it and putting it in a false light when separating it from its context. Evolution is an organic process which cannot be cut up into pieces without danger, taking into account only special or particular considerations. Nevertheless, I did not vote against this part, nor against the amendment submitted by the Italian delegation, because, objectively speaking, the facts, the ideas and principles contained therein only express one acceptable idea in principle. Nor did I abstain, because abstention normally means that my delegation did not have any point of view on this matter. That is why the only position we could take was not to participate in the vote at all.

Mr. BENDRYSHEV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) (interpretation from Russian): The Soviet delegation voted against the recommendation as it was finally worded because it does not accord with the resolutions which the General Assembly adopted repeatedly at a number of successive sessions and specifically at the last session when it dealt with the important issue of achievement by Trust Territories of self-government or independence. Since this recommendation is not in accordance with the above-mentioned resolutions, the Soviet delegation was not able to vote for it.

Mr. SEARS (United States of America): First of all, I want to say that had the Italian amendment on intermediate target dates been defeated, the United States delegation would have supported the Indian amendment. I further wish to say that I consider that this afternoon's debate has indicated a very



(Mr. Sears, United States)

considerable advance on the part of the Council toward the acceptance of the philosophy of intermediate target dates, and I recommend to members of the Council that they should read with care many of the very interesting remarks which were made this afternoon in this regard by the representative of Australia.

The PRESIDENT: The Council has now adopted the report of the Drafting Committee on the Territory of Nauru. We shall now pass to the next item.

U PAW HTIN (Burma): Mr. President, before you proceed to the next item, I would like to make a request. We have on the agenda for today an item proposed by my delegation. It is listed as the last item of the agenda for today. I do not know whether the Council could progress enough in its work to consider this item today. But I would like to mention that I will not be present in the Council tomorrow since I have to attend to some other business. I understand that the Council will conclude its session tomorrow. I am indeed anxious not to cause any delay as regards this arrangement. I would therefore ask you to be kind enough, Mr. President, to take up the Burmese item before you consider item 3.

Mr. SEARS (United States of America): I merely want to say that I support the request of the representative of Burma. I think it is entirely proper.

Mr. JAIPAL (India): I do not propose to object to it. On the other hand I would like to support the request of the representative of Burma and to make a further suggestion in regard to the item concerning administrative unions. The item pertaining to the report of the Standing Committee on Administrative Unions has been on the agenda for about three days now and I would be very grateful if that could be taken up before we come to the Drafting Committee's report on New Guinea.

The PRESIDENT: This can be arranged.

The meeting was suspended at 4.10 p.m. and resumed at 4.30 p.m.

REVISION OF THE RULES OF PROCEDURE OF THE TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL: DRAFT RESOLUTION  
SUBMITTED BY BURMA (T/L.761)/[Agenda item 20]

U PAW HTIN (Burma): I thank the members of the Council and you, Mr. President, for allowing me to take up my item at this stage of our discussion.

The Council has before it a draft resolution in document T/L.761 which is in the name of my delegation. This, as members of the Council will be aware, is not a new proposal but one which was introduced by me at the last session of the Council. The Council at that time did not discuss the question but postponed its discussion.

In introducing this proposal, I feel that it is unnecessary for me to explain again at length the ~~cogent reasons for~~ making such a proposal. I did that during the nineteenth session of the Council and at that time members fully recognized the merits and logic of my proposal, although some members felt that the proposed amendment was premature for discussion at that point. I hope members of the Council are now prepared to discuss it and will readily support the draft resolution, thereby rectifying an evident omission in the rules of procedure of the Council. The draft I have proposed would amend the text of rule 19 of the rules of procedure by substituting the word "January" for the word "June". Rule 19 would then read:

"The Trusteeship Council shall elect, at the beginning of its regular ~~session in January~~, a President and a Vice-President from among the representatives of the members of the Trusteeship Council."

The PRESIDENT: We shall deal with this proposal under the terms of rule 107. If there are no observations on the draft resolution submitted by the representative of Burma, I shall put this proposal to the vote of the Council.

The draft resolution was adopted unanimously.

ADMINISTRATIVE UNIONS AFFECTING TRUST TERRITORIES: REPORT OF THE STANDING  
COMMITTEE ON ADMINISTRATIVE UNIONS (T/L.786) [Agenda item 7]

Mr. JAIPAL (India): It is my privilege as Chairman of the Standing Committee on Administrative Unions to present its latest report in document T/L.786.

Before making any further observations, I should like, on behalf of the Committee, to acknowledge the very valuable assistance given by Mr. Cebe-Habersky and Mr. Cohen in compiling this report as well as in marshalling all the various statistical and other information which was necessary for the Committee in the performance of its task.

Members will have noticed that this year the Standing Committee, by general agreement, decided to examine the practical operation of the various administrative unions. Last year the Committee examined the legal basis of the administrative unions and I think members will see that in its examination of the practical aspects of these functioning unions the Committee was assisted by several documents, some of which have been reproduced in the annexes. The recommendations of the Committee are at the end of the two chapters and I have nothing further to say except to commend the report to the consideration of the Council.

The PRESIDENT: I would propose to the Council that we take first the conclusions and recommendations beginning on page 64 of the report of the Standing Committee. Unless I hear a request to the contrary, I shall put these conclusions and recommendations as a whole, which extend to the middle of page 65, to the vote of the Council.

The conclusions and recommendations contained in section H were adopted by 12 votes to none, with 2 abstentions.

The PRESIDENT: In accordance with the established procedure, the Council, I think, should now consider the question of the inclusion in the chapter on conditions in the Trust Territory of Tanganyika of these conclusions and recommendations. If there are no objections, this procedure will be followed.

It was so decided.

The PRESIDENT: I invite the Council now to turn to paragraph 211 of the report. This paragraph contains the conclusion of the Committee on the administrative union affecting the Trust Territory of New Guinea. In this connexion, the Standing Committee has decided ~~that after further study it has nothing to add at this time to the conclusions and recommendations adopted by the Council last year.~~ I would propose to the Council that it take note of this decision of the Committee.

The Trusteeship Council took note of the decision of the Standing Committee.

Mr. KESTLER (Guatemala) (interpretation from Spanish): I should like to explain the favourable vote by my delegation on the question of the administrative union affecting Tanganyika. Although my delegation voted in favour of that part of the report referring to the administrative union affecting Tanganyika, we should like to record our reservation on the administrative union, which was expressed at the time when we voted. Although we expressed general agreement with the conclusions of the Committee at that time, we have some doubts concerning the provisions of article 28 of the East Africa High Commission order in Council of 1947, which provides that the High Commission can make laws, with the advice and approval of the Territorial Assemblies, for the peace, order and good government of Tanganyika, which are really necessary. We also have similar doubts to those expressed by the representative of India.

(Mr. Kestler, Guatemala)

representative of India. Moreover, we still maintain the opinion that the function of the maintenance of peace, order and good government assumed by the East Africa High Commission is a function of a political nature and enhances the competence of an administrative union.

Lastly, we reserve our position concerning other points indicated in our comments dealing with last year's report, comments which are to be found in paragraph 122 of document T/L.716. We said at the time that we regretted the fact that no recommendations were made concerning the right of the East Africa High Commission to legislate on all subject matters consistent with the peace, order and good government of the Territory and that this right, even though not exercised up to the present, was not of a good administrative nature.

We also regret the absence of recommendations concerning our suggestions to invite or direct the Administering Authority to examine the possible long-range political results of the operation of the East African inter-territorial organization and to continue its efforts to find more adequate and effective means of periodic consultation of the desires of the population of Tanganyika concerning its relations with Uganda and Kenya and without any prejudice to full consultation with the United Nations concerning possible changes within the framework of the present inter-territorial agreements.

My delegation would also like to have it recorded that at the time when the Standing Committee on Administrative Unions approved the conclusions referring to the administrative union affecting New Guinea my delegation, voted against it. We voted against the part of the report referring to this administrative union in spite of the fact that we had abstained last year. We were obliged to change our position because the Administering Authority had not departed in any way from the policies which in our opinion made the relation between New Guinea and Papua not only an administrative union but a case of two different Territories with a common government.

