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Twenty-second Session

VERBATIM RECORD OF THE NINE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FIFTH MEETING

Held at Headquarters, New York,
on Thursday, 31 July 1958, at 2.30 p.m.

President:

Mr. CLAEYS BOUUAERT (Vice-President) (Belgium)

1. Examination of petitions: 25th and 22nd reports of the Standing Committee on Petitions [4]
2. Examination of conditions in the Trust Territory of Somaliland under Italian administration: report of the Drafting Committee [3 e]

Note: The Official Record of this meeting, i.e., the summary record, will appear in provisional mimeographed form under the symbol T/SR.935 and will be subject to representatives' corrections. It will appear in final form in a printed volume.

AGENDA ITEM 4

EXAMINATION OF PETITIONS: 223RD AND 224TH REPORTS OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON PETITIONS (T/L.874, L.875)

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

The PRESIDENT (interpretation from French): The Council will deal first with the 223rd Report (T/L.874) of the Standing Committee on Petitions, and I shall put to the vote separately the draft resolutions to be found in annex I thereof.

Mr. BENDRYSHEV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) (interpretation from Russian): In view of the fact that the Standing Committee on Petitions and the Council have no information with respect to the factual situation, that is, how much land was returned to the indigenous inhabitants of the village of Tugarei, on what terms, whether all or only part of the land which had been alienated has been returned, I wish to propose that the Trusteeship Council recommend that the Administering Authority take all necessary steps to return to the villagers of Tugarei the land alienated from them.

The text of this proposed amendment will be found in paragraph 10 of the explanatory part of the report.

Mr. ZADOTTI (Italy): I only wish to point out that, as we have observed, the question has now been settled, and we do not think it necessary to revive this question which took pain and time to settle. I regret, but I am going to oppose the amendment proposed by the Soviet Union representative.

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

Draft resolution I was adopted by 10 votes to none, with 4 abstentions.

Draft resolution II was adopted by 8 votes to none, with 6 abstentions.

The PRESIDENT (interpretation from French): I would like to draw the Council's attention to the fact that there is no draft resolution III. We shall proceed, therefore, to draft resolution IV.

Mr. ZADOTTI (Italy): As on previous occasions, my delegation reserved its position in respect to petitions such as these two, dealing with the question of ex-servicemen in the Territory of Somaliland. We did so because we felt that the question of compensation to be paid to ex-servicemen who had served in the Italian army prior to 1941 was not and is not within the competence of this Council. Nevertheless, as the Council will recollect, when other petitions were received and discussed, we were ready to supply the Council with all possible information. We did not object, either, to the previous recommendations of this Council. We are making specific reference to the actual conditions of ex-servicemen in the Territory, but I should like to call attention to paragraphs 1 and 2 of the proposed draft resolution. The first reads:

"The Council notes the legislative provision recently enacted by the Government of Italy for the paying of pensions and other compensation to ex-servicemen in Somaliland".

The second reads:

"Recommends that the Administering Authority expedite the review of claims submitted by Somali ex-servicemen with a view to an early settlement of this problem".

I regret to say that my delegation found the substance of these recommendations entirely unacceptable, as they clearly represent an uncalled for interference with the action of a sovereign Government which has acted in its capacity as a sovereign Government and not as the Administering Authority of Somaliland.

For these reasons, I formally request a separate vote on these two paragraphs, and I must signify that should they be retained, my delegation will vote against the draft resolution as a whole.

The preamble of draft resolution IV was adopted by 11 votes to none, with 2 abstentions.

Paragraphs 1 and 2 of the operative part of draft resolution IV were rejected by 7 votes to 2 with 5 abstentions.

(Mr. Zadotti, Italy)

Paragraphs 3 and 4 of the operative part of draft resolution IV were adopted by 12 votes to none, with 2 abstentions.

Draft resolution IV as amended was adopted by 12 votes to none, with 2 abstentions.

Draft resolution V was adopted by 8 votes to none, with 6 abstentions.

The PRESIDENT (interpretation from French): We come now to draft resolution VI.

Mr. BENDRYSHEV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) (interpretation from Russian): I propose to add a paragraph to this resolution in which the Council would recommend to the Administering Authority that Somali producers be enabled to organize their own co-operatives for the export of bananas and to give them opportunities and facilities equal to those given to Italian producers in the Territory. The members of the Council will find a statement of the contents of this paragraph in paragraph 9 of the explanatory part of the report. The need for the introduction of such a proposal stems from the fact that at this time there are co-operatives which are essentially made up of Italians, and the number of Somalis admitted to these co-operatives engaged in the export of bananas to Italy is limited. Furthermore, there were cases in which the Somalis' requests for admission to these co-operatives were denied. Obviously, it is necessary that the Somalis, who are the indigenous inhabitants of the Territory, have equal rights with the Italian citizens living in this Trust Territory.

Mr. ZADOTTI (Italy): I regret that my delegation is once again unable to accept such a proposal as the one made by the representative of the Soviet Union. This proposal does not indicate a real cognizance of what the facts are in the Territory and in fact the representative of the Soviet Union is suggesting that the Somalis be allowed to form co-operatives. There is no law which prevents the Somalis from doing so if they desire it. On the other hand, these are private co-operatives and they have the full right within the statute to admit any member they choose. For these reasons, I regret that I have to oppose the suggestion put forward by the representative of the Soviet Union.

The PRESIDENT (interpretation from French): The Council will now vote on the addition suggested by the representative of the Soviet Union in the form of an amendment, which will be found in paragraph 9, page 16, of the Committee's report.

