



**Friday, 14 December 1951, at 10.30 a.m.**

**Palais de Chaillot, Paris**

**CONTENTS**

	<i>Page</i>
Report of the Trusteeship Council (A/1856) ( <i>continued</i> ).....	167
Election of two members of the Special Committee on Information transmitted under Article 73 c of the Charter ( <i>continued</i> ) .....	172

*Chairman* : Mr. Max HENRÍQUEZ UREÑA (Dominican Republic).

**Report of the Trusteeship Council (A/1856)  
(*continued*)**

[Item 12] \*

**GENERAL DEBATE (*continued*)**

1. Mr. TAJIBNAPIS (Indonesia) was glad to note that the arrangement of the Trusteeship Council's report (A/1856) had been improved on the lines indicated in General Assembly resolution 433 (V). The report contained information not only on conditions in the Trust Territories but also on the measures taken in accordance with the recommendations of the Council and the General Assembly, and thus gave a better idea of the progress of the Trusteeship System. He regretted that the Administering Authorities had not complied with a number of those recommendations.
2. His delegation, like that of Iraq, was concerned at the treatment of petitions. Petitions should not receive a routine examination, as appeared to be the case. Representing as they did one of the most important features of the Trusteeship System, they should be carefully examined and a separate decision taken in every case. His delegation was not satisfied with the manner in which the Trusteeship Council had carried out, or had failed to carry out, General Assembly resolution 435 (V) on the examination of petitions. That function was of sufficient importance to warrant the setting up of a standing committee similar to the already existing committees on administrative unions and on rural economic development.
3. The organization of visiting missions also left something to be desired. The Trusteeship Council had not paid sufficient attention to General Assembly resolution 434 (V) on that subject. Despite the recommendation that the number of Territories to be visited by a single mission should be reduced, the United Nations Visiting Mission to Trust Territories in East

Africa, 1951, had visited three Territories, i.e., one more than the previous mission to that area, while it was proposed to send a single mission to the four West African Territories, although the serious problems of that area called for a thorough investigation on the spot. His delegation would support any resolution designed to improve the organization of visiting missions and it requested the Trusteeship Council to refer to the General Assembly resolution 434 (V).

4. It was pleased to note that the Committee on Rural Economic Development of the Trust Territories had already collected a substantial amount of material. An impartial study should be made of the subject with the aid of economists and agricultural experts. It was to be hoped that the appropriate assistance given by the Administering Authorities would be supplemented by that of experts from the United Nations, particularly from the Food and Agriculture Organization.

5. His delegation regretted the slow progress made in the political field. Current development plans were inadequate and should have been put into effect long before. Although the increased demand for basic products had stimulated the economic activity of the Territories, it was somewhat doubtful whether the profits from the intensified production would be reinvested there to a commensurate degree. In Tanganyika, for example, very high prices were obtained for sisal on the world market, but the sisal plantations belonged to non-Africans; Africans provided the manpower and were extremely badly paid, an unskilled worker receiving between 15 and 30 shillings a month. The Administering Authority had not complied with the Trusteeship Council's recommendation regarding the participation of the indigenous population in the ownership and management of estates (A/1306, p. 12). A solution of the land problem, which was a delicate one in that Territory, was a matter of urgency, particularly as the period of leases to non-Africans had been extended from thirty-three to ninety-nine years.

\* Indicates the item number on the General Assembly agenda.

6. Public health arrangements were deplorable and progress was extremely slow. In Togoland under British administration, for example, there was only one doctor to every 100,000 inhabitants; better results might have been expected from thirty years of administration under international control.

