



Monday, 2 December 1957,
 at 8.30 p.m.

NEW YORK

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Chairman: Mr. Thanat KHOMAN (Thailand).

AGENDA ITEM 13

Report of the Trusteeship Council (A/3595 and Corr.1, A/3718 and Corr.1; A/C.4/372 and Add.1, A/C.4/L.512 and Corr.1, and 2, A/C.4/L.513, A/C.4/L.514, A/C.4/L.515)

GENERAL DEBATE (continued)

At the invitation of the Chairman, Mr. Charles Assalé, Mr. Paul Soppo Priso and Mr. Jean Ekwabi, representatives of the Groupe d'action nationale du Cameroun, Mr. Ndeh Ntumazah, representative of One Kamerun, Mr. Félix Roland Moumié, representative of the Union des populations du Cameroun, Mr. Dika Akwa, representative of the Confédération des syndicats indépendants du Cameroun, and Mr. Jacques Ngom, representative of the Confédération générale kamerunaise du travail, took places at the Committee table.

1. Mr. KOCIANCICH (Italy) thanked the delegations of India, Pakistan, the Netherlands, Egypt and Iraq for their observations on the administration of the Trust Territory of Somaliland by Italy. The two main questions affecting the Territory were its frontier and its economic and financial situation after 1960. The frontier question was a separate agenda item and would be examined at a later date. With respect to the economic and financial situation after independence had been achieved, he requested the Chairman to call upon Mr. Hagi Farah Ali Omar, Minister of Economic Affairs of the Government of Somalia and a member of the Italian delegation, who was fully qualified to speak on the Territory's economic and financial future.

2. Mr. OMAR (Italy), Minister of Economic Affairs of the Government of Somalia, expressed the Somali people's gratitude to the United Nations, which, in 1949, had adopted resolution 289 (IV) favouring Somali independence and had entrusted the administration of the Territory to Italy until 1960.

3. He recalled that in June 1957, at the twentieth session of the Trusteeship Council (797th meeting), he had reviewed the development of the Somali economy between 1950 and 1956. During that period the Territory's revenue had risen from 21 million to 45 million somalos, an increase of 24 million, without

the introduction of new taxes or an increase in the tax rate. The balance of trade deficit had been reduced from 38 million to 27 million somalos, notwithstanding the impact of the Suez crisis in 1956, the sustained and steady increase in the import of capital goods necessary for economic development and the increase in fuel consumption in connexion with development and oil-prospecting activities. Currency circulation, which had amounted to 29 million somalos in 1954, at the beginning of the implementation of the economic development programme, had risen to 33 million somalos in 1956, an increase of 13.7 per cent. During the same period production had increased by 20 per cent and the cost-of-living index had declined from 132 to 128 (1950 = 100). Figures available on 30 June 1957 indicated that revenue would increase by a further 5 million somalos in 1958 and that the balance of trade deficit should decline to 12 or 17 million somalos, the level prior to the Suez crisis.

4. The economic development programme, established by the Administering Authority in 1954 and financed by it with the participation of the United States Government, was being applied normally. On 30 June 1957, the situation was as follows: agricultural development: 54.6 per cent of earmarked investments had been made and 45 per cent of projects completed; live-stock development: 54.4 per cent of earmarked investments had been made and 50 per cent of projects completed; improvement of communications: 54 per cent of earmarked investments had been made and 50 per cent of projects completed; urban rehabilitation projects: 56 per cent of earmarked investments had been made and 50 per cent of projects completed; crafts and industry: 51.8 per cent of earmarked investments had been made; trade: the corresponding figures were 52 per cent and credit 100 per cent.

5. Private investments earmarked for the economic development programme had financed 50 per cent of projects allocated to private enterprise. Further developments in the private investments sector were to a great extent contingent upon the success of plans for the establishment of a credit and banking system for medium—and long-term operations.

6. Unfortunately, the steps taken by the Italian Administration and the Somali Government in approaching financial institutions as well as international agencies had not yet attained the desired results. That was likely to affect the trend of private investments in the cotton, leather, fishing and canning industries. If execution of the economic development programme could continue for at least another ten years after 1960, it would be reasonable to expect that equilibrium could be achieved in the State budget and the balance of payments.