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

Draft resolution VI was adopted by 8 votes to none, with 6 abstentions.

Draft resolution VII was adopted by 12 votes to none, with 2 abstentions.

Draft resolution VIII was adopted by 11 votes to none, with 3 abstentions.

Draft resolution IX was adopted by 12 votes to none, with 2 abstentions.

Draft resolution X was adopted unanimously.

Draft resolution XI was adopted by 11 votes to none, with 2 abstentions.

The PRESIDENT (interpretation from French): The Council will now vote on the recommendation contained in paragraph 3, page 2, of the report.

Mr. SMOLDEREN (Belgium) (Chairman of the Standing Committee on Petitions) (interpretation from French): As Chairman of the Standing Committee on Petitions, perhaps I owe some explanation to the members of the Council. The Council may have noted that no resolution was proposed with regard to section III. In fact, section III deals with the well known question of the murder of the Egyptian representative of the Advisory Council for Somaliland. This matter was settled by the court and the Administering Authority has submitted to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, in accordance with the request of the

(Mr. Smolderen, Belgium)

Trusteeship Council, the documents pertaining to this judicial decision. Nevertheless, in view of the fact that an appeal was lodged by two parties concerned, we must consider that the matter is not closed as yet. Under the resolutions adopted by the Council, the Standing Committee on Petitions felt that perhaps the Administering Authority should inform the Secretary-General or the Trusteeship Council of the subsequent developments in this matter. Reference was made to this in paragraph 3 when it referred to section III.

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

Mr. JAIPAL (India): I have asked to speak in order to explain to my colleague from Italy my delegation's vote on draft resolution IV of the report, and especially on paragraphs 1 and 2 of the recommendations concerning ex-servicemen. The petitions of ex-servicemen relates to a period before Trusteeship, but since they were admitted for examination, in our opinion all the consequences of such examination, including taking note of the actions of Italy, are equally admissible. That would not, of course, constitute any interference in the rights of Italy which are specifically preserved by Article 80 of the Charter which states that

"nothing in this Chapter"--- that is, the Chapter on the Trusteeship System --
"shall be construed in or of itself to alter in any manner the rights whatsoever of any States...".

I felt that I should offer this explanation of vote to my colleague from Italy.

Mr. BENDRYSHEV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics)(interpretation from Russian): The Soviet delegation, as on previous occasions, abstained from the vote on the recommendation to the effect that no special information is required in connexion with certain matters. We did not vote for this recommendation because we did not agree with it, in particular in connexion with the petition contained in section I, which pertains to complaints of indigenous inhabitants in respect of the alienation of land; the petition contained in section IV pertaining to unsettled questions of resettlement in connexion with provisions made for ex-servicemen; and the petition contained section VI which dealt with the facilities available to Somali inhabitants to export bananas. All these problems are still unsettled and the task of the Council is to keep itself informed on how the problems touched upon in these petitions are being dealt with.

Mr. ZADOTTI (Italy): My delegation abstained from the vote on the recommendation contained in paragraph 3 because of the specific reference to section III. We feel that the petition under section III fell entirely under rule 81 of our rules of procedure. But in view of the special event that occurred and as we have provided information before to this Council, we are prepared to furnish any other information we might have in the future. That is the reason we abstained.

The PRESIDENT (interpretation from French): This concludes our examination of the 223rd report of the Standing Committee on Petitions.

We will now consider the 224th report (T/L.875) of this Committee which gives an account of the work accomplished by it since 9 June 1958.

Mr. SMOLDEREN (Belgium)(Chairman of the Standing Committee on Petitions) (interpretation from French): I have the honour to present to the Council the final report of the Standing Committee on Petitions for the twenty-second session of the Council. This report, which appears in document T/L.875, shows that the Committee held six meetings during which, in addition to its work of supervising the classification of petitions, it examined fifteen petitions. This situation calls for some explanation on my part.

In the first place, I will recall that the figure of 386 petitions inscribed on the agenda of the Council is a somewhat academic one in the sense that all the petitions from all the Trust Territories without distinction which remain to be examined appear on the agenda by virtue of paragraph 1 of rule 86 of our rules of procedure. Nevertheless, it is obvious that in order to study them it is necessary to have a special representative present. Now, we have had available during this current session the assistance only of the special representatives who had come to New York in order to help the Council in its consideration of the Trust Territories on the agenda of the twenty-second session.

It is true that in the past an Administering Authority was good enough to send a special representative to New York for the sole purpose of assisting the Standing Committee on Petitions. But the last experience of this kind, which took place during the twentieth session of the Council, was rather unfortunate, for that special representative whose presence was most necessary in the Territory and whose trip had involved considerable expense, could be heard only twice during the month which he spent among us. The majority of the members of the Council will recall that this unfortunate experience provoked legitimate protests from the representative of the Administering Power concerned. During that period, I was Chairman for the first time of the Petitions Committee, and I have always regretted that neither the Trusteeship Council nor the Petitions Committee tried to encourage the goodwill gesture of the dispatch of a special representative by making it possible for him to be heard.

The Standing Committee on Petitions, therefore, had to stick to the petitions of the Trust Territories on the agenda of the Council at the present session. These are peaceful Territories which sent us very few petitions, twenty-four to be exact, to be put on the agenda of the current session. The fact that the Committee has dealt with only fifteen may give the impression that some have been neglected. That is not the case. Eight petitions pertained to the assassination of the Egyptian representative on the Advisory Council for Somaliland. The Committee took note of the communication of the Italian Government to the Secretary-General concerning the results of the judicial investigation. However, in view of the fact that an appeal was lodged following the decision of the Cour d'assise, the Petitions Committee asked the Administering Authority to keep the Council informed of subsequent developments in this matter. The file remains open and the petitions continue to appear on the agenda of the Council.