Sir Andrew COHEN (United Kingdom): I feel bound to make one comment on the statement that has just been made by the representative of Guatemala. He is, of course, perfectly entitled to his opinion on the precise meaning of the East Africa High Commission Order in Council. However, as somebody who has been a member of the East Africa High Commission for the past five years and who has had to take great care to ensure that the integrity of the



(Sir Andrew Cohen, United Kingdom)

three Territories was fully preserved, I can assure him that the power of the East Africa High Commission to legislate, with the consent and advice of the East Africa Central Legislative Assembly, although it refers to peace, order and good government, is qualified by the limitation imposed by, I think, the third schedule to the Order, which limits this power to certain subjects. In any case the term "peace, order and good government" is purely a technical term which does not really have the significance which some people might attach to it. It is merely a way of describing the plain legislative power of any assembly. It is not the case that this organization had a political character. I only wish to place my own opinion of that on record from some practical experience of its working.

Mr. JAIPAL (India): I think that the views of the Indian delegation in regard to the relationship of Tanganyika with the East Africa High Commission are recorded in the report itself, and I have nothing to add to those views.

With regard to the administrative union affecting New Guinea, I may say that, in our opinion, New Guinea is not united administratively with Papua so much as Papua is united with New Guinea, for we have been told that New Guinea is influencing Papua and the trusteeship principles are being applied in the colony of Papua, and that is a good thing, politically speaking. Besides, we have found that the functioning of this administrative union at the moment is almost entirely administrative in character.

Mr. HAMILTON (Australia): In commenting upon the references made by the representative of Guatemala in respect of the administrative union of the Trust Territory of New Guinea and the Territory of Papua, I would only wish to draw his attention to the observations which I made at some length on the subject in my concluding statement in the general debate on New Guinea, observations which, I think it is clear, the representative of India is now bearing in mind in the comments which he himself has just made.

Mr. KESTLER (Guatemala) (interpretation from Spanish): Without any desire to take more time from the work of the Council, I should like to point out to the representative of Australia all the comments which my delegation made on this very same problem and its final statement when dealing with the situation in the Territory.

EXAMINATION OF CONDITIONS IN THE TRUST TERRITORY OF NEW GUINEA: REPORT OF THE DRAFTING COMMITTEE (T/L.776 and Add.1, L.799) [Agenda item 4b]

The PRESIDENT: I should like to ask whether the representative of Belgium, as Chairman of the Drafting Committee, wishes to introduce the report of the Committee.

Mr. CIAEYS BOUUAERT (Belgium) (interpretation from French): I think that the report is sufficiently clear and requires no particular comment. I should merely like to pay a tribute to the activities and the efficiency of the Secretariat, and in particular Mr. Lewis, whose help enabled us to do our job with a minimum of delay.

The PRESIDENT: We shall take up first annex I of this report.

Mr. CHACKO (India): My delegation, jointly with the delegations of Guatemala and Syria, has moved two amendments which are contained in document T/L.807. I should like to make a small correction to the second of those two amendments, namely, that this paragraph, if adopted, should appear under the heading "Dissemination of Information on the United Nations" and should be numbered as paragraph 18.

In addition to those two amendments, I should like to propose, in the name of the same three delegations, certain minor amendments to other paragraphs. However, I should like to submit each amendment when the relevant paragraph is being considered.

Paragraph 1 of annex I was adopted by 11 votes to none, with 3 abstentions.

Mr. CHACKO (India): On behalf of the delegations of Guatemala, Syria and India, I should like to propose the following amendment to paragraph 2: that the word "hopes" in the first line of the paragraph be replaced by the word "recommends"; that the word "will" in the same line be deleted; that the word "attention" in the second line be replaced by the word "consideration"; and that the last phrase in the paragraph, "taking fully into account their wishes and views thereon", be deleted. I shall now read the paragraph as amended:

"The Council recommends that the Administering Authority continue to give its consideration to the question of an official name for the indigenous inhabitants of the Territory."

Mr. HAMILTON (Australia): I have no objection whatsoever to the amendment proposed by the representative of India in so far as it relates to the three single words that he mentioned. But I wonder why, when we are considering the question of an official name for the indigenous inhabitants of the Territory, we should go so far as to eliminate from the text a suggestion that the wishes of the indigenous inhabitants in this matter might be taken into account. Frankly, I believe it is undesirable to eliminate this suggestion.

Mr. CHACKO (India): In that case, I should like to ask the Drafting Committee to explain what meaning it gives to this phrase, in what way it proposes to consult the people -- whether it is by way of referendum, or whether it is a question of mere consultation of a few people who are in a position to express some views in this regard.

Mr. CLAEYS BOUUAERT (Belgium) (interpretation from French): It is rather difficult for me to comment on this text; I think it speaks for itself. It seemed logical to the Drafting Committee that, in finding a name for the inhabitants of New Guinea, their desires should be taken into account. I think it is also self-evident that the methods that will be used in order to determine this opinion can be left to the Administering Authority. I do not think that the Council has to intervene at this stage by setting forth what methods should be used in order to ascertain the wishes of the population.

The PRESIDENT: Does the representative of India maintain his amendment?

Mr. CHACKO (India): Yes.

Mr. HAMILTON (Australia): I am most disappointed at the position which has been taken by the representative of India. I can see that he is perhaps in a difficult procedural situation: there are three sponsors of this amendment. But I must remind the Council that the Administering Authority in its annual report has expressed the opinion that it would be undesirable to decide upon a term for this purpose -- that is, for the official name of the people -- until such time as the indigenous inhabitants themselves are in a position to express their views in the matter. This is the policy of the Administering Authority, and I am convinced that this must be a policy which commends itself to the Council. Taking the text of this paragraph as it stands, or even with the amendments proposed by the representative of India in relation to the three single words, we would feel that the text does not in any sense conflict with our policy. But the elimination at this point of the final phrase would seem to have the direct effect of conflicting with our policy and, we believe, conflicting with the best interests of the people and the normal regard which the Council pays to the interests of the people.

Mr. CHACKO (India): I am making the following remarks solely on behalf of my delegation.

In my delegation's view, it is not necessary now to consult the indigenous inhabitants of the Territory in order to give them an official name. When the indigenous inhabitants are truly in a position to be consulted, it may perhaps not be the business of the Administering Authority to give them a name; at that stage the people themselves might be in a position to choose their own name and to adopt it.

In my delegation's opinion, it is desirable to give an official name to these people at the present stage. We should have no objection to including a phrase which would provide for the consultation of people who are now in a position to express a view on the matter.

Mr. MUFTI (Syria)(interpretation from French): My delegation is in favour of all the amendments proposed by the delegation of India. In view, however, of the difficulties which some delegations have with regard to the deletion of the last phrase of paragraph 2, my delegation proposes the following amendment: between the word "continue" and the words "to give" in the first line of the paragraph, add the phrase "in consultation with the indigenous inhabitants". The first line of the paragraph would then read: "The Council recommends that the Administering Authority continue in consultation with the indigenous inhabitants to give". This, of course, would involve the deletion of the last clause of the paragraph.

The PRESIDENT: Does the representative of India accept that amendment?

Mr. CHACKO (India): I should be prepared to accept the amendment.

Mr. CLAEYS BOUUAERT (Belgium)(interpretation from French): Speaking as the representative of Belgium, I would say that I have no great objections to accepting the wording suggested by the delegation of Syria, but I think that it is not as fortunate a wording as that suggested by the Drafting Committee. The implication of the phrase suggested by the representative of Syria is that the views of the indigenous inhabitants need not necessarily be followed; in other words, the indigenous inhabitants could be christened without having their views

(Mr. Claeys Bouuaert, Belgium)

on the subject taken into account. I persist in my opinion that the original text of the Drafting Committee is more in accordance with the self-respect of the people of New Guinea.

Mr. GIDDEN (United Kingdom): I should like to request a separate vote on the amendment to add the words "in consultation with the indigenous inhabitants" to the first line of paragraph 2. This amendment connotes the deletion of the final phrase of the paragraph.