7. The new tax system which would go into force the following year would open up new sources of revenue

and the introduction of a tax on live-stock would provide additional revenue. Taking those developments into account, the financial aid needed by Somaliland upon attainment of independence could be summarized as follows: 10 million somalos (\$1,500,000) a year for the completion of current development programmes; 7 million somalos (\$1 million) a year for expenses connected with maintaining 150 to 158 experts until Somali students had completed their training; 10 million somalos (\$1,500,000) a year to cover budget deficits until increased revenues derived from an increase in the national product through the implementation of the economic development programme began flowing into the treasury.

8. The total amount of financial assistance required was therefore \$4 million a year for a period of ten years or \$5 million a year if the pessimistic estimates of the Mission sent to the Territory by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development were to prove correct. At its twentieth session the Trusteeship Council had transmitted to the General Assembly the report of the International Bank's Mission (T/1296) together with the reports and statements of the Administering Authority and the Somali Government on the financial requirements of Somaliland after 1960. The Council had suggested six possible solutions for the problem of financial assistance (A/3595 and Corr.1, pp. 86-87) and the Somali Government was thankful to the Council for its suggestions. It hoped that, in order to avoid further delay of a decision on financial assistance, no further missions would be sent to the Territory. If Somaliland did not obtain assistance it would be forced to reduce the budget and curtail its public services; private income would also decline. Even the modest possibilities for development that it possessed at the present time would be jeopardized. The Somali Government awaited the Assembly's decision with confidence.

9. Mr. MERSINI (Albania) said that as the petitioners' statements had shown, the people of the two Cameroons were exposed to persecution and terror; the Administering Authorities were persecuting the political parties and imprisoning and deporting their leaders for no other reason than that they had asked for the unification of the two Territories and immediate independence. The organizations of the masses which were raising their voice against the injustices and the designs of the colonialists were being dissolved and their leaders arrested or put on trial. In taking such action, the Administering Authorities were trying to silence the voice of the indigenous people who were persistently calling for unification and independence and were resolutely opposed to the Administering Authority's policy of giving the Territory no more than a semblance of autonomy or even of annexing it to another colony.

10. The United Kingdom and French delegations had tried to slander the spokesmen of the two Cameroons, asserting that they merely represented an insignificant minority. The French delegation, in particular, had tried to attack the patriotism of those representatives and to charge them with responsibility for the persecution and terror inflicted by the Administering Authority.

11. The Administering Authorities were seeking to sow discord among the indigenous people and to provoke clashes among the different political movements,

in order to prevent the people from uniting in the cause of freedom and independence. They were establishing local, legislative and executive organs by falsifying elections or using political pressure. They were employing an electoral system designed for the protection of metropolitan monopoly interests. In Tanganyika, for example, 8 million Africans had the same number of representatives as 3,000 Europeans. Every elector had to vote for three candidates simultaneously, one of each race, if his ballot paper was not to be invalid.

12. Once the local organs had been created, the Administering Authorities transferred certain limited powers to them, taking good care to retain possession of the key positions. They then announced that the Territory had become an autonomous republic, as in the case of Togoland under French administration. The Administering Authorities had invented another form of so-called autonomy or independence. They had sought to guide the development of Trust Territories in a direction parallel to that of a neighbouring colony, in order that they might annex the Territory to the colony in the near future. That was the case of the Cameroons under British administration and the colony of Nigeria, and also of Ruanda-Urundi and the colony of the Belgian Congo.

13. In almost all Trust Territories, as in the Non-Self-Governing Territories, racial discrimination was recognized as legal.

14. The economic development of the Trust Territories was unfortunately not designed to meet the needs of the local people but to serve exclusively the interests of the privileged European minority. The Administering Authorities were not anxious to industrialize the Territories because they regarded them as sources for the raw materials necessary to the metropolitan industries and sought to perpetuate the Territories' economic and political dependence, in order to enjoy continued possession of those sources. In common with other delegations, his delegation had pointed to the disastrous consequences likely to result from the integration of the Trust Territories' economy in the Common Market of certain European Powers. The General Assembly must take action without delay to prevent the association of the Trust Territories in the European Common Market.

15. In conclusion, he recalled the recommendations made to the Administering Authorities in General Assembly resolution 558 (VI) and 1064 (XI) asking them to promote the rapid development of the Trust Territories to self-government or independence, and to fix time-limits and intermediate stages for the attainment of that final goal. The Administering Authorities had disregarded those recommendations. It was for the General Assembly to take the necessary action to ensure compliance with them. His delegation was prepared to support any step in that direction.