The consideration of another petition which called for further investigation was postponed at the request of the special representative for Somaliland. On the other hand, two petitions which did not appear on the agenda were able to be considered.

In the light of this information which I have just given, the Council will be convinced that the Standing Committee on Petitions has done everything possible for it to do during the course of the present session. It worked at a satisfactory rate of speed thanks to the presence of special representatives in New York and of the members of the Advisory Council for Somaliland, whom I should like to thank on behalf of the Committee.

Finally, I would not like to finish without paying the proper tribute to all my colleagues in the Standing Committee who have punctually fulfilled their Mission despite the very frequent meetings of the Trusteeship Council and their very absorbing duties in the Drafting Committees.

I ask the Council to take note of the 224th report of the Standing Committee on Petitions.

Mr. BENDRYSHEV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics)(interpretation from Russian): The 224th report of the Standing Committee on Petitions now before the Council gives a summary of the consideration of petitions during this current session of the Council. We must state frankly that this summary indicates the unsatisfactory state of affairs with regard to the consideration of petitions by the Trusteeship Council. This can be seen by the results of the work during this current session of the Council.

As is well known, under normal conditions, in accordance with the rules of procedure the Standing Committee on Petitions must begin its work a month before the opening of the Council's session and then it must meet throughout the session. In fact, it must work during three months with regard to each session of the Trusteeship Council. Now we are told that the Standing Committee on Petitions held only six meetings.. If we consider that two meetings are held in one day, three days would be involved. Otherwise, if there were only one meeting a day, six days would be involved, that is, only one week of work instead of three months. Is this justified? Perhaps the Standing Committee on Petitions did not have enough work.

(Mr. Bendryshev, USSR)

If we look at the table which is contained in paragraph 3 of the report, we see that on the agenda of the twenty-second session of the Trusteeship Council, there were 386 petitions, petitions which had been received and distributed, after waiting for action by the Trusteeship Council. However, at this current session, the Council considered merely fifteen petitions; and 371 petitions have remained not considered. This state of affairs is entirely unsatisfactory, since these petitions which have been received and distributed will remain in the archives of the Secretariat and no one knows when they will be considered.

The Soviet delegation draws the attention of all members of the Council and of the Secretariat to the need of their taking the proper steps in order to correct this state of affairs and to plan, in advance, the work of the Standing Committee on Petitions and of the Trusteeship Council in connexion with the consideration of petitions, in such a way that the Committee on Petitions will work constantly and that petitions will be considered in time at each session of the Trusteeship Council.

The Council decided unanimously to take note of the 224th report of the Standing Committee on Petitions.

AGENDA ITEM 3 e

EXAMINATION OF CONDITIONS IN THE TRUST TERRITORY OF SOMALILAND UNDER ITALIAN ADMINISTRATION: REPORT OF THE DRAFTING COMMITTEE (T/L.858 and Add.1, L.880)

The PRESIDENT (interpretation from French): The members of the Advisory Council are already at the Council table.

Mr. RYAN (Australia) (Chairman of the Drafting Committee): The report contained in document T/L.880 represents the end result of a good deal of diligent work on all sections contained therein.

As the Council will note in paragraph 5 of the report, the Drafting Committee recommends:

"...that it adopt the working paper on conditions in Somaliland under Italian administration (T/L.858 and Add.1) as the basic text for the chapter on that Territory to be included in the next report of the Council to the General Assembly"

and sets out certain draft conclusions and recommendations for the consideration of the Council.

(Mr. Ryan, Australia)

I would like to add that the Drafting Committee had the benefit of the assistance of the members of the United Nations Advisory Council on Somaliland during its discussion, and the additional information and advice provided were helpful to the Drafting Committee.

There are several editorial changes which seem to be necessary in the draft report. I draw attention to these changes, asking the Council to bear in mind that the Drafting Committee finished its work rather late yesterday afternoon, and that the Secretariat did not have sufficient time to distribute the texts.

The points in question are as follows: on page 1 of T/L.880, in the first line, the date 31 May 1957 should, in fact, be 25 July 1958. On page 4 of document T/L.880, it has been drawn to our attention that the word "expedience" in the fourth line of paragraph 6 would preferably, in the English text, read "expeditious". The Drafting Committee would not like the Council to think that it, in any way, recommends expediency. In paragraph 11 on page 4, the Drafting Committee did, in fact, decide that the word should be "trends" in the first line rather than "trend", as it appears now. In paragraph 24, which is the last paragraph of the draft report on page 8, the Drafting Committee has asked me to express an apology to the International Labour Organisation. We finished rather hurriedly, and a phrase which I will quote, "and to the International Labour Organisation for its assistance in the field of vocational training", might be added to paragraph 24 as it still stands. As we were informed, and as the report of the Administering Authority indicates, the International Labour Organisation has already performed valuable work in the Trust Territory.

Mr. de HOLTE-CASTELLO (Colombia) (Chairman of the Advisory Council for Somaliland) (interpretation from Spanish): At this stage in the debate, after some two months of long work, I would take the liberty of making a statement, which is perhaps rather lengthy, concerning the economic problem in the Territory of Somaliland. I do not do so with the intention that the Council should approve the points of view of the Advisory Council but rather that, before voting on the final report, they might reconsider the points of view of the Advisory Council. This Advisory Council, which is an organ of the

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United Nations and is permanently in the Territory, cannot fail to evidence great interest in this grave problem. Since this is a technical question, a question of figures, and in order that there will be no errors, I have decided, with the permission of the representative of Guatemala, to ask permission to speak in English, which is one of the working languages of the United Nations.