7. In many respects educational development in the Trust Territories was a gauge of the efforts made by the Administering Authorities to help the indigenous population in achieving independence; the Administering Authorities did not, however, appear to be fulfilling their obligations. In Tanganyika there were only three secondary schools for a population of seven and one-half million, while the only provision for higher education was a college in Uganda, which in 1950 had received only forty-two students from Tanganyika. Nor was there any provision for higher education in Ruanda-Urundi. Though plans were admittedly being made to set up a university in the Territory, only a single indigenous student had so far been enrolled in a foreign university. In that connexion, the Government of India was to be commended for making five scholarships available to indigenous African students. The Administering Authorities should expand secondary education and arrange to send students abroad for advanced studies, so long as facilities were not available for them in the Trust Territories.

8. In the view of his delegation, the Administering Authorities were paying insufficient attention to the provisions of the Trusteeship System. They also appeared to think that the system was destined to remain in force for some considerable time, whereas the successful application of the system would automatically result in its termination and in the admission of the liberated Territories to the United Nations.

9. Mr. S. S. LIU (China) said that his delegation, as a member of the Trusteeship Council, welcomed the effective work performed by the Council during 1951; the Council performed one of the most important tasks of the United Nations, for its aim was to protect the interests and ensure the welfare of the inhabitants of the Trust Territories. The report showed that progress had been achieved. That was due to the spirit of collaboration prevailing among the representatives of the Administering Authorities and of the other States members of the Council. Had the members of the Council not worked so well together, it would have been unable to discharge its duties so satisfactorily. The Presidents of the Trusteeship Council should be commended for the way in which they had presided over its work. The United Kingdom representative, in particular, should be thanked for the brilliance with which he had conducted the proceedings and the impartiality with which he had exercised his presidential functions. The Secretariat, too, had rendered exceptional services which were beyond all praise.

10. He had listened with pleasure to the favourable comments concerning the improvement in the structure of the report. It was, in his view, most important that the report should be so presented as to make the situation in the Trust Territories more readily intelli-

gible. In that respect the Council had made a genuine effort to comply with the recommendations of the Committee and of the General Assembly (resolution 433 (V)).

11. All members of the Committee had been able to appreciate from reading the report the diligence with which and the extent to which the Council had carried out the General Assembly's recommendations. Furthermore, the report bore eloquent testimony to the success of the Administering Authorities and commended them for the measures they had taken in all fields to improve the condition of the indigenous inhabitants. The report gave credit where credit was due.

12. Obviously, all was not perfect in the Trust Territories; otherwise, they would be fully independent. Much remained to be done before the aims set forth in the Charter were attained, and it must be hoped that the Administering Authorities would not lose sight of that consideration. The Council had also deemed fit to make a large number of constructive criticisms and recommendations with regard to the political, economic, social and educational advancement of the indigenous inhabitants. It was to be hoped that the Administering Authorities would do their utmost to fulfil the expectations of the Council and of the inhabitants concerned. The problems facing them were countless; the training of teachers, the construction of communications, the improvement of health services, the improvement of the status of women, the participation of the indigenous inhabitants in the territorial administration were only a few of them. Only when every one of those problems had been satisfactorily solved could it be said that the Administering Authorities had completed their work.

13. The Chinese delegation had taken a special interest in land tenure and the utilization of land. Sun Yat-sen had emphasized in his monumental book, *The Three Principles of the People*, the value of equitable distribution of land and ownership of the land by the person tilling it. His disciples had paid special attention to land reform; extraordinarily good results had been attained on Taiwan (Formosa). The Chinese Government could be genuinely proud of its achievements in that field and its experience should prove useful to the United Nations. The land question had many interrelated aspects. It influenced the utilization of land, which itself influenced land tenure, and the alienation of land was inevitably linked with those two aspects. Land was usually a basic factor in a country's economy; in less advanced communities its importance was more than merely economic, as it was sometimes the indigenous inhabitants' only form of capital and sole means of support. In short, its influence pervaded all spheres of the indigenous inhabitants' life.

14. The Chinese delegation had been a member of the Committee on Rural Economic Development of the Trust Territories established under resolution 438 (V) of the General Assembly. That Committee's preparatory work had been admirable. If the Council succeeded in carrying out through the Committee, a

systematic study of the prevailing laws and practices in that field and in making recommendations which would take into account the present and future needs of the indigenous inhabitants, it would have gone far towards achieving the aims of the International Trusteeship System.