16. U PAW HTIN (Burma) recalled that as Burma was a member of the Trusteeship Council, his delegation's views were incorporated in the Council's report now under consideration by the Fourth Committee (A/3595 and Corr.1). Nevertheless, his delegation thought it appropriate to outline some of its views, make a few general comments and then to review the situation in the various Trust Territories.

17. His delegation was concerned at the slow rate

of political progress in Trust Territories in general, but the situation was better in Territories such as Somaliland or Western Samoa, where the Administering Authorities, mindful of the directives of the Charter, had set dates for the attainment of the purposes of the Charter and the Trusteeship Agreements. His delegation congratulated the Governments of Italy and New Zealand on their liberal attitude.

18. The rate of political progress appeared suddenly to have been accelerated in the West African Territories, no doubt under the impact of recent developments in that area; nevertheless it did not seem to be in accordance with the objectives of the Trusteeship System as defined in Article 76 of the Charter. The people of each Territory should be given every opportunity to express their wishes freely regarding the future of their Territory. His delegation had always advocated the principle of development according to a plan and a time-table setting the dates for the attainment of self-government or independence. Even where those dates were fixed only in approximate terms, they would be an incentive for the Administering Authority and the people of the Territories and give purpose to their efforts. His delegation would urge the Administering Authorities concerned to comply with past General Assembly resolutions by fixing a target date for the attainment of self-government or independence.

19. Reviewing the situation in the various Territories, his delegation recalled that atomic or nuclear tests were held in the Pacific Islands under United States administration without the free consent of the inhabitants. His delegation firmly believed that such action was not in accordance with the Trusteeship Agreement. It did, however, commend the Administering Authority's efforts in the development of local government institutions.

20. The Administering Authority in Western Samoa was to be congratulated on having laid the constitutional foundations which would permit the attainment of the final objective, and particularly on having done so in progressive stages and in consultation with the Samoan people, in accordance with the time-table laid down by the New Zealand Government.

21. With regard to Nauru, his delegation could not but note that the economic situation of the island did not correspond to the considerable revenue derived from the phosphate industries. His delegation appreciated the efforts of the Australian authorities to safeguard the future of the Nauruan people, but considered that a practical solution should be found before long in accordance with the wishes of the people and the provisions of the Charter and the Trusteeship Agreement.

22. The Administering Authority in New Guinea should be congratulated on having set 1959 as a target date for the establishment of administrative control over the entire area of the Territory. The Australian Government should, however, devise similar plans to encourage progress in local government. His delegation shared the Indian representative's fears regarding the joint communiqué on New Guinea issued on 6 November 1957 by the Governments of Australia and the Netherlands. He hoped that the Australian representative would be able to dispel those apprehensions.

23. Turning to the situation in the East African Territories, he said he shared the anxiety of the Somali Government and people regarding the Territory's economic future. He rejoiced in the fact that the Italian Government would continue to provide financial and technical aid after Somaliland had obtained independence, but the United Nations should also seriously ponder the question of economic aid to Somaliland. It would be unwise to leave a young and inexperienced Somali Government to solve difficult economic problems alone and unaided.

24. His delegation noted with satisfaction that in Ruanda-Urundi, the Council of the Vice-Government-General had become a more representative body through the introduction of adult male suffrage. It hoped that a system of direct election on the basis of universal adult suffrage would be applied progressively to all the councils in the Territory, in accordance with the recommendation of the Trusteeship Council (A/3595 and Corr.1, p. 59). Moreover, the indigenous inhabitants should participate more fully in the administration, and the indigenous authorities should be given real powers. The slowness of political progress in the Territory prompted the question whether the people's tranquillity was not due to something like political lethargy.

25. The Burmese delegation recognized that political reforms had recently been made in the central government of Tanganyika, but regretted that, although 98 per cent of the Territory's population was African, the parity principle had been continued. The Burmese delegation attached great importance to the question of land utilization and alienation, which it had brought up at the Council's twentieth session (822nd meeting). It was to be hoped that the Administering Authority would soon make a more detailed statement on the manner in which self-government was to be achieved and would fix a time-limit, even if only an approximate one.