(continued in English)

The need for outside financial assistance for Somaliland after the termination of the trusteeship period was foreseen at an early stage in the Council's deliberations on that Territory.

In 1953, the Council, noting that the economic deficiencies of the Territory and the problems arising in connexion with economic development presented serious obstacles to the achievement of economic viability of the Somali State and considering it essential that all economic resources and possibilities be carefully reviewed, urged the Administering Authority to elaborate a comprehensive economic plan, taking into account the recommendations of the United Nations Technical Assistance Mission, particularly with reference to the future needs of the Territory as an independent State.

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Plans for economic development covering the period 1954-1960 were submitted by the Administering Authority to the Council at its fourteenth session in 1954. In introducing these plans the Administering Authority pointed out that in financing development plans for the Territory, the Administration was bound by the financial limitations of its own budget and that its policy was not to resort to public debt in any form whatsoever in order not to contract obligations which would weigh heavily on the budget of the future Somali State.

This clearly not only implied a limit to what the Administering Authority was prepared to spend currently on development, but also precluded proposals for financing development beyond 1960.

The Council at its fourteenth session urged the Administering Authority to pursue the implementation of the plan by all possible means and with the advice and co-operation of the Advisory Council, the Territorial Council and the Visiting Mission of 1954. The Visiting Mission while in the Territory sought further information on the objectives of the plans in its discussions with the Administrator and in the course of its tour. The views of the Territorial Council and the representatives of the population were also heard in this respect.

The Mission reported inter alia that virtually everywhere in the Territory it was confronted with requests for international financial assistance. The Administrator, it stated, expressed the hope that the International Bank would send a mission to the Territory to study conditions and consider the possibilities of development beyond 1960 in order that international financial aid might play a part in the Territory's development.

Arising out of the continued interest in the Council in regard to the general problems of financing the development of the Territory and out of General Assembly resolution 855 (IX), a Mission organized by the International Bank was dispatched to Somaliland in 1956 at the request of the Administering Authority "to study the existing situation and the possibilities of economic development" of the Territory particularly in connexion with the achievement of full independence and sovereignty by that Territory in the year 1960.

The Council will recall that the International Bank's mission reported its conclusion that without continuing financial aid after the end of Trusteeship, not merely for capital investment but also on current account,

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there would be a drastic reduction in present standards of administration, education and the social services, the abandonment of much of the pioneer work already carried out and the frustration of hopes for higher living standards in the future.

In commenting on the report of the Bank's mission, the Administering Authority informed the Council at its twentieth session that while it shared the conclusions in the report, it considered that certain of these were somewhat pessimistic especially in regard to the prospects of the banana industry. It considered that external financial assistance required after 1960 might amount to about 32 million somalos annually for balancing the ordinary budget, providing for economic development and for expenditure in connexion with non-Somali technicians and experts in the civil service presently supplied by Italy and stated that the Government of Italy was resolved to continue assistance in respect of technicians and experts after 1960 to the extent that the Government of Somalia asked for it. It also expressed the hope that the United Nations would provide technical assistance proper, the cost of which was not included in the above-mentioned estimates. The question of financial assistance after 1960 would receive further consideration.

The Trusteeship Council at its twentieth session, having noted that the Territory would continue to require external technical and financial assistance for an indeterminate period after 1960 and that estimates of this aid varied from \$4 million to \$6 million annually, welcomed the statement of the Administering Authority that Italy was prepared to continue to make available technicians to the Territory after 1960 and the pledge of the Government of Somalia that it would give all appropriate encouragement and guarantees to foreign private investment useful to the Territory. It submitted six possibilities for the General Assembly's consideration in connexion with its consideration of ways and means of furnishing technical and financial assistance to Somaliland after 1960, as follows: first, that the Administering Authority be given a mandate to explore in consultation with the Government of Somalia the possible resources of financial aid for the Territory after 1960 and to report to an early session of the Council; secondly, that the International Bank and the technical assistance authorities of the United Nations conduct further explorations on possible sources of

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assistance for Somaliland's economic development; thirdly, that the United Nations invite the Administering Authority to continue to provide appropriate financial assistance to Somaliland after 1960; fourthly, that a special economic mission be sent to Somaliland before 1960 to examine and report on the progress in economic development which had been achieved along the lines recommended by the International Bank Mission and the Administering Authority; fifthly, that Members of the United Nations be requested to give consideration to making available to Somaliland appropriate technical and financial assistance; and sixthly, that the United Nations should establish suitable international machinery for the purpose of making grants-in-aid to Somaliland.

The Council recognized, in setting forth these various possibilities, that, after 1960 it would be the responsibility of Somaliland to estimate its needs and to decide how best they could be met. It also welcomed the statement of the Administering Authority in connexion with the first point that, in consultation with the Government of Somalia, Italy will assess all requirements for a viable, independent Somalia; keep these assessments constantly under review and explore all possible ways of meeting the requirements indicated by these assessments. The General Assembly at its twelfth session, having considered the various possibilities suggested by the Trusteeship Council and the undertaking of the Administering Authority requested the Council, in consultation with the Administering Authority and the Government of Somalia, to explore further the possibilities suggested by the Council and to report thereon for the consideration of the Assembly at its thirteenth session.