15. The matter of racial discrimination, in which the Chinese delegation had always been particularly interested, had been raised during the general debate. A Chinese proposal had originally led the General Assembly to adopt resolution 323 (IV) recommending the abolition of discriminatory laws and practices contrary to the principles of the Charter. Pursuant to the Assembly's resolution, the Council had adopted resolution 127 (VI) at its sixth session. In view of the fact that those resolutions placed laws and practices on an equal footing, care must be taken to see that such practices did not continue even when there were no discriminatory laws. When that was the case, it was to be hoped that the Administering Authorities would take all requisite steps to abolish such practices.

16. According to the Council's report, General Assembly resolution 325 (IV), concerning the use of the United Nations flag in the Trust Territories, was being enforced, to a varying extent, in five Territories. In view of its importance, it was to be hoped that all the Administering Authorities would succeed in having it enforced as fully as possible. He would speak later on the other subjects dealt with in the report.

17. Mr. VEJVODA (Yugoslavia) expressed his delegation's interest in the work of the Trusteeship Council, whose main task was to promote the development of the Trust Territories. It was obviously important to appraise the work of any organ of the United Nations in the light of the results achieved, and the Yugoslav delegation had studied in that spirit the work accomplished by the Trusteeship Council at its eighth and ninth sessions.

18. With regard to the form of the Trusteeship Council's report, he considered that considerable progress had been made in comparison with previous reports. The Council should therefore persevere in that direction.

19. Nevertheless, he regretted that he could not express his delegation's satisfaction with regard to the manner in which the Council had dealt with the problems which fell within its competence. Although some inconsiderable results had been achieved in the Trust Territories, there was no cause for rejoicing with regard to what had been done in the political, economic, social and educational fields. Since 1947, the condition of the indigenous populations had not improved, either in respect of the standard of living, corporal punishment, illiteracy, or public health; yet the report of the Trusteeship Council contained warm congratulations to the Administering Authorities, repeated some thirty-five times. If it was considered that the Trusteeship Council had been set up to promote the development of Trust Territories towards self-government or independence, it might well be asked whether the Council

should address congratulations to the Administering Authorities when no real progress could be recorded. Such an attitude indeed ran the risk of hindering the political, economic and social progress in the Trust Territories, the development of education and the progressive evolution towards self-government or independence provided for by the Charter. In the circumstances therefore, the Trusteeship Council should, rather, increase the number of recommendations in order to ensure the implementation of the principles of the Charter. If it did not do so, its authority, and thence the authority of the United Nations, would be diminished and the populations concerned would lose their confidence in the Council and the Organization.

20. With regard to petitions, the Trusteeship Council's work also left much to be desired. Nevertheless, the consideration of petitions was becoming increasingly important and if no attempt was made to follow a more satisfactory procedure, the Trusteeship System itself would be endangered by the fact that one of its fundamental functions would have lost all its meaning. In that connexion, he recalled that at its eighth session the Council had considered 317 petitions, but that only 62 resolutions had been formulated with regard to those petitions. A single resolution frequently dealt with large numbers of petitions; thus resolution 250 (VII) dealt with 140 petitions, resolution 272 (VII) with 42 petitions, resolution 281 (VII) with 26 petitions, and so forth. It seemed, therefore, that the Council was tending to adopt an increasingly automatic procedure, as well as standard decisions applicable to a large number of cases, irrespective of the subject of the petition. Moreover, the Council often confined itself to stating that, in view of the circumstances, it was not called upon to take any action on certain petitions, to drawing the attention of petitioners to recommendations which had already been adopted, or to informing them that the questions referred to in the petitions would be dealt with by the Council when it examined the annual reports. Furthermore, among the positive decisions of the Council were resolutions in which it simply expressed the hope that the Administering Authorities would take certain measures. The cases in which the Council formulated recommendations or expressed any wish were extremely few. In a single case, it had urged the Administering Authority to take certain specific measures. It was indeed regrettable that that should be the manner of dealing with petitions that revealed the hope and trust which organizations, political parties, groups of persons and individuals in the Trust Territories placed in the United Nations. In those circumstances, it might well be asked what would happen at the forthcoming and subsequent sessions of the Council; at its tenth session, it would probably have to consider no fewer than 350 to 400 petitions, and it might be foreseen that it would be unable to carry out its task.