The PRESIDENT: The Council will now proceed to the vote.

The amendment to substitute the word "recommends" for the word "hopes" in the first line of paragraph 2 was adopted by 7 votes to none, with 7 abstentions.

The amendment to delete the word "will" in the first line of paragraph 2 was adopted by 11 votes to none, with 3 abstentions.

The amendment to substitute the word "consideration" for the word "attention" in the second line of paragraph 2 was adopted by 6 votes to none, with 8 abstentions.

The amendment to add the phrase "in consultation with the indigenous inhabitants" between the word "continue" and the words "to give" in the first line of paragraph 2 was rejected by 7 votes to 6, with 1 abstention.

Mr. CHACKO (India): I should like to request a separate vote on the final phrase of paragraph 2, that is, the phrase reading "taking fully into account their wishes and views thereon".

Mr. MUFTI (Syria)(interpretation from French): I should like to ask for a separate vote on the word "fully" in the last phrase of paragraph 2 just read out by the representative of India. My delegation will vote against that word.

The word "fully" was adopted by 7 votes to 4, with 3 abstentions.

The phrase "taking fully into account their wishes and views thereon" was adopted by 9 votes to 4, with 1 abstention.

Paragraph 2 as a whole, as amended, was adopted by 11 votes to none, with 3 abstentions.



Mr. CHACKO (India): I have an amendment to propose to paragraph 3. I suggest the addition of the word "only" before the words "two indigenous inhabitants" in the first line, and the addition of the words "with a total membership of twenty-nine" after the words "Legislative Council" in the second line. I would also delete the rest of the paragraph after the words "in the near future". The paragraph would then read:

"The Council, noting that only two indigenous inhabitants of the Territory are appointed to the Legislative Council, with a total membership of twenty-nine, hopes that the Administering Authority will introduce a greater measure of indigenous representation in the near future."

I should like to explain in this connexion that, in this case too, my delegation does not believe that for increasing the number of members in the Legislative Council, or the need for such increase, the local indigenous inhabitants should be consulted. That is why we propose the deletion of the last phrase.

Mr. HAMILTON (Australia): The factual section which will precede this paragraph will make it entirely clear what is the proportion of the elected indigenous membership of the Legislative Council, and it would not seem to me necessary or desirable, given the situation of the Territory at the moment and the obviously very early stage of its political development, to attempt to belittle, in the way which is suggested by this amendment, the indigenous membership. My delegation will be obliged, therefore, to vote against the proposition that the word "only" should be introduced and that the comparative reference, "with a total membership of twenty-nine" should be inserted. These facts will be understood, and indeed the reasons for them will be understood and made clear in the factual section, and I do not think it is appropriate that this sort of action should be taken by the Council,

Furthermore, in connexion with the deletion, as I understand it, of the last line of the English text of this paragraph, as the representative of India has proposed, namely, the words "taking into account as far as possible the wishes of the indigenous people", I do not think that it would be at all appropriate to eliminate this phrase, and it follows so closely upon an attempt

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to eliminate a reference to consultation with the indigenous people, in a preceding paragraph, that I cannot but express extreme surprise at this proposition. These words would seem to me to be entirely consistent with the provisions of the Charter, and particularly Article 76 (b), that, in the course of progressive development towards self-government or independence of the Trust Territory, the freely expressed wishes of the people should be taken into account. This is part and parcel of the whole concept of progressive development and a major, and most important, provision of Article 76. My delegation would, therefore, be opposed to the elimination of this phrase.

Finally, I understand the text as it originally stood to mean that while the Administering Authority, is being requested to introduce a greater measure of indigenous representation, the Council hopes, in fact, that the Administering Authority, by the development of appropriate conditions, will be enabled to introduce a greater measure of indigenous representation, because it is well known that it is indeed accepted by the Administering Authority that there should be in due course, and as soon as the necessarily qualified individuals are available, a greater measure of representation.

Mr. CLAEYS BOUUAERT (Belgium) (interpretation from French): I should like to add, speaking as the representative of Belgium, that in the Drafting Committee, the words "taking into account as far as possible the wishes of the indigenous people" were not interpreted as having anything to do with increasing the representation, but rather with the choice of new indigenous representation, and I do not think that we can interpret this phrase otherwise. We wish to recommend to the Administering Authority that, in choosing new members for the Legislative Council, it should look towards indigenous representatives in order to ascertain their wishes with regard to the appointment of new members. That was the meaning behind the phrase.

Mr. MUFTI (Syria) (interpretation from French): We are grateful to the representative of Australia for having admitted that the first two amendments, submitted jointly by the delegations of India, Syria and Guatemala, are tantamount to a statement of fact. Moreover, lacking the appropriate and adequate machinery

(Mr. Mufti, Syria)

for satisfactory consultation with the population, we see no necessity for maintaining the last clause in paragraph 3 of the Drafting Committee's text, in view of the fact that the political development in the Territory is still too elementary to justify the adoption of a phrase which would give the impression that consultation of the population is now possible. For this reason, my delegation will vote in favour of the three amendments to paragraph 3 submitted by the representative of India.

Mr. CHACKO (India): I should like to express my thanks to the representative of Belgium for the clarification which he has just made. In fact, if that was the intention of the Drafting Committee, my delegation, for its part, would be satisfied if that could be made clear in the draft resolution itself by adding something like this: "taking into account as far as possible the wishes of the indigenous people in regard to individual appointments". That is what, according to the statement of the representative of Belgium, the Drafting Committee had in mind.

Secondly, I should like to say, in reply to the representative of Australia, that we had no intention of belittling the Administering Authority by introducing this amendment. Our sole intention was to state the fact and to show the need for increased representation.

Mr. HAMILTON (Australia): In brief, the Administering Authority is fully acquainted with the need for additional representation, and this point is well established in many pages of the annual report. There is no need, therefore, to make this a rather elaborate demonstration, and I would still submit that, in effect, the fact is being set down without regard to other facts; and other facts are very pertinent in this -- particularly other facts which relate to the very early stage of the political development which the Territory has so far reached.

The PRESIDENT: The representative of India has proposed an amended text of paragraph 3.

Mr. HAMILTON (Australia): I wish to speak on a point of order, to ask for a separate vote on the amendment which would insert the word "only" and the words "with a total membership of twenty-nine". I have no objection to the final amendment which I understand would add a few words to the last line in the text. I have no objection to that, but I would wish to vote against the other two amendments.

The PRESIDENT: In that case, at the request of the representative of Australia, I will separate the amendments into its respective parts. We shall first vote on the insertion of the word "only" which is proposed to be inserted after the words "noting that".

The proposal to insert the word "only" was rejected by 6 votes to 5, with 3 abstentions.

The PRESIDENT: The second amendment proposes to insert after the words "Legislative Council" the words "with a total membership of twenty-nine". We shall now vote on this proposal.

The proposal was rejected by 6 votes to 5, with 3 abstentions.

The PRESIDENT: We therefore have a situation in which we return the text to the Drafting Committee except for the proposal of the representative of India to delete the phrase "taking into account as far as possible the wishes of the indigenous people."

Mr. CHACKO (India): My suggestion was to retain the phrase, taking into account the statement of the Chairman of the Drafting Committee, with the addition of the words "in regard to individual appointments," provided the representatives of Syria and Guatemala agreed to it.

The PRESIDENT: It seems that the representatives of Guatemala and Syria agree. We can then vote on this clause.

Mr. HUFTI (Syria)(interpretation from French): If the sponsors of this recommendation accept the proposal made by India, I do not see why we would have to vote on this clause. We are working in a spirit of compromise, and I believe that each delegation is able to submit amendments. If this is done, it would take up a lot of time.

The PRESIDENT: The proposal came to the Chair in the form of an amendment to the text proposed by the Drafting Committee. Normally we would put it to the vote. It would come to the same thing. As there is no objection to this proposed amendment, it is adopted.

It was so decided.

The PRESIDENT: In that case, with the lapse of the two earlier amendments proposed to paragraph 3, paragraph 3 with the addition agreed. is now adopted by the Council.