The 1957 United Nations Visiting Mission discussed with the Council of Ministers the serious economic situation of the Territory and, in particular, the question of external aid after 1960. The Prime Minister informed the Mission that the Somali people were most concerned over this problem and hoped and expected that the United Nations would assist them in solving their economic problems. He stated that the Territory would require between four and five million dollars in ordinary and development expenditure for a period of ten years after 1960, and he suggested that Members of the United Nations who might be in a position to contribute financial aid might do so through a United Nations fund. He recalled that the Government of Italy had already indicated that it

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would provide experts and technical personnel but there were other needs over and above this which would have to be met. At a subsequent meeting with the Mission, the Prime Minister emphasized the need of obtaining an assurance well before 1960 of the external aid the Territory would receive after independence, so as to permit the drawing up of plans for that period. The Somali Government, he stated, was in a somewhat difficult position in seeking outside assistance since external relations were the concern of the Administering Authority and the Government could not act independently in seeking to make arrangements for financial and technical assistance. The Government hoped that the United Nations would be able to make some effective arrangements in respect of this question before 1960.

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The Council, therefore, has the task at its current session, in accordance with the General Assembly resolution 1206 (XII), to continue its study of external aid to the Territory after 1960, in consultation with the Administering Authority and the Government of Somalia, and, in particular, to explore further the six possibilities suggested by the Council for report back to the Assembly. The views in this connexion expressed to the 1957 United Nations Visiting Mission by the Prime Minister on behalf of the Government of Somalia have been already mentioned. The Council also has before it the special report on the economic requirements of the Territory after the termination of the Trusteeship in which the total annual budgetary deficit for the years 1961 and 1962 has been estimated at \$5.1 million, comprising a deficit of \$2.2 million in the public budget, \$1.4 million for foreign experts and technicians and \$1.5 million for economic development. The Council has also been informed of the offers of financial assistance to the Territory after independence graciously made by the United States and the United Arab Republic, and it will be recalled that Italy in 1957 had offered to continue to provide the services of technicians and experts after 1960, should the Somali people so desire.

The Council has also taken note that a Special United Nations Fund for Economic Development is to be established in 1959, and presumably the independent State of Somalia would be eligible for assistance from this fund as well as for technical assistance proper under the United Nations Expanded Technical Assistance Programme. It will be agreed, therefore, that considerable progress has been made in dealing with the problem of external aid to the Territory after 1960: the Administering Authority has submitted a careful estimate of the amount and kind of aid required and the various offers of aid and the possibility of both United Nations financial and technical assistance have indicated sources from which such aid might be obtained.

There remain, however, other important questions to be decided. The Bank's mission pointed out that aid would be required not merely for capital investment but also on current account. The Administering Authority has confirmed this and has indicated that aid required annually on current account, for example, for meeting the annual budgetary deficit and the payment of non-Somali experts and technicians would be in the vicinity of \$3.6 million and aid for capital investment about \$1.4 million, subject to certain assumptions, particularly in regard to the future of the banana industry. Certain offers of assistance have

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been made, and there are certain possibilities of United Nations assistance. However, the details of the aid to be contributed from each source, the purposes for which it is to be applied, and, above all, the co-ordination of such aid with Government policy and its integration into the administrative machinery of the Somali Government have yet to be worked out. The Bank's Mission pointed out that there would be much value in arrangements whereby financial and technical assistance could be administered in common to assure, on the one hand, independence and continuity, and, on the other, the close co-ordination with government policies and administration without which assistance of both kinds could become ineffectual. On the budgetary side, the Bank stated, that there would have to be a clear understanding as to how aid would be divided between ordinary and capital expenditures and there would have to be firm control over that distribution. The Bank's Mission, therefore, advised that it would be desirable to make plans well before 1960 for a single budgetary or financial organization through which all development finance would be channelled, whatever its source, both before and after independence. This question of a single financial organization for channelling development finances is of the utmost importance and the Mission further pointed out that in some countries the establishment of a development fund and a development board, closely related to, but distinct from, the Government, has proved of great benefit in this regard. The advantages to the independent State of Somalia of such a development fund and development board would be very great and need hardly be laboured. Moreover, the Prime Minister himself, speaking on behalf of his Government to the 1957 United Nations Visiting Mission, suggested, and I repeat, that such a fund be established under United Nations auspices. This would indicate, therefore, that the people of Somalia themselves would welcome such a fund.

This is not the time or the place to go into the details of organization of the fund or of the constitution of the board, but, bearing in mind the estimate of the Administering Authority that because of the lack of trained Somali personnel, the Territory would need some 250 non-Somali experts and technicians after 1960, it is suggested these matters might well form the subject of a technical assistance exercise since the necessary trained personnel required for this purpose would hardly be available in the Territory.

I wanted to make a very humble contribution on this very important aspect of financing the future of Somalia.

The first recommendation contained in paragraph 5 of the report was adopted by 12 votes to none, with 1 abstention.

The PRESIDENT (interpretation from French): The second part of paragraph 5 recommends to the Trusteeship Council that it adopt the Committee's conclusions and recommendations, which I shall now put to the vote, paragraph by paragraph.

Paragraphs 1 and 2 were adopted unanimously.

Mr. BARADI (Philippines): May I take this opportunity to state that throughout the twenty-second session of the Trusteeship Council, knotty problems and delicate issues were brought before it for consideration and solution. The situation was made more complicated due to divergent views and conflicting opinions emanating from various representatives on this Council. In spite of all this, the Philippine delegation previously expressed here the hope that this session of the Council would be fruitful. The volume of work done and the results so far accomplished by the Council have justified our hope, which has since been realized.