21. Since the existing procedure did not allow the *Ad Hoc* Committee on Petitions and the Trusteeship Council to discharge their duties properly, that procedure must be modified without delay. The best solution seemed to consist in the establishment of a standing

committee on petitions, which would meet not only during Council sessions, but between sessions also ; such an organ would thus have the necessary time to study the petitions in detail and to draw up concrete proposals which would enable the Council to make useful decisions. The composition of the committee should be as wide as possible and should extend to Members of the United Nations which were not members of the Trusteeship Council. The standing committee might well do preparatory work in the absence of the special representatives of the Administering Authorities of the Territories concerned and might conclude its work during the sessions of the Council, when the special representatives would be present. He therefore regretted that the Trusteeship Council had not acted in accordance with General Assembly resolution 435 (V) concerning the possible replacement of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on Petitions by a standing committee. He regretted even more that the Council had adopted its resolution 347 (IX), on the procedure to be followed with regard to petitions. The Yugoslav delegation, being aware of the necessity of remedying that state of affairs, reserved the right to submit a draft resolution which would formulate in concrete terms the ideas it had just expressed.

22. The Trusteeship Council's activities in other fields were no more encouraging and also ran the risk of undermining the confidence of the populations of the Trust Territories in the United Nations. Thus, resolution 345 (IX) adopted by the Council on the Ewe problem was far from satisfactory ; indeed it might be described as a step backwards. He also regretted that the Council had not given effect to the General Assembly recommendations concerning the procedure and work of the Trusteeship Council<sup>1</sup>. Furthermore, the progress made in the study of the question of rural economic development was inadequate.

23. The Yugoslav delegation hoped that Chapters XII and XIII of the Charter would be implemented more successfully in the future. The work of the Trusteeship Council and the results it had achieved had a direct influence on the work of the other organs of the United Nations and on that of the Organization as a whole. In order to maintain and consolidate peace and to strengthen international co-operation, the authority and efficacy of all the principal organs of the United Nations had to be increased at all costs and care had to be taken to implement the principles of the Charter in all geographical areas, so as not to facilitate the task of those who were planning the failure and ruin of the Organization. Hence, no effort should be spared to render the work of the Trusteeship Council more effective.

24. Mr. ZARUBIN (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) stressed that the information provided by the Administering Authorities regarding the Territories for which they were responsible was clearly inadequate and far too general in character. In particular, there were very serious omissions relating to the participation

of the indigenous population in the work of the legislative, executive and judicial organs of the Territories and no concrete data were supplied on their living conditions.

25. Nevertheless, a close study of the information provided, incomplete though it was, as well as of the petitions, visiting missions' reports and the other documentation submitted to the Council sufficed to show that the Administering Authorities were not really seeking to promote the political, economic, social and educational advancement of the peoples of the Trust Territories or to lead them progressively towards self-government or independence, and were thus violating the provisions of the Charter. On the political level, for instance, they were neglecting to take any legislative or other steps to ensure the participation of the indigenous population in the work of the legislative, executive and judicial organs of the Territories or to encourage the establishment of autonomous local organs, and were even attempting to strengthen the colonial system by close association of the Trust Territories with their colonies in administrative unions ; they were also keeping the tribal system in existence instead of gradually replacing it by a system based on democratic principles. Similarly, in the economic field, the plans drawn up by the Administering Authorities were not designed to contribute to the development of the Territories in the interests of the indigenous population, but to increase the production of raw materials for export, to the greater profit of the Administering Authorities. The living standards of the indigenous populations remained very low, and land alienation, high taxation, insufficient wages and unemployment were responsible in most cases for their wretched conditions of life. That appeared clearly from the petitions received by the Trusteeship Council, which could be a precious source of information for the Council if it gave them a thorough examination instead of disposing of them by a very superficial consideration and the adoption of resolutions which could not satisfy the petitioners.