26. The Burmese representative recalled the atmosphere of violence in the Cameroons under French administration; the aftermath of the events of May 1955, in the course of which the Administering Authority had been led to dissolve the Union des populations du Cameroun and offer a Statute which did no doubt represent a step forward in the Territory's constitutional development, yet was in some respects, like the Statute of Togoland, a form of assimilation or integration. It was true, the Territorial Assembly had been renewed by universal adult suffrage and that had made it possible to establish the Legislative Assembly and a Council of Ministers with limited competences in internal affairs; but the delays that had intervened in the enactment of the amnesty law, envisaged by the Administering Authority in August 1956, were regrettable. The indefinite postponement of that law was preventing the restoration of a calm and orderly political life in the Territory. Promulgation of the amnesty law would facilitate the functioning of the new institutions and the progressive and rapid transfer to the Territory's own institutions of the powers still held by the Administering Authority. In order to receive the full benefit of the transfer of powers brought about by the new Statute, political tension must be diminished to prevent the situation from deteriorating further. In those circumstances, his delegation understood why some delegations had proposed sending a United Nations commission of

inquiry but, receptive to practical arguments and knowing that in a few months a periodic visiting Mission would go to the Territory, the Burmese delegation thought that perhaps if special responsibilities were given to that periodic mission, that would be sufficient to re-establish a climate favourable to the harmonious development of political institutions. But the General Assembly could not confine itself, as was proposed in the seven-Power draft resolution (A/C.4/L.512 and Corr.1 and 2), to expressing its confidence in the restoration of conditions conducive to the furtherance of democratic progress and political activities. As the situation in the Cameroons called for urgent action by the General Assembly the Burmese delegation intended to associate itself with other delegations in submitting substantive amendments to the draft resolution.

27. Mr. RIFAI (Syria) noted that the African Trust Territories were awakening to political life and their populations were demanding, together with their political rights, respect for their dignity as free peoples. That fact, whether one liked it or not, had to be taken into account in determining the policy to be followed. Fortunately, the existence of the Charter would henceforth allow evolution to take place peaceably, even though the Charter had not yet completely eliminated the colonial-period mentality which was responsible for most of the difficulties noted, in the Cameroons for instance.

28. The picture of conditions in the Cameroons under French administration drawn by the petitioners was extremely disturbing. Since 1955, the Administering Authority had done nothing to abate tension in the Territory, despite the appeals of the Trusteeship Council and the General Assembly. The amnesty law adopted by the National Assembly was still awaiting approval by the Council of the Republic. The question was being asked why the administering Authority was so slow in taking steps to restore peace through confidence, whereas it was so prompt in maintaining order by force. The representative of France had said at the 721st meeting that the delay in enacting the amnesty law was due to the outbreak of new disorders in Sanaga-Maritime during the elections in December 1956. It might be asked whether it was not rather the lack of amnesty that had provoked the disorders. However that might be, those were symptoms of a disease, and it was the disease that must be cured. The question of the two Cameroons should be considered in terms of the Charter, which defined the objectives of the Territories as self-government or independence, in accordance with the freely expressed wishes of the people. It was evident from the statements of all the petitioners that the people of the Cameroons aspired to be independent. Since the Administering Authorities had always declared that they would not oppose independence if the people wanted it, the conclusion was inescapable that the political situation in the Territory was due to a misunderstanding of the policy followed by the two Administrations. If the misunderstanding was the result of ambiguities, the Administering Authorities must define their aims more clearly. Although France had stated its readiness to favour independence for the Cameroons, it was introducing reforms the ultimate aim of which was to integrate the Territory into the French Union. The same was true of the Cameroons under British administration, where the Administering

Authority was openly attempting to win public opinion over to the necessity of a union with its neighbour, Nigeria. It was, however, for the people of the Cameroons themselves to choose the territory with which they wished to unite, and that only after they had become completely sovereign in their own country. If the Administering Authorities sincerely wished to comply with the people's aspirations, they should radically modify their current policy.

29. Accordingly, the Syrian delegation offered several suggestions. Firstly, in order to restore the necessary confidence between the people of the Cameroons and the Administering Authority, amnesty must be granted to the political prisoners and public freedoms must be restored without delay. Secondly, the two Administering Authorities must make it clear to the people of both Cameroons, either through declarations of principle or constitutional measures, that they were in no way opposed to granting them independence in the near future. Thirdly, they should act in concert so that the objectives of the Trusteeship System could be attained at approximately the same time in both Territories, without being subject to any divisions of territory whatever.