It was so decided.

The PRESIDENT: We now come to paragraph 4, "Local Government Councils".

Mr. HAMILTON (Australia): I do not wish to take up any of the Council's time, but I do wish to explain that the expression of hope in the second line of this paragraph corresponds precisely or very nearly precisely to the policy as expressed by the Administering Authority. I wonder whether the members of the Council might not accept that the words "expresses the hope" could be deleted and that the text could read:

"The Council notes with satisfaction the extension of local government councils since the close of the year under review and that the Administering Authority will proceed with their establishment in other areas as soon as the areas concerned can be prepared for them."

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In other words, what I am saying is simply to take note of what is precisely the policy of the Administering Authority, which corresponds exactly with this text. I put this as a suggestion to the Council but, as is known, I would not wish to formally submit any amendment on this matter.

Mr. MUFTI (Syria) (interpretation from French): My delegation is quite prepared to vote right away on this text. We can hardly consider suggestions that are not submitted formally in the form of amendments.

Mr. THORP (New Zealand): I think we could meet the point of view of the representative of Australia, which appears to be a defensible one, by removing the words "expresses the hope", so that the word "notes" applies to the remainder of the sentence. It will then read in effect:

"notes that the Administering Authority will proceed with their establishment in other areas which are ready for them".

This merely eliminates "expresses the hope" and a vote would not, I think, be necessary.

The PRESIDENT: Does the representative of New Zealand propose that formally?

Mr. THORP (New Zealand): I do.

The PRESIDENT: This is a proposed amendment to paragraph 4 of the text as submitted. We shall now vote on this proposal.

The proposal was adopted by 7 votes to none, with 6 abstentions.



Paragraph 4, as amended, was adopted by 12 votes to none, with 2 abstentions.  
Paragraph 5 was adopted by 13 votes to none, with 1 abstention.

Mr. CHACKO (India): With regard to paragraph 6, I have a minor amendment. After the words "eligible persons", we would add the words "among the indigenous employees of the Administration". The second sentence, as amended, would therefore read as follows:

"It hopes that vacancies in the Public Service will be filled in a reasonable period of time and that all eligible persons among the indigenous employees of the Administration will be absorbed into the Auxiliary Division."

This is solely intended to fill in a few words which are missing there.

Mr. HAMILTON (Australia): I have no strong objection to this, but I would like to point out to the representative of India that this might have a restrictive effect or might be thought to have a restrictive effect. Not only are all eligible persons among the indigenous employees of the Administration open to be absorbed into the Auxiliary Division, but indigenous persons outside the employment of the Administration are also eligible at the present stage.

Mr. CHACKO (India): In the normal course of events, in recruiting, I believe that the Australian Administering Authority would consider all applications received from indigenous people. There was a particular point made during the discussion of the annual report that the cases of people who are at present in the employ of the Administration should be considered for absorption into the Auxiliary Service, and this makes that point clear.

Mr. THORP (New Zealand): Perhaps we could settle this by inserting the words "including all indigenous employees".

Mr. MUFTI (Syria)(interpretation from French): The establishment of this Auxiliary Division is submitted by the Administering Authority as a measure in behalf of the native population. It is therefore quite natural to mention that those who are going to be appointed to this Division should be selected among

the indigenous population. This would be within the framework of the recommendation and measures provided by the Administering Authority.

The PRESIDENT: May I ask the representative of India, whether he would accept the suggestion of the representative of New Zealand. The suggestion was to replace the word "among" by the word, as I understood it, "including".

Mr. CHACKO (India): If the amendment is "all eligible persons, including all the indigenous employees of the Administration".

Mr. THORP (New Zealand): The word "eligible" remains the governing word. Therefore, it would have to be "all eligible indigenous employees of the Administration".

Mr. MUFTI (Syria)(interpretation from French): My delegation, being a co-sponsor of the amendment which has been tabled by the three delegations, is not able to accept the new formula suggested by the delegation of New Zealand.

The PRESIDENT: I should like to point out that I have heard references to jointly sponsored amendments, but there are only two before the Chair. Is the representative of Syria referring to other amendments which have not yet been circulated?

Mr. MUFTI (Syria)(interpretation from French): If I am not mistaken, when the representative of India moved his verbal amendments, he specified that these amendments were moved jointly by three delegations and not only by the delegation of India.

The PRESIDENT: That escaped my notice.

Mr. CHACKO (India): In the beginning I made the statement that a number of amendments would be proposed in the name of the three delegations, but that for lack of time only two of the longer amendments were put in the form of a document, and that I would be proposing the others in the course of the discussion, but on behalf of the three delegations.

The PRESIDENT: I understand.

Mr. THORP (New Zealand): I withdraw my suggestion.

The PRESIDENT: In that case the Council has before it the proposed amendment jointly submitted by India on behalf of three delegations. The amendment to paragraph 6 is to include the words "among the indigenous employees of the Administration" after the words "eligible persons".

The amendment was adopted by 7 votes to none, with 7 abstentions.

Paragraph 6 as a whole, as amended, was adopted by 13 votes to none, with 1 abstention.

Mr. HAMILTON (Australia): I only wish to explain that the Administering Authority will interpret this paragraph as not intended to restrict the absorption of persons outside the Administration employees into the Auxiliary Division, but I do feel that it is correct to say that as it reads, it tends to have, at any rate, a restrictive effect.

Mr. CHACKO (India): With regard to paragraph 7, my amendment is to replace the word "recalling" in the first line by the word "reiterating".

Mr. LOBANOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics)(interpretation from Russian): May I ask you, Mr. President, to put to the vote separately the last sentence of paragraph 7 which begins with the words "It hopes that in the near future".

The PRESIDENT: The Council will vote first on the amendment proposed by the representative of India to replace the word "recalling" by the word "reiterating".

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

The PRESIDENT: We shall vote on the text of paragraph 7 down to the words "administration of justice".

Mr. LOBANOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) (interpretation from Russian): Mr. President, could you first take a vote on the last part of this paragraph, as I requested?

The PRESIDENT: I understand the representative of the Soviet Union wishes to have a vote taken first on the final sentence of the paragraph. If there is no objection, we will now vote on the final sentence of paragraph 7 of the text submitted by the Drafting Committee.

The final sentence of paragraph 7 was adopted by 12 votes to none, with 2 abstentions.

Paragraph 7 as a whole was adopted by 10 votes to none, with 3 abstentions.

Mr. CHACKO (India): I would like to explain why my delegation abstained from voting on this paragraph. I was not quite clear what exactly was meant by "recalling" and then proceeding to deal with something which had nothing to do with the recommendation which is being recalled. I therefore suggested the substitution of the word "reiterating", which would have made the position clear. Since that was not accepted and I was not sure of the meaning of this paragraph in the light of last year's recommendation, I abstained from voting.

The PRESIDENT: We now proceed to section III, Economic Advancement, and we have before us the text of paragraph 8 submitted by the Drafting Committee.

Mr. LOBANOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) (interpretation from Russian): The Soviet delegation would be grateful if you would take a separate vote, Mr. President, on the last but one sentence of paragraph 8: "It hopes that the Administering Authority will continue to assist indigenous enterprise and that it will devote particular attention to encouraging indigenous commercial and trading activities."

Mr. CHACKO (India): I had indicated that I had a small amendment, in the name of the three delegations which I mentioned before, and that is to add the word "long-term" before the word "plans" in the fourth line of paragraph 8. This is a word which has been taken from last year's recommendation of the Trusteeship Council on the very same subject.

Mr. HAMILTON (Australia): Would the representative of India be good enough to repeat the amendment he has just submitted?

Mr. CHACKO (India): I will read the whole sentence:

"The Council notes with satisfaction the completion of a resources survey by the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization in the Madang District and hopes that similar surveys in other areas, when completed, will assist the Administering Authority in formulating over-all long-term plans for economic development."

The PRESIDENT: If the proposed amendment is clear to the Council, we shall vote on it first.