26. Passing to detailed consideration of the political situation in the various Trust Territories, he pointed out that in the case of Tanganyika, which was under British administration, the East Africa Inter-Territorial Organization established by the Administering Authority was knitting such close administrative, political and economic ties between the Trust Territory and the neighbouring territories of Uganda and Kenya that the former had no chance to develop towards autonomy and independence as a separate unit. Moreover, the annual reports for 1949<sup>2</sup> and 1950<sup>3</sup> clearly showed that all important posts in the administration of the Territory were held by Europeans.

<sup>1</sup> See *Report by His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the General Assembly of the United Nations on the Administration of Tanganyika for the Year 1949*, London : His Majesty's Stationery Office, 1950, Colonial No. 261.

<sup>2</sup> See *Report by His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the General Assembly of the United Nations on the Administration of Tanganyika for the Year 1950*.

<sup>3</sup> See resolutions 432 (V), 433 (V), 434 (V) and 435 (V).

27. In the Trust Territory of Somaliland under Italian administration the administrative structure was still similar to what it had been under the colonial régime. As the annual report<sup>4</sup> itself indicated, the main administrative posts were reserved for Italian officials and, far from increasing the number of Somalis in administrative posts, the Administering Authority, tended to replace Somali officials by Italians. Moreover, despite the formal assurances it had given to the Fourth Committee in that connexion<sup>5</sup> the Administering Authority was carrying out reprisals against individuals and organizations such as the Somali Youth League, which had opposed the granting of the trusteeship to Italy. It was nothing more nor less than a military system which had been set up in Somaliland.

28. In flagrant violation of the Charter and of the Trusteeship Agreement for Ruanda-Urundi, the Administering Authority for that Territory had bound it so closely to the neighbouring colony of the Belgian Congo that there were no legislative or administrative organs in Ruanda-Urundi which were not subject to organs in the Belgian Congo. Furthermore, the indigenous populations were completely excluded from the administration of the Territory. There were no elected organs, and the tribal system was encouraged by the Administering Authority despite the fact that it was incompatible with the development of the Territory.

29. In the Cameroons under British administration the indigenous populations were debarred from playing a part in any of the organs of government. The Territory was administered by officials appointed by the Nigerian authorities, and the main administrative posts were held by British officials.

30. The indigenous inhabitants of the Cameroons under French administration also had little chance to take part in the government of the Territory. The Representative Assembly had no real powers and its functions were little more than advisory; the United Nations Visiting Mission to Trust Territories in West Africa had acknowledged in its report<sup>6</sup> that the Representative Assembly had only limited powers and had no legislative authority. Moreover, the procedure for elections to it was clearly discriminatory, since there were two electoral colleges—one composed of all Europeans, who enjoyed full electoral rights, and the other a college of the indigenous population, which was almost entirely made up of a few notables, merchants and landowners, amounting to a tiny proportion of the total indigenous population.

31. As regards the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands under United States administration, the annual

reports showed that the Administering Authority had not yet taken steps to ensure that the indigenous inhabitants took part in the work of the Territory's legislative, executive and judicial organs. All authority was still in the hands of the High Commissioner, who was responsible to the United States Secretary of the Navy. The head of the Territory's judicial services was also responsible to the Secretary of the Navy. The Territory was therefore administered as a centralized military organization, and, in its report (T/897), the Visiting Mission had been compelled to emphasize that the transfer of the powers of the military government to the civil administration had taken place only in theory because, in practice, military and civil functions were still closely linked in so far as the higher administrative posts were concerned—for example, the posts of High Commissioner and Assistant High Commissioner—and a large number of minor posts were filled by regular or reserve naval personnel. There was no legislative organ for the Territory as a whole and the Administering Authority's report showed clearly that it only remotely contemplated setting up such a body.