30. The Syrian delegation had expressed its concern at the twentieth session of the Trusteeship Council (822nd meeting) over some aspects of the policy followed by the Administering Authority with respect to Tanganyika. For instance, it was concerned to see political progress conceived from the multiracial point of view, a course which had aroused fear and suspicion in the overwhelming majority of the population. In spite of the clarifications and assurances given by the representative of the United Kingdom at the same meeting of the Council, the so-called multiracial policy seemed on the whole to be an artificial obstacle to the political development of the Territory. It was difficult to see why the parity system of representation accompanying it would be necessary for safeguarding the interests of racial minorities, since the Administering Authority was responsible for the Territory. The United Kingdom authorities should accordingly reconsider their policy and adopt one that would restore confidence between them and the people of Tanganyika.

31. The case of Somaliland under Italian administration was a source of unalloyed satisfaction. Italy deserved the highest commendation for its efforts, which were ensuring the steady progress of the Territory towards its imminent independence. As to the economic situation, the Syrian delegation did not entirely approve all the conclusions of the Mission of the International Bank, but acknowledged that Somaliland would need financial aid for several years after it had become independent in order to balance its budget and carry out its plans for economic development. It was to be hoped that the United Nations would do everything possible to grant it international financial aid. Referring to the United Nations Advisory Council for the Trust Territory of Somaliland under Italian Administration, he recalled having said at the twentieth session of the Trusteeship Council (800th meeting) that the Advisory Council should continue to function, in the interest of Somaliland, until the Trusteeship Agreement was terminated. The Somali people were undeniably in need of advice, and while they were receiving some from the Administering Authority, they might very well continue to benefit from the

advice of the Advisory Council without their sovereignty being in any way curtailed. Accordingly, it was to be hoped that the Administering Authority and the Government of Somalia would adopt a more reasonable attitude in that respect.

32. Mr. JELEN (Poland) regretted that the Committee had only very little time left in which to examine the report of the Trusteeship Council. He hoped that at the next session it would be one of the first items on the agenda. It affected the future of 20 million human beings belonging to societies each with its own national character. The Trusteeship System must satisfy the legitimate aspirations of the peoples of the Trust Territories and lead them to independence through the various stages of self-government. It was deplorable, therefore, that the General Assembly's resolutions on fixing a target date for the attainment of independence should not yet have been put into effect by the Administering Authorities.

33. He emphasized the general interest of the statements made to the Committee by the petitioners from the Cameroons. At the 714th meeting, Mr. Soppo Priso, in particular, had recalled the hopes which the Africans had placed in the Trusteeship System and the events which had led them to conclude that the interest of the United Nations in their future was purely symbolic; he had also very rightly indicated the need to draw up separate plans of action for each Territory.

34. Among the problems relating to the Trusteeship System, one of the most important was the political advancement of the Trust Territories. During the last few years, the increased growth of public opinion in the Territories and the rise of national aspirations had been reflected in the establishment of nationalist political parties. The point was now approaching at which the absence of independence was beginning to impose a serious check on general progress. The Polish delegation believed that a large number of national, economic, social and cultural questions could not be solved completely, on normal lines, until the countries concerned had attained independence.

35. Moreover, the Administering Authorities were not promoting political advancement in all the Trust Territories by any means. It would appear, however, that universal direct suffrage, without census or other limitations, could already be instituted in nearly all the Trust Territories. It was also time to set up organs of local administration everywhere, to secure wider participation by the people in the territorial administration and to continue to transfer powers to already existing organs.

36. The Polish delegation had a number of serious criticisms to make with regard to the situation in Ruanda-Urundi. Although there had been some progress in economic and educational matters, the economy of the Territory was still developing only as a supplement to that of the Belgian Congo and not in a way which would lead Ruanda-Urundi to independence or self-government. It should be noted that Ruanda-Urundi was still administered in accordance with the Act of 21 August 1925. Belgium's signature of the Trusteeship Agreement in 1946 had not brought about any real change in the political status of the Territory. Progress had been made since 1925 and

the present status no longer answered the requirements of the situation.

37. Special questions were raised by the course pursued in Tanganyika, including as it did a so-called multiracial policy which was supposed to be based on an ethnic equilibrium. Could the word "equilibrium" be used when 3,000 Europeans were represented by ten persons and ten others represented 8,205,000 Africans? Such a formula, far from solving the problem of coexistence, might well provoke racial conflict since it was based on discrimination against the African population. The best means of assuring the existence of the European population in the future independent States, now Trust Territories, would be to give them identical civil rights with those which would in future be possessed by all citizens.