On the eve of the closing of the Council's session, my delegation desires to express its appreciation to Italy, as the Administering Authority in the Trust Territory of Somaliland for its proffer of continued co-operation with the Advisory Council. On our part, we will spare no efforts in order to aid and advise the Administration on "all measures envisaged for the inauguration, development and subsequent establishment of full self-government for the Territory" and on the various fields of development therein.

Nor will we fail to recognize the important contribution and constructive role of Ambassador Enrico Anzilotti as Administrator of the Territory. A few days ago, this Council was informed that the Ambassador had already left his post for reasons of health. We indeed wish him well. It was with Administrator Anzilotti that the Advisory Council adopted and worked out new and suitable procedures designed to meet adequately the requirements of the changing situations in the Territory until the termination of the Trusteeship Agreement. And the Territory is indebted to him -- according to the statement made here by the Minister for Economic Affairs of the Government of Somaliland -- "for the faith and trust he placed from the very beginning in the possibilities of development of the Somali people and for the consequent legislative and executive autonomy which he has granted, much in advance, to the democratic institutions of Somaliland."

Likewise, we extend our thanks to those representatives in this Council who in one way or another noted the role of the Advisory Council in helping to promote the welfare of the Somali people; and also to those representatives who considered as helpful the modest participation of the members of the Advisory Council in the Trusteeship Council's deliberations.

(Mr. Baradi, Philippines)

And now comes the Trusteeship Council itself, through the report of the Drafting Committee (T/L.880), expressing its confidence by their unanimous vote, "that the fruitful relationship between the Advisory Council and the Administering Authority will further assist the inhabitants of the Territory to attain the objectives of Trusteeship in the most harmonious and effective way". For our part, we can only reiterate that we will strive as it were to bring about the continuance of such relationships in accordance with the United Nations Charter, the relevant parts of General Assembly resolution 289 (IV) of 21 November 1949, the provisions of the Trusteeship Agreement and other pertinent documents, in order to serve the highest interest of the Territory and the Somali people.

On this occasion, may I be permitted to join those who have previously spoken in expressing my delegation's appreciation for the participation of the various specialized agencies, the Chairman of the United Nations Visiting Mission to Trust Territories in East Africa, 1957, and other United Nations bodies, in the examination of conditions in the Trust Territory of Somaliland and for the efficiency demonstrated by the officials and members of the United Nations Secretariat; the work of one and all has been a source of information and enlightenment to members of the Advisory Council.

It now remains for me to thank the President for the patience and consideration he has extended to us. We will not soon forget, but long remember, that with his tact and under his leadership the twenty-second session of the Trusteeship Council is indeed a success.

Mr. PLAJA (Italy) (interpretation from French): Although we have not yet reached the moment when we throw flowers, I would like to thank the representative of the Philippines, who was kind enough to express his courteous sentiments. I will not fail to transmit to Mr. Anzilotti the kind words which were spoken about him.

The PRESIDENT (interpretation from French): I am content that I am interpreting the feelings of the Council in associating all members of the Council with what has just been said by the representative of the Philippines with regard to Ambassador Anzilotti.

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(The President)

We will now continue voting on the recommendations of the Drafting Committee.

Paragraph 3 was adopted unanimously.

Mr. SMOLDEREN (Belgium)(interpretation from French): I voted for paragraph 3. In doing so, I am not losing sight of the fact that the recommendation, after all, has a somewhat platonic character. In order to negotiate it is necessary that there be two parties, and the other party concerned is not a party to the Trusteeship Agreement. It is also not a member of the Council, nor is it represented here.

Paragraph 4 was adopted unanimously.

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

Mr. URRUTIA APARICIO (Guatemala)(interpretation from Spanish): The delegation of Guatemala abstained in the vote on the paragraph for the reasons stated in the general debate, which I shall not repeat on this occasion.

The PRESIDENT (interpretation from French): With respect to paragraph 6, there has been a slight change. The word "expedience" has been changed to the word "expedition" in the English text.

Paragraph 6 was adopted by 13 votes to none, with 1 abstention.

Mr. URRUTIA APARICIO (Guatemala)(interpretation from Spanish): My delegation abstained in the vote on this paragraph for the same reasons which I gave previously.

Mr. EL ZAYAT (United Arab Republic): My delegation voted for paragraph 6 with the understanding that every effort would be made to arrive at some sort of electoral registration, and that the word "impracticable" really means that it is impossible to arrive at it.

Mr. LOBANOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics)(interpretation from Russian): The Soviet delegation voted for paragraph 6 on the understanding that the elections will have a democratic character and that they will not be postponed, even by one day beyond the date indicated in this paragraph.

Paragraphs 7 to 11 inclusive were adopted unanimously.

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

Mr. LOBANOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics)(interpretation from Russian): The Soviet delegation abstained in the vote on paragraph 12 in view of the fact that there is no recommendation in the paragraph.

Paragraph 13 was adopted unanimously.

Mr. LOBANOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics)(interpretation from Russian): The Soviet delegation wishes to propose a change in the second sentence of paragraph 14 beginning with the words "As a Special Fund of the United Nations may be set up shortly". We would propose the following wording:

"As SUNFED and other Funds of the United Nations may shortly be created, the Council requests that the authorities of the Funds consider, at the appropriate time, giving assistance in respect of some of the projects..."

In other words, our proposal amounts to mentioning SUNFED and the reference to other Funds.

Mr. PLAJA (Italy)(interpretation from French): I have listened with considerable interest to the amendments presented by the representative of the Soviet Union. I must say that we have before us in this paragraph a very special case, that is, we are not engaged in hypothesis as to the future. We are dealing with something specific and that is a Fund which the United Nations is already studying and which we all hope will soon be established. It is to this specific and special case that we are referring. The amendment presented by the representative of the Soviet Union would alter completely the meaning of the sentence. That is why I for my part will adhere to the original text and will not vote for the amendment proposed by the representative of the Soviet Union.