32. It could therefore be stated that the policy followed by the Administering Authorities tended to intensify even more the colonial régime in Trust Territories.

33. On the economic plane the Administering Authorities regarded Trust Territories in the same light as their colonies—as sources of raw materials. In Western Samoa the Administering Authority had not yet restored to the indigenous inhabitants lands which had been confiscated by German colonists.

34. The indigenous inhabitants of the Pacific Islands carried on very primitive economic activities which barely sufficed to keep them alive. In its annual report<sup>7</sup> the Administering Authority recognized, moreover, that the Territory's economic condition was improving only slowly. A large part of the land already belonged to the Administering Authority and it appeared from the annual report that land still belonging to the indigenous inhabitants could be taken away from them if needed for military purposes.

35. The indigenous economy of New Guinea was also very primitive. The local population had no share in the exploitation of natural agricultural or mineral resources, which was carried on solely for the benefit of large foreign concerns.

36. The population of Tanganyika employed the most out-of-date agricultural methods and still used the hoe as a farming implement. As pointed out in the annual report for 1949, the soil had been im-

<sup>4</sup> See *Rapport du Gouvernement italien à l'Assemblée générale des Nations Unies sur l'Administration de la Somalie placée sous la tutelle de l'Italie, avril 1950-décembre 1950, Ministère des affaires étrangères.*

<sup>5</sup> See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifth Session, Fourth Committee, 175th meeting.*

<sup>6</sup> See *Official Records of the Trusteeship Council, Seventh Session, Supplement No. 2, Report on the Cameroons under French administration, para. 63.*

<sup>7</sup> See *Report on the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands for the period July 1, 1949, to June 30, 1950, transmitted by the United States to the United Nations pursuant to Article 88 of the Charter of the United Nations, Department of the Navy, Washington, D.C., 1950 (OPNAV P22-100-J).*

rished through faulty methods of cultivation and the excessive use of pasture, and might become unusable.

37. The large firms which carried on business in Ruanda-Urundi were nearly all foreign, and the ores obtained in the Territory were not treated on the spot but were exported in their raw state.

38. Land alienation had created a serious property problem in the Cameroons under British administration and had taken on special importance in the case of the Bakweri tribes who, according to the Visiting Mission's report<sup>8</sup>, had been reduced to the most pitiable living conditions.

39. A similar problem existed in the Cameroons under French administration. In a petition from that Territory, which was reproduced in the Visiting Mission's report<sup>9</sup>, the indigenous inhabitants complained that only foreigners benefited from the Territory's abundant resources. The alienation of land was accompanied by the exploitation of the indigenous agricultural workers on plantations owned by Europeans.

40. In the social field the situation in the Trust Territories was just as unsatisfactory.

41. In Togoland under British administration petitions from the indigenous population complained of the lack of doctors and hospitals. Furthermore, the number of children of school age attending school was still very small.

42. A discriminatory wage policy was followed by the Administering Authority in Togoland under French administration. The Territory had no social services and the majority of the population was illiterate, as could be seen from the Visiting Mission's report<sup>10</sup>.

43. The Administering Authority for Nauru had stated that it intended to establish secondary and technical schools, but had not yet carried out its proposals.

44. Wages were very low in New Guinea. There were no social services and for want of the necessary medical care the population was an easy prey to sickness. As pointed out in the annual report<sup>11</sup>, cases of tetanus and meningitis were particularly numerous. The death rate was very high, especially among children.

45. Many other examples could be given, but those would suffice to show that the responsible Powers had not fulfilled the obligations they had assumed under the Charter towards the Territories which they administered.