38. The economic situation of the Trust Territories was similar to that of the Non-Self-Governing Territories. The main occupation of the population was agriculture which gave rise to questions regarding land property rights, the diversification of agricultural production, irrigation and industrialization. Too little was being done in order to guarantee land ownership for the indigenous populations or to introduce modern methods of land utilization. Their economic resources were seldom properly utilized since the local population received only a very small part of the national income and was thus short of capital; sources of power were inadequately exploited and outworn economic traditions were paralysing development. It would therefore be useful to set up special funds to grants loans and subsidies for small farming, cottage industries and trade. At the same time, with the assistance of the specialized agencies, plans could be drawn up for pilot projects which would take into account the need to make the local population play an active part in the economy. It was also essential to expand the economic contacts of the Territories with other territories and with countries other than the metropolitan countries. It would be of interest for the United Nations visiting missions to study those matters closely and to present their conclusions.

39. At the Committee's 677th meeting the Polish delegation had stated its fundamental position with respect to the effects of the agreement concerning the European Common Market on the Non-Self-Governing Territories. In its opinion, decisions to participate in agreements such as those of the Common Market could only be made by the national Government of a given territory and only when that territory had become independent. The association of Trust Territories in the Common Market as the result of a unilateral act on the part of the Administering Authority, against the will of the populations concerned, was contrary to the United Nations Charter and the Trusteeship Agreements.

40. Turning to the issues confronting the Committee at the present session, he stressed the seriousness of the situation in the Cameroons under French administration, as shown by the report of the Trusteeship Council and the statements by the petitioners. The uneasy situation which had prevailed in the Territory for more than two years, and which had been caused by a wave of repressive measures launched by the Administering Authority against a large part of the Cameroonian national movement, was extremely disturbing. The Trusteeship Council had already

pointed out the need for proclaiming an amnesty and returning to normal democratic practices in order to restore confidence (A/3595 and Corr.1, p. 123). The Polish delegation thoroughly approved of that step, but the Administering Authority as yet had not gone further than to consider the question of an amnesty.

41. It appeared from the Council's report, as well as from hearings of petitioners, that a solution of the question of Cameroonian independence could now be found and that Cameroonian public opinion was unanimous on that subject. According to the Administering Authority, the Cameroons under British administration would become independent in 1960. Nevertheless, it would then not only be attached to the Federation of Nigeria but would also still be divided. With respect to the Cameroons under French administration, the Statute had enabled it to make some important political progress, but that instrument was still slow in meeting the needs of the Territory and its population. The problem of Cameroonian unification, therefore, was still an issue and the Charter provided the means for solving it: namely, the application of the principle of the right of peoples to self-determination. For that reason, the Polish delegation considered it logical and fair that the two parts of the Cameroons should acquire independence at the same time in order to facilitate the reunification of the country in accordance with the free and sovereign choice of the population. In its opinion, an appropriate solution would be to dispatch a special mission for the purpose of working out a provisional procedure for recognizing and establishing the national sovereignty of the Cameroons.

42. The Polish delegation noted with satisfaction the progress which had been made in transferring power

to the Somalis. The most urgent question was economic assistance to meet the country's requirements until it attained independence and even afterwards. It was obvious that in the last analysis the forms and sources of that assistance would depend on an independent Somalia itself. Nevertheless, thought should be given to what the United Nations could do before 1960, without prejudice to the future sovereign rights of Somalia. Aid to Somalia should, on the one hand, make it possible to balance the budget and to finance current projects, and, on the other hand, to provide technical assistance for the purpose of surveying and working natural resources, as well as increasing agricultural and industrial production in accordance with the Territory's needs and possibilities. The competent organs of the United Nations should give priority to a thorough study of those questions so that the General Assembly could make decisions at its next session.

43. The phosphate reserves of the Trust Territory of Nauru would be exhausted within twenty years. That matter should be examined without delay, to enable the population to plan its life in other ways. The necessary means should come from the proper working of Nauru's natural resources.

44. With respect to educational and cultural progress, the Polish delegation noted some improvements, but thought that much still remained to be done. Except in the Cameroons under French administration, Nauru and Western Samoa, which was in general well administered, the number of children attending elementary school did not exceed 40 per cent of the children of school age, which showed the extent of the work still to be accomplished.

The meeting rose at 10.55 p.m.