U KYAW MIN (Burma): Much of what I wished to say has already been stated by the representative of Italy. But with regard to this particular sentence, I think that the Special Fund which has been mentioned in this sentence has already been set up and that the Ad Hoc Committee of the General Assembly is still meeting and discussing the terms and the scope and the functions of this Fund. Therefore, I do not think that it is factually correct to use the words "As a Special Fund of the United Nations may be set up shortly", because the Fund has already been established by General Assembly resolution 1219 (XII).

I have one more observation to make. I do not know whether it is proper for the Council to recommend that the authorities of the Fund should consider the extension of assistance to Somaliland. I think that the Council can recommend that the Administering Authority or the Somali authorities consider asking for assistance. But I have my doubts as to whether it is the practice of the Council to recommend to United Nations bodies that they should extend aid. As far as I know, the first initiative must come from the countries asking for aid, without which either the Expanded Programme or the Special Fund which has been mentioned here, cannot extend aid. Those are just a few observations that I wished to make.

Mr. LOBANOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) (interpretation from Russian): The statement that the Special Fund has already been established is news to me. I do not have such information, and I assume that the representative of Burma expressed this as an assumption.

I wish to draw the attention of the members of the Council to the fact that the question of the establishment of SUNFED is also not a hopeless matter. Therefore, to prejudge now the question of the impossibility of utilizing SUNFED for the purpose of the development of Somaliland would be wrong. This is why, if the Council does not consider it possible to refer to SUNFED in the context in which it refers to the Special Fund, we cannot support such a proposal.

Mr. PLAJA (Italy) (interpretation from French): I will consider the proposal made by the representative of Burma with regard to the word "requests". If the Council thinks it should respond to the suggestion made by Burma, we might perhaps say, "expresses the hope". That would not greatly change the meaning of the sentence and would take into account this suggestion.

Mr. RASGOTRA (India): The representative of the Soviet Union has suggested an amendment to this paragraph, and the representative of Burma has also offered some observations. If I understood him correctly, the representative of Italy has also come forward with an amendment. I would therefore request a brief recess to consider these amendments.

The representative of Burma also raised a factual point which on the surface does not appear to my delegation to be quite factual. I should therefore be grateful if there could be a brief recess of about five minutes in which we could examine all these points, or possibly we could take our usual recess and resume the proceedings afterwards.

Mr. FELD (United States of America): As one who participated in the Drafting Committee on this section, the understanding of my delegation and I think of many other delegations was that the Special Fund of the United Nations, which was the subject of a resolution of the twelfth session of the General Assembly, is in fact expected to come into being on 1 January 1959. We did not

feel, however, that it would be appropriate to specify that particular date. There has been a progress report on pledges to this Fund which has been circulated, I believe, in a document of the Economic and Social Council. The Fund is definitely something that will come into being, but one cannot be absolutely precise as to when, so that the use of the word "shortly" was considered.

With regard to the use of "requests" or "expresses the hope" there is not a great deal of difference. I think the procedure suggested by using the word "requests" is commonly used in United Nations Technical Assistance operations. I do not think there is any great problem here.

The PRESIDENT (interpretation from French): In any case, the representative of India has made a useful proposal. We will interrupt our meeting for fifteen minutes. This interval will allow an exchange of views and we may arrive at an agreed draft.

Mr. KIANG (China): Mr. President, I understand that you have ordered a recess. I would advise all those who are going to consult among themselves on this point to read today's Journal in which a very good résumé of the proceedings of the Economic Committee in Geneva has been made in connexion with this point. I am sure it will give more facts on the matter which we are discussing.

The meeting was suspended at 4.15 p.m. and resumed at 4.40 p.m.

The PRESIDENT (interpretation from French): We shall resume the discussion of the Drafting Committee's report (T/L.880) on the conditions in the Trust Territory of Somaliland under Italian administration. Before the recess we had reached paragraph 14 of the conclusions and recommendations.

Mr. RYAN (Australia): It seems to my delegation that there have been three points raised in connexion with the phrasing of this paragraph. The first is the question of the propriety of the Trusteeship Council's making an approach to another organ. We did consider that point in the Drafting Committee, and the phrasing is to the effect that the Council might request the authorities of the Fund to consider, at the appropriate time, and so on. I do not think that that really amounts to the impropriety of a direct demand on the Special Fund.

The second question that has come under discussion is that of the desirability of including a reference to SUNFED. In the Drafting Committee some reference was made to that possibility, but it seemed to the Committee -- and I think I am expressing its views generally -- that the Special Fund was a more immediate organization. It does represent the results of a General Assembly resolution. I think, also, that perhaps there was some question of identifying the Special Fund, and for that reason I would like to suggest an amendment to the text as it stands at present, the amendment constituting the proposal that the words "may be" should be deleted and replaced by, "provided for in General Assembly resolution 1219 (XII)", and is expected to be".

Mr. FELD (United States of America): I think the remarks of the representative of Australia clarify the situation. I might, however, read from resolution 1219 (XII),

"Decides that... there shall be established... a separate Special Fund...",

(Mr. Feld, United States)

and, later, the operative paragraph,

"Looks forward to the establishment of the Special Fund as of 1 January 1959".

As has been pointed out, this matter is under discussion right now in the Economic and Social Council at Geneva, and the machinery and the preparations are going forward. There has been a progress report on the pledges made for the financing of this Fund.