46. The USSR delegation, desirous of improving such a situation, had submitted proposals to the eighth and ninth sessions of the Trusteeship Council which were

designed to defend the rights of the indigenous peoples and to ensure that the economic development of the Territories was carried out in the interest of the inhabitants, but those proposals had been defeated through the efforts of the Administering Authorities, and the Council had adopted very different resolutions, which would not help the Territories in question in their evolution towards self-government and independence. The General Assembly should therefore request the Administering Authorities to fulfil the obligations they had assumed under the Charter.

#### **Election of two members of the Special Committee on Information transmitted under Article 73e of the Charter (continued)**

[Item 37]\*

47. Mr. LANNUNG (Denmark) said that, at the 225th meeting, the Cuban representative had mentioned the candidatures of two countries.

In view of that statement, Mr. Lannung felt entitled, on behalf of several delegations, to inform the Committee that in response to the appeals made at that meeting by several delegations that western Europe should resume its traditional seat in the Special Committee on Information transmitted under Article 73e of the Charter, Sweden was prepared to accept the task. In that connexion, he quoted paragraph 2 of General Assembly resolution 332 (IV), which stated that non-administering members of the Special Committee should be elected on as wide a geographical basis as possible. Moreover, that principle was in accordance with the most fundamental principles of the United Nations, and was generally applied in the election of members of the various organs of the United Nations. He drew the Committee's attention to the composition of the Special Committee since 1947, and pointed out that Latin America had had three representatives during that entire period and that Asia had also had three in 1947, but that that had been revised the following three years in order to permit western, northern and southern Europe to be represented by Sweden. In 1951 Asia had again had three members and Europe none. It is reasonable and fair that Europe should have the seat it had occupied for three years before Asia regained its third seat. He therefore urged the Committee to take into account the necessity of ensuring the widest possible geographical distribution.

48. Mr. PEREZ CISNEROS (Cuba) was surprised that the administering Powers should be so interested in the principle of geographical distribution at the time of the election of the non-administering members of the Special Committee. Although it was true that a geographical balance had to be maintained, it was no less important to ensure a political balance in the Committee. Western Europe had no fewer than five permanent members on the Special Committee, and its point of view was therefore largely represented. Indeed, the Special Committee had originally comprised a non-administering member from a Western

\* See *Official Records of the Trusteeship Council, Seventh Session, Supplement No. 2*, Report on the Cameroons under British administration.

<sup>8</sup> *Ibid.*, Report on the Cameroons under French administration.

<sup>9</sup> *Ibid.*, Report on Togoland under French administration.

<sup>11</sup> See *Report to the General Assembly of the United Nations on the Administration of the Territory of New Guinea from 1st July, 1949 to 30th June, 1950*, Commonwealth of Australia.

European country, but the General Assembly had seen fit to alter that situation in the interests of a more equitable political equilibrium.

49. Mr. RYCKMANS (Belgium) pointed out that General Assembly resolution 332 (IV) setting up the Special Committee had intended to ensure a balance between the administering Powers and the non-administering Powers, because there was a difference of interests and points of view between the former and the latter with regard to the Non-Self-Governing Territories. Thus, the European countries which did not administer territories had the same interests and points of view in that field as the other countries of the world which were in the same position.

*A vote was taken by secret ballot.*

*At the invitation of the Chairman, Mr. Ziaud-Din (Pakistan) and Mr. Kernkamp (Netherlands) acted as tellers.*

*A vote was taken by secret ballot.*

<i>Number of ballot papers</i>	52
<i>Invalid ballots</i>	0
<i>Number of valid ballots</i>	52
<i>Abstentions</i>	0
<i>Number of valid votes cast</i>	52
<i>Required majority</i>	27

*Number of votes obtained*

Ecuador .....	41
Indonesia .....	37
Sweden.....	17
Chile .....	1
El Salvador.....	1
Thailand .....	1

*Having obtained the required majority, Ecuador and Indonesia were elected members of the Special Committee on Information transmitted under Article 73e of the Charter.*

The meeting rose at 1 p.m.