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

The PRESIDENT: The representative of the Soviet Union has requested a separate vote on the sentence: "It hopes that the Administering Authority will continue to assist indigenous enterprise and that it will devote particular attention to encouraging indigenous commercial and trading activities."

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

Paragraph 8, as amended, was adopted by 12 votes to none, with 2 abstentions.

Mr. HAMILTON (Australia): I should explain that I opposed without prior explanation the amendment which was submitted by the representative of India to insert the word "long-term" into the first sentence of this text because here again the amendment has a restrictive effect. Over-all plans for economic development must include long-term plans, but over-all long-term plans exclude short-term plans and of course short-term plans may be of considerable importance for the immediate purposes of the Trust Territory.

U KYAW MIN (Burma): As a member of the Drafting Committee I should like to propose that the word "effective" appearing in the second sentence of paragraph 9 be replaced by the word "extensive". I think that the word "extensive" is more appropriate than "effective". I know that I speak for three delegations and I apologize to the representative of the United Kingdom for not having had the time to consult with him.

Mr. CHACKO (India): I merely wanted to say that I did not agree with the interpretation given by the representative of Australia. When we make one recommendation I do not think that we rule out all other possibilities and my own understanding was that the Administering Authority already had a short-term development plan and we have been talking here about long-term plans.

Mr. GIDDEN (United Kingdom): I just wanted to say that I fully support the proposal made by the representative of Burma, which would complete the total of four members of the Drafting Committee in favour of it.



The PRESIDENT: The word "extensive" has been substituted, I understand, by the Drafting Committee around this table for the word "effective" in the third line. We therefore have before us a text submitted by the Drafting Committee for paragraph 9.

Mr. CHACKO (India): I have one last amendment to paragraph 9. It would provide for the addition of the following phrase at the end of line 5 after the words "concerning the introduction of direct taxation in the Territory and notes that":

"consideration of the matter is proceeding and that".  
Then the words "the Administering Authority" and so on follow. I would point out that this has been taken from the statement of the Administering Authority contained in the annual report which we have been discussing.

The PRESIDENT: I shall put to the vote the amendment to introduce the words: "consideration of the matter is proceeding and that ...".

The Indian amendment was adopted by 7 votes to none, with 7 abstentions.

The PRESIDENT: We now have an amended text of paragraph 9, which I shall put to the vote.

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

Mr. LOBANOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics)(interpretation from Russian): With regard to paragraph 10, I would request that a separate vote be taken on the last part of the paragraph stating:

"It hopes that the Administering Authority will actively pursue its programme for the training of indigenous agricultural assistants."

The PRESIDENT: The more orderly procedure would, of course, be to vote on the text as far as the word "Territory" first, if there is no objection.

The first part paragraph 10, up to the word "Territory" was adopted by 12 votes to none, with 2 abstentions.

The final sentence of paragraph 10 was adopted by 11 votes to none, with 2 abstentions.

Mr. THORP (New Zealand): It was obvious to my delegation, from the report we had from the Administering Authority, that it was actively pursuing this programme. I did not feel it necessary to vote on such a sentence.

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

Paragraph 12 was adopted by 11 votes to none, with 3 abstentions.

The PRESIDENT: With regard to section IV, "Social Advancement", there is a proposed amendment to paragraph 13 in the name of the representatives of Guatemala, India and Syria, contained in document T/L.807. This amendment is actually a replacement of the paragraph by a different text.

Mr. HAMILTON (Australia): I must say that I feel that too much is made of a considered difference of opinion between the Administering Authority and the Trusteeship Council in the matter of restrictions on movement. In point of fact, the reply of the Administering Authority made it quite clear -- when the Council adopted a recommendation during its eighteenth session -- that the Administering Authority has the matter closely under consideration and plans a process of relaxation of these restrictions coincidentally with the growth of civic responsibility among the indigenous population. The question, therefore, is simply a question of timing, and I believe that the text that has been submitted by the Drafting Committee allows of this understanding. But the text that has been submitted by way of amendment would seem simply to reiterate boldly a recommendation upon which the considered views of the Administering Authority have already been expressed. Therefore I propose, on behalf of my delegation, to vote against the amendment that has been offered. I hold no objections to the text that has been submitted by the Drafting Committee. That is not to say that my delegation will vote in favour of it; we shall abstain upon it, for it is asking the Administering Authority to take certain actions upon which it will in due course give a considered opinion.

Mr. CHACKO (India): This is a matter to which my delegation attaches some importance. Without taking much of the time of the Council, I should like to make a brief explanation. The representative of Australia said that it was the considered opinion of the Administering Authority. I believe that the Trusteeship Council can also have certain considered opinions. The Council has on various occasions recommended that this restriction should be abolished. In 1956 the Council sent a Visiting Mission to New Guinea, consisting of representatives of the United Kingdom, Belgium, Guatemala and India. That Mission was presided over by the representative of the United Kingdom. That Mission, having gone fully into this matter, made a unanimous recommendation that there was no justification for continuation of these restrictions, and this recommendation was adopted by the Trusteeship Council. What we are now trying to do is to reiterate this recommendation, by which the Administering Authority will be requested to reconsider the matter.

Mr. HAMILTON (Australia): I must beg to differ with the interpretation of the facts which has been given by the representative of India. For it will be seen, from the text of the Council's own resolution of the eighteenth session, that what the Visiting Mission recommended was in fact the immediate revocation of all restrictions on movement, whereas the Council recommended no such thing. The Council merely requested the Administering Authority to re-examine the question and suggested that these restrictions be abolished immediately in a few towns on a trial basis. It is precisely this point that I wished to bring to the attention of the Council in my earlier intervention on this subject. The Council has expressed the view that there should be a progressive relaxation of these restrictions, and the Administering Authority has also expressed the view that there will be a progressive relaxation of these restrictions. The only difference of opinion between the Council, on the one hand, and the Administering Authority, on the other, is whether they should be abolished in a few towns immediately or, as in the opinion of the Administering Authority, coincidental with the growth of civic responsibility among the indigenous people -- and that, of course, will require a little more time.

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

The PRESIDENT: The text which has just been voted on will now appear as paragraph 13.

Paragraph 14 was adopted by 11 votes to none, with 3 abstentions.

Paragraph 15 was adopted by 11 votes to none, with 2 abstentions.

Mr. GIDDEN (United Kingdom): I have a very small drafting amendment to offer in regard to paragraph 16. I think that the word "in", in the last line of the paragraph, should be deleted.

The PRESIDENT: I take it that that raises no objection.

Paragraph 16 was adopted by 9 votes to none, with 5 abstentions.

Mr. HAMILTON (Australia): There would appear to be a slight error of fact in the text of paragraph 17. If the Council were to decide to change the words "has been" to "is being" in the first line of the English text, so that that phrase would read "The Council notes that a new section of the Department of Education is being established...", that would coincide more precisely with the fact.

Mr. GIDDEN (United Kingdom): I am sure that the Council would wish to take note of this factual observation of the Administering Authority and, if necessary, I shall move it as an amendment -- that is, if there should be any question of its being accepted by the Council.

The PRESIDENT: I think if the Drafting Committee, as represented here, will agree to this change, we can take it as part of the text.

It was so decided.

The PRESIDENT: I shall put paragraph 17, with this change, to the vote of the Council.

Paragraph 17 was adopted by 13 votes to none, with 1 abstention.

The PRESIDENT: There is a proposal for the addition of a paragraph to follow paragraph 17 and to be numbered paragraph 18. This proposed new paragraph appears in the form of an amendment in document T/L.807.

The amendment was adopted by 7 votes to none, with 7 abstentions.

Mr. CHACKO (India): When I introduced that amendment earlier today, I asked that, if it were adopted, the new paragraph 18 should appear under the heading "Dissemination of Information on the United Nations", as was done last year.

The PRESIDENT: I take it that there is no objection to having that separate heading.

It was so decided.

The PRESIDENT: Having disposed of annex I, I draw the attention of the Council to paragraph 4 of the report in which the Drafting Committee recommends the adoption of document T/L.776 and Add.1 as the basic text for the chapter on this Territory to be included in the next report to the General Assembly.