My own delegation feels that this Fund, which was supported by a great many delegations, is definitely coming into being and that it is appropriate for this purpose. Of course, my delegation does not support the Soviet amendment proposing the mention of SUNFED and other hypothetical Funds, and will vote against it.

Mr. KOSCZIUSKO-MORIZET (France) (interpretation from French): If I have correctly understood the Soviet delegate when he made his proposed amendment he referred to SUNFED, but I think the term SUNFED is no longer in force now. It is a question of the Special Fund provided in resolution 1219 (XII). Consequently, supporting the Australian suggestion, I believe we should have a correction here, namely, not "a" Special Fund but "the" Special Fund of the United Nations provided for in resolution 1219 (XII). I think this would bring us all into agreement.

The PRESIDENT (interpretation from French): I ask the representative of the Soviet Union whether he presses his amendment.

Mr. LOBANOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) (interpretation from Russian): Yes.

Mr. DORSINVILLE (Haiti) (interpretation from French): Before we proceed to a vote, I would like to be very sure concerning the suggestion made by the representative of Australia. I understood that the sentence would read as follows:

"As the Special Fund of the United Nations provided for in resolution 1219 (XII) is expected to be set up shortly..."

If that is the proposal, I am ready to support it.

The PRESIDENT (interpretation from French): That is the form the sentence is expected to take.

The amendment was rejected by 7 votes to 4, with 1 abstention.

The PRESIDENT (interpretation from French): There was a slight change suggested by the representative of France to say "the" Special Fund rather than "a" Special Fund. Does the representative of Australia accept this change?

Mr. RASGOTRA (India): I have no particular objection to the amendment suggested by the representative of France, but it seems to me the substitution of the word "a" for the word "the" perhaps does not have very much force. This Fund has not yet been created; it is expected to be established. The fund is not there. I wonder, therefore, whether we can say "the" Special Fund. I think it is probably more correct to say "a" Special Fund is expected to be created.

Mr. KOSCIUSKO-MORIZET (France)(interpretation from French): I refer to the terminology used by the Economic and Social Council in speaking of the Fund. We say "the Fund provided for," and so forth. You should use the article "the" as, indeed, the Economic and Social Council calls the Fund.

The PRESIDENT (interpretation from French): We will vote on the amendment proposed by the representative of France.

The amendment was adopted by 11 votes to none, with 3 abstentions.

Mr. LOBANOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics)(interpretation from Russian): May I ask you to put to a separate vote the second sentence of this recommendation; beginning with the words "As the Special Fund", which we amended?

The second sentence of paragraph 14, as amended, was adopted by 10 votes to none, with three abstentions.

Paragraph 14 as a whole was adopted unanimously.

Paragraph 15 was adopted by 13 votes to none, with 1 abstention.

Mr. EL ZAYAT (United Arab Republic): My delegation would like to explain that it voted in the affirmative on the understanding that the word "consultations" which appears in this paragraph does not refer to any specific consultations on which this Council has no formal information, and also that the last sentence in this paragraph, calling for consultations between the Administering Authority and the Government of Somalia to achieve a solution of the problem, does not close the door to the suggestion already made by my delegation in the statement made to this Council that a special fund for Somalia may be considered.

Paragraphs 16 and 17 were adopted unanimously.

Mr. LOBANOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) (interpretation from Russian): As regards paragraph 18, Mr. President, may I ask you to put the first part of this paragraph to a separate vote, namely, the words:

"The Council notes the gradual but continued growth of industrial activity and".

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

Paragraph 18 as a whole was adopted unanimously.

Paragraphs 19 to 23 inclusive were adopted unanimously.

The PRESIDENT (interpretation from French): As regards paragraph 24, I would point out that an addition was proposed by the Chairman of the Drafting Committee. His text would read as follows:

"The Council expresses its appreciation to UNESCO for its continuing assistance to the Territory and to the ILO for its assistance in the field of vocational training."

The proposed addition was adopted unanimously.

Sir Andrew COHEN (United Kingdom): The last thing I would want to do is to make a convention of thanking the drafting committees, but I do think we are under a special obligation to the present Drafting Committee which was given a very short amount of time to produce a report on what is an especially important subject in view of the impending independence of the Trust Territory of Somalia. Therefore, I should like to say that I do feel we are under a very special obligation to the members of this Drafting Committee. I should like to express my appreciation to all the members of the Drafting Committee and in particular to the Chairman of the Drafting Committee, the representative of Australia. I think that an extremely good and a very expeditious job has been done.

Mr. PLAJA (Italy)(interpretation from French): I should like to associate myself with the statement just made by the representative of the United Kingdom. I should like to thank the members of the Drafting Committee, particularly the Chairman of that Committee, for the very fine work which was accomplished under pressure of time. The Committee did very good work, and I believe this was proved by the unanimously adopted paragraphs in this report; almost all the paragraphs were adopted unanimously.

Mr. President, before you adjourn this meeting, I would take the liberty of asking you to be kind enough to call upon His Excellency Hagi Farah Ali Omar for a brief statement to the Council.

HAGI FARAH ALI OMAR (Italy): Allow me, Mr. President, to thank you again and to express to you my congratulations for the brilliant way in which you have directed the meetings of this Council.

Permit me also to confirm the deep appreciation of my Government for the help we have always received from this Council and from the Advisory Council in Mogadiscio.

The PRESIDENT (interpretation from French): We have now concluded our examination of the report of the Drafting Committee on conditions in the Trust Territory of Somaliland and we have finished our agenda for today.

The next meeting of the Council will be tomorrow at 10.30 a.m.

The meeting rose at 5 p.m.