The recommendation contained in paragraph 4 was adopted by 11 votes to none, with 3 abstentions.

The PRESIDENT: We now turn to the recommendation in paragraph 5 recommending the adoption of the separate section set out in annex II of the report. I propose to put the annex to the vote paragraph by paragraph.

U KYAW MIN (Burma): Before annex II is put to the vote, I should like, as one of the two members of the Drafting Committee responsible for the formulation and approval of annex II, to propose an addition to the last paragraph. The full stop at the end of the paragraph to be replaced by a comma, and the following words added:

"and in such a manner as to give to the indigenous population a stronger sense of direction and purpose in their progressive advancement towards the attainment of the objective of self-government or independence."

I believe that this addition is self-explanatory and I need not therefore elaborate upon it. I hope that the two representatives on the Drafting Committee who did not participate in the formulation and final approval of this annex, the delegations of Belgium and of the United Kingdom, will have no objection to this addition. I understand that the fourth member of the Drafting Committee, the representative of China, agrees to this addition.

Mr. CLAEYS ROUUAERT (Belgium) (interpretation from French): As the representative of Belgium both in the Council and in the Drafting Committee, I should like to state briefly that my delegation in the Drafting Committee expressed its wish not to participate in the preparation of this annex and wishes now to indicate its opposition to any addition to it. I have no comments to make beyond this general statement concerning the proposal of the representative of Burma.



The PRESIDENT: In this event, the representative of Burma will perhaps propose this as an amendment.

U KYAW MIN (Burma): It is an addition to the last paragraph, and unless the members of the Council wish for a separate vote upon it, I think our normal practice would be to vote on the paragraph as a whole. I have proposed this addition as a member of the Drafting Committee.

The PRESIDENT: I thought I heard reluctance expressed on the part of the representative of Belgium as a member of the Drafting Committee. Am I correct?

U KYAW MIN (Burma): As is indicated in paragraph 5, the representatives of Belgium and the United Kingdom in the Drafting Committee did not participate in the discussion and approval of this annex and if I correctly understood the representative of Belgium he has no comments to make on the addition I suggested.

The PRESIDENT: In that case, I think it would be better if we had a separate vote on this text. I will not treat it as an amendment, but as an addition coming from the Drafting Committee and will call for a separate vote upon it.

Mr. HAMILTON (Australia): It is with a somewhat heavy heart that I embark again this afternoon upon a discussion of this subject. Frankly, I had hoped that the happy and fruitful conclusion at which the Council arrived in respect of the Trust Territory of Nauru might find a place equally in the text which the Council will adopt in respect of New Guinea.

I do not wish to refer to the factual paragraphs of the present text. There are, however, some comments which I must make in regard to the operative paragraphs.

In the third and fourth lines of the first operative paragraph, we find the words "it proposes to bring the Territory under full administrative control by 1959". We do not merely propose to do that; we plan to do it. In fact, this is a plan which is already in effect; it is not merely a proposition. I would suggest to the Council that it should note this plan, by using the words: "it plans to bring the Territory under full administrative control by 1959".

The remainder of the operative paragraph deals with a variety of plans, policies and programmes which the Administering Authority has adopted in the past and which it has brought to the attention of the Trusteeship Council. These programmes demonstrate in themselves the vigour with which the Administering Authority is addressing itself to the task which lies before it in New Guinea. In this circumstance, one would hardly have thought it necessary to adopt some formula, albeit diluted, which would suggest again to the Administering Authority the words of last session's resolution -- a resolution that the Administering Authority, it will be recalled, was unable to support and that, indeed, it strongly opposed.

The amendment just submitted by the representative of Burma is frankly astonishing, for it seems to take no account of the basic facts which were represented to the Council, not by the Administering Authority alone but by the Visiting Mission that went to the Trust Territory in 1956. If one thing commanded the Visiting Mission's attention in 1956, it was the strong sense of purpose and direction displayed at present by the indigenous inhabitants of this Territory and the astonishing progress which those inhabitants are making as a result of that strong sense of purpose and direction -- a sense which, basically, derives from no other source than the stimulation given to the inhabitants by the Administering Authority itself and the facilities and assistance placed at their

disposal by the Administering Authority. This sense of purpose was the basic finding of the Visiting Mission. If I am incorrect in making that statement, then I must have a very indistinct recollection of many paragraphs of the Visiting Mission's report.

But there is another point involved here-- that is, that the sense of purpose of the indigenous people of New Guinea today is, as was also evidenced in the 1956 Visiting Mission's report, directed essentially towards their economic advancement rather than their political advancement. Given the rapidity of the progress being made by the indigenous people, it is entirely understandable that they should at this moment particularly desire economic advancement and that they should be continuing their efforts to that end and should have presented their views on that line to the Visiting Mission. So little was reported by the Visiting Mission of statements by the indigenous people regarding their political development. Indeed, the Visiting Mission on many occasions took note, without generalizing, of the little interest which the indigenous people were taking in their political progress, except in certain more advanced areas. On the other hand, the Visiting Mission continuously took note of the demand of the indigenous people for further economic progress, and, indeed, of the Administering Authority's response to that demand.

Given these facts, one would hardly have thought it necessary to encourage the Administering Authority at this point to attempt to depart from policies which have proved to be successful, perhaps even beyond the hopes held by the Administering Authority some years ago and certainly, I believe, beyond the hopes of the Trusteeship Council. For, if one thing was to be divined from the debate which took place last year on this subject, it was the surprise of certain members of the Council at the progress which had been achieved in New Guinea, particularly in the economic field.

That being the case, is it imperative that the Administering Authority should be asked to change its policies in any sense? Or is it imperative that the representative of Burma should propose to the Council that the indigenous people should by some means be imbued with a stronger sense of direction or purpose? My delegation cannot agree that the wording suggested for the second operative paragraph of this text will indeed imbue the indigenous people with any greater sense of direction or purpose whatsoever. The sense of purpose of the

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indigenous people is great enough right now. It will, of course, increase, but, I repeat, it is very great right now, and I believe that the Council should be satisfied with this position.

In the second part of the second operative paragraph, it is suggested that the Council should note "that the plans and developments referred to above appear to be in conformity with the Council's recommendation" on this subject. My delegation has expressed its views in connexion with a similar text put before the Council as regards another Trust Territory. I do not wish to repeat at length what I said at that time about the use of the phrase "appears to be". One cannot, however, but find it difficult to understand how this Council, which is competent to define the administrative techniques which it so strongly recommends, should now be incapable of discerning with any degree of precision whatsoever whether the actions taken by the Administering Authority are in conformity with those recommendations. If the Council is satisfied that these actions are in conformity with its recommendations, then I believe that the Council should properly say so. If, on the other hand, the Council has some doubts on this subject, it might properly seek clarification. But for the Council, which has designed the recommendations, to state now merely that the actions which have been taken appear to be in conformity with those recommendations would seem to be, to say the least, unusual.

(Mr. Hamilton, Australia)

To clear the record, from the point of view of the Administering Authority, perhaps I should say that the actions which are being taken are not entirely in conformity with the recommendation which was adopted. The views of the Administering Authority have been made clear. The equal balance of emphasis which is placed by some representatives -- and indeed, in the resolution which was adopted last year -- upon targets and dates is not an equal balance to which the Administering Authority is attracted. The Administering Authority believes that, where plans are possible and appropriate, plans should be developed and executed. The Administering Authority believes that, where appropriate and where practicable, it may well be desirable to associate some elements of these plans with estimates of the period which will be required for their accomplishment. But having said this, one is changing entirely the emphasis. This is not an equal emphasis; this is not a balance. The Administering Authority is far more concerned with what will happen than when it will happen. It has no wish to clothe what amount at best to guesses in the form of promises or commitments. This is the point of view which we maintain.

In so far as the last sentence of the printed text before the Council is concerned, I must indeed inquire whether the words "this method of development" in the phrase "and expresses the hope that this method of development will be extended to other fields" means the method of development which is in fact being employed by the Administering Authority at this time. The methods of development which are being employed by the Administering Authority at this time are being employed, where appropriate, in all fields, and there is no question of necessity to introduce these into other fields. The facts which are noted in the first paragraph before the Council testify to this.

All these facts add up to the single fact that the Administering Authority is planning, and I must submit, therefore, to the Council that there is no need to express the hope that this method of development will be extended to other fields.

I would conclude with the suggestion to the Council once again that the text which was adopted with such a large measure of unanimity this afternoon -- notwithstanding the few votes which were cast one way or another -- and which, I believe, so many representatives were happy to see adopted, would be a far more appropriate text to insert into this document as the second operative paragraph.



Mr. SEARS (United States of America): My delegation would have been happy if the report of the Drafting Committee on this particular section had been accepted without debate. If the motion which the representative of Burma has put before the Council comes to a vote and is explicitly amended, my delegation will support it. However, in the hope that we may resolve this temporary difficulty, and recalling the fact that the Council did accept a different phraseology with respect to the intermediate goals and dates, I would propose the following phrase after the word "fields" in the third line from the bottom:

"expresses the hope that the Administering Authority will continue to adopt plans where appropriate with target dates whenever it is satisfied that the employment of this procedure in respect of any aspect of development will assist in the promotion of the objectives of the Trusteeship System".

That is the identical wording as it would apply to this particular section of the report. If the representative of Australia would support that change, and if this motion passes, I think that we shall be clear of all our trouble. I propose this wording as an amendment.

The PRESIDENT: I wish to be clear about the procedural position here. I have accepted for a separate vote a proposal by the representative of Burma. I understand that the representative of the United States has proposed a text which would be in substitution for this. This might lead to some procedural difficulties unless I treat the proposal of the representative of Burma as an amendment, in which case we would have two amendments before the Council.

Mr. HAMILTON (Australia): I cannot thank the representative of the United States too much for the initiative which he has taken, an initiative which he knows that, as the Administering Authority, my delegation was not anxious to take itself. The remarks which I have already made will, I think, assure him how warmly my delegation appreciates this initiative and how very much we hope that the amendment which he has moved will be adopted by the Council. The difficulties which the Council has met in this field in the past will thereby, I believe, be entirely removed.



U KYAW MIN (Burma): In a spirit of compromise, I should like to say that I am prepared to accept the formulation suggested by the representative of the United States in place of my own proposal.

Mr. SEARS (United States of America): I think that that is a very fine gesture, and it is very much appreciated because we are both on the same side.

The PRESIDENT: The Council then has before it one amendment to annex II which will apply to concluding paragraph 6. If the Council is ready now to vote on annex II, we shall follow the normal procedure, having closed the discussion on the annex as a whole.

Mr. CHACKO (India): The addition proposed by the representative of the United States comes after the word "fields". I should like to have a clarification since the word "fields" appears in two places. I should like to know exactly where the addition comes in.

Mr. SEARS (United States of America): It comes after the first mention of the word "fields" in that paragraph.

The PRESIDENT: By implication the amendment would involve the substitution of a different wording from that contained in the text of the Drafting Committee beginning with the word "notes".

Mr. MUFTI (Syria)(interpretation from French): I should like to have some clarification. In paragraph 5 of the report it is stated that the representatives of Belgium and the United Kingdom did not participate in these discussions during which this annex was approved and reserved the positions of their delegations on this point. I should like to know if both of these delegations participated in the vote.

Mr. CLAEYS BOUUAERT (Belgium) (interpretation from French): Speaking as Chairman of the Drafting Committee, there was no vote on this draft resolution in the Drafting Committee.

Mr. MUFTI (Syria)(interpretation from French): My delegation would therefore like to know what procedure was followed in the Drafting Committee.

(Mr. Mufti, Syria)

It is customary for proposals which are submitted by the Committee to be the subject of a vote in that Committee, and I should therefore like to know what procedure was followed in the Committee for the adoption of the text before us now.

The PRESIDENT: I am not sure whether we should go too far into the question of the procedure of the Committee. As far as the Council is concerned, the Committee in paragraph 5 "further recommends to the Trusteeship Council that it adopt a separate section" to annex II. That is the recommendation, as far as I am aware, of the Committee. The remaining part of paragraph 5 is by way of explanation of the position of Belgium and the United Kingdom. We have here a recommendation from the Committee. How the Committee arrived at that recommendation is of course of interest. We should not pursue this matter too far.

Mr. CLAEYS BOUUAERT (Belgium)(interpretation from French): I should like to point out that it is not my opinion that all resolutions of the Drafting Committee have to be the subject of a vote. Most of them were accepted without a vote and were accepted unanimously. In this case, if there was no vote, both delegations did not co-operate in the preparation of this text and there was no request for a vote made.

Mr. MUFTI (Syria)(interpretation from French): If I understand correctly, the delegations of Belgium and the United Kingdom did not participate in the vote on the text before us. This is a highly interesting aspect of the matter.

The PRESIDENT: As there are no further observations on annex II, I will put the annex to the vote by paragraphs. We shall now vote on paragraph 1, section VI.

Paragraph 1 was adopted by 5 votes to 1, with 6 abstentions.

Paragraph 2 of annex II was adopted by 6 votes to 1, with 6 abstentions.

Paragraph 3 was adopted by 6 votes to 1, with 6 abstentions.

Paragraph 4 was adopted by 6 votes to 1, with 6 abstentions.

Paragraph 5 was adopted by 6 votes to none, with 6 abstentions.

Mr. MUFTI (Syria)(interpretation from French): I would like to point out that figure "5" is not included in the French text of the report.

The PRESIDENT: This will be rectified. We come now to paragraph 6, the final paragraph, to which there is an amendment to the concluding sentence moved by the representative of the United States.

Mr. CHACKO (India): I thought that there was another amendment in the first part of the paragraph to replace the word "proposes" with the word "plans".

The PRESIDENT: I heard no amendment to that effect. The Council will now vote on the amendment proposed by the representative of the United States.

The amendment was adopted by 8 votes to 1, with 4 abstentions.

Paragraph 6 as a whole, as amended, was adopted by 6 votes to 1, with 6 abstentions.

The PRESIDENT: All paragraphs of annex II have now been adopted by the Council.

Mr. LOBANOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics)(interpretation from Russian): The Soviet delegation voted against the recommendations approved by the Council in section VI of the report of the Drafting Committee because these recommendations in no way meet the problem concerning which the Council is supposed to make a report to the General Assembly. The result of the recommendations adopted by the Council is that the essential question of self-government or independence is put in a false perspective. It is far from the spirit and meaning of the resolutions of the General Assembly.

The PRESIDENT: The Council has now concluded action on the report of the Drafting Committee for the Territory of New Guinea. The Council will meet tomorrow morning at 10.30 and, of course, if necessary, again at 2.30 in the

(The President)

afternoon. The agenda will appear in the Journal, but it will of course contain the examination of conditions in the Trust Territory of Western Samoa and the consideration of the report of the Drafting Committee.

The meeting rose at 6.55 p.m.



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Date 4 May 1978

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Trusteeship Council  
20th Session  
45th Meeting (PM)

Press Release TR/1313  
11 July 1957

TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL -- TAKE 1

The Trusteeship Council this afternoon considered a progress report of the committee on rural economic development of the trust territories.

This committee was set up in 1951 to study problems of land tenure, alienation and utilization of land. It was asked to prepare recommendations taking into account current and future needs of the indigenous inhabitants.

The report (Doc. T/1331) is the seventh progress report submitted thus far. It states that the collection of basic data on all trust territories has been completed and that the committee intends to meet, "when circumstances permit," to begin its studies of the individual territories.

The Council was also informed that Haiti, India and the United States wished to withdraw from membership on the committee. The other members of the committee are China, France and the United Kingdom.

On the proposal of the President, JOHN D. L. HOOD (Australia), the Council decided that the committee's membership should be reduced to four and appointed Guatemala to serve on the committee.

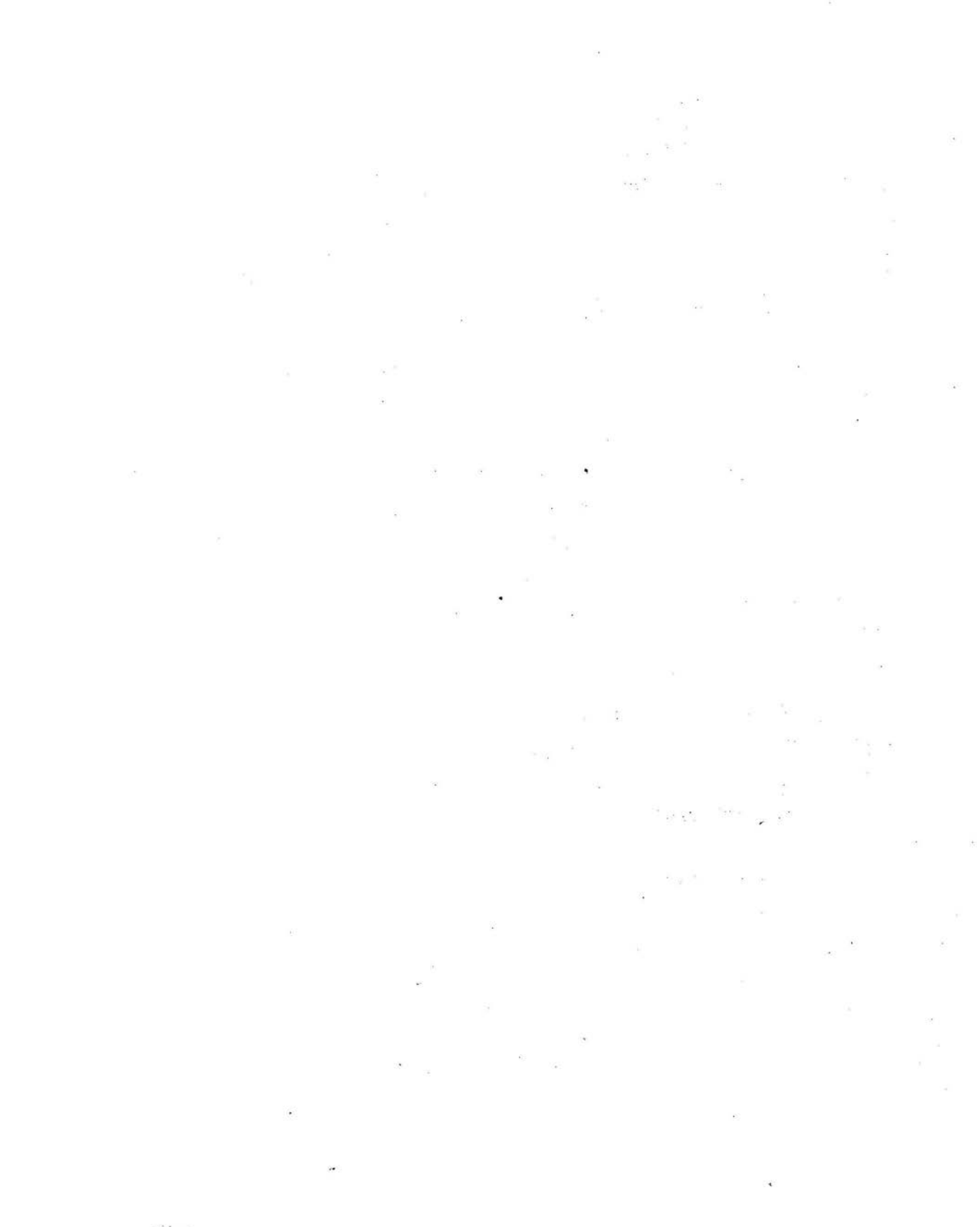
Next, the Council completed the examination, begun yesterday, of Annex II of the report of the drafting committee on conditions in Nauru, concerning the question of target-dates for the attainment of self-government or independence.

Amendments to the text proposed by the committee (Doc. T/L.795, Annex II) had been submitted by Italy (Doc. T/L.798) and India (Doc. T/L.804).

After some discussion, the Council adopted a text which included the Italian amendments and the Indian amendments as sub-amended by Italy.

The text as adopted recalls the views of the administering authority on the impracticability of furnishing an estimate of the period required for the attainment of self-government or independence. It expresses the Council's appreciation of the difficulties referred to by the administering authority in this connection, but also expresses the hope that the administering authority will continue to adopt plans, "where appropriate, with target dates" whenever it is satisfied that this procedure will assist in the promotion of the trusteeship objectives.

(END OF TAKE 1)



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Trusteeship Council  
20th Session  
45th Meeting (PM)

Press Release TR/1313  
11 July 1957

TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL -- TAKE 2

Next, the Council unanimously adopted a proposal of Burma (Doc. T/L.761) providing for amendment of the rules of procedure, so that the Council in future will elect its President and Vice-President at the regular session in January, instead of in June.

The Council then approved the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Standing Committee on Administration Unions. The report (Doc. T/L.786) concerns the operation of the administrative union between the trust territory of Tanganyika and Uganda and Kenya, and the administrative union between the trust territory of New Guinea and Papua.

The Council then turned to the report of its drafting committee on conditions in New Guinea administered by Australia.

Annex I of the report (Doc. T/L.799) contains conclusions and recommendations proposed by the committee, in the light of the Council's general discussion, for inclusion in the report to the next General Assembly.

In this draft report, the Council would note with satisfaction the progress made in extending administrative control during the past year, and the program which has been drawn up to bring the territory under full administrative control by 1959. The Council would express the hope that continued attention would be given to the question "of an official name for the indigenous inhabitants of the territory."

The conclusions concerning political advancement note that two indigenous inhabitants are appointed to the Legislative Council, that local government councils were extended since the close of the year, and that an auxiliary division of the Public Service has been organized.

In the economic field, the Council would note with satisfaction the completion of a resources survey and the increasing part which the indigenous inhabitants are playing in the territory's economic progress.

While appreciating the difficulties involved in the total restrictions on freedom of movement of indigenous inhabitants, the report recommends that the administering authority continue to consider removing the restrictions in a few towns "on a trial basis." The report also notes the "considerable increase" in the

(more)

number of primary schools and reiterates the hope that a full secondary school system would be established in the territory in the near future.

Satisfaction would be expressed over the "substantial expenditures" on health services and hospital construction.

Amendments to the committee's draft were submitted jointly by Guatemala, India and Syria (Doc. T/L.807).

The Council adopted, with some drafting changes, the conclusions and recommendations contained in Annex I of Doc. T/L.799.

The Council then turned to Annex II of the drafting committee's report, which concerns the question of establishment of intermediate target dates and a final time-limit for the attainment of self-government or independence.

The report recalls the statement of the administering authority that it would continue to pursue the objectives of trusteeship with the greatest vigor but that it regarded the setting of successive targets and dates for achievement as being inappropriate in the particular conditions which prevailed in New Guinea, where the inhabitants were in all stages of advancement from primitive tribesmen to civilized life.

By a vote of 6 in favor, 1 against (USSR), with 6 abstentions, the Council adopted the following conclusion on this question:

"The Council notes that although the administering authority considers it impracticable to fix rigid targets and dates in all fields of development for the attainment of the objectives of the trusteeship system, it proposes to bring the territory under full administrative control by 1959. The Council further notes that action plans for the development of cash crops and the fishing industry have been drawn up and are being executed, and that a resources survey has been completed in one area. The Council also notes other recent developments such as the establishment of four local government councils the appointment of an indigenous member to a district advisory council, and the establishment of an Auxiliary Division to bring indigenous persons into the public service.

"The Council, recalling its recommendation of the 18th session concerning the indication of intermediate targets and dates in the political and other fields, expresses the hope that the administering authority will continue to adopt plans where appropriate with target dates whenever it is satisfied that the employment of this procedure in respect of any aspect of development will assist in the promotion of the objectives of the trusteeship system."

The Council then adjourned, at 7:00 p.m., until tomorrow at 10:30 a.m.

The PRESIDENT said the Council would meet twice tomorrow and complete the business of its current session.

(End of Take 2 and of Press Release TR/1313)