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Chairman: Mr. Frederick H. BOLAND (Ireland).

In the absence of the Chairman, Mr. Rodzinski (Poland), Vice-Chairman, took the Chair.

AGENDA ITEM 13

Report of the Trusteeship Council (A/3822, A/C.4/L.542/Rev.1, A/C.4/L.543 and Add.1, A/C.4/L.545, A/C.4/L.547, A/C.4/L.548, A/C.4/L.549) (continued)

THE FUTURE OF THE CAMEROONS UNDER BRITISH ADMINISTRATION AND THE CAMEROONS UNDER FRENCH ADMINISTRATION

1. Mr. KOSCZIUSKO-MORIZET (France) introduced Mr. Ahidjo, Prime Minister of the Cameroons under French administration, who had held that office for nearly a year. In coming to the United Nations, he was fulfilling the wish of many delegations to hear directly from a competent and responsible Cameroonian about the prospects open to the Cameroons under French administration.
2. The CHAIRMAN asked Mr. Ahidjo to take the floor as Prime Minister of the Government of the Cameroons under French administration and as a member of the French delegation.
3. Mr. AHIDJO (France) expressed appreciation of the honour done to the Cameroonian Government through the opportunity that had been given to him, as its head, to place before the United Nations, not complaints, but the decision of the Cameroons to choose independence.
4. He welcomed the approaching visit to the Cameroons of the United Nations Visiting Mission to Trust Territories in West Africa, 1958; it would have every opportunity to see the situation in the Territory as it really was.
5. He supported the statement made by the representative of France (774th meeting) setting 1 January 1960 as the date for the termination of trusteeship in the Cameroons, to coincide with the proclamation of independence. Having achieved the objectives set forth in Article 76 of the Charter, the Cameroons felt that it could claim a place in the ranks of the free countries and seek admission to the United Nations.
6. Since the signing of the Trusteeship Agreement in 1946, the development of the Cameroons had con-

tinued in all fields, with the assistance of the French Republic. Without wishing to recapitulate the record of work done by the Administering Authority, which the Cameroonians had not hesitated to criticize frankly on occasion, he desired to pay a tribute to France for its meritorious accomplishments.

7. The Cameroonian leaders were glad they had chosen the path of negotiation and discussion, within the law and with respect for the rules of democracy, as the best means of attaining the goal which they had set for themselves; namely, the accession of the Cameroons to independence in carefully calculated stages. He would not repudiate those who, respecting the law as well as the principle of freedom of opinion, had come to the United Nations to defend convictions which they believed to be right. Most of them had now, moreover, joined the governmental majority. As for those who, having been rejected by the voters, had preferred to resort to extreme methods, as well as the young people whose education and board in France were being paid for by the Government and who took advantage of that situation to slander the legally constituted authorities of their own country, he would not engage in useless polemic with them, but would simply describe the facts of the situation in the Cameroons.

8. The democratic tradition in the Cameroons was of long standing. After the French African Conference held in Brazzaville in 1945 an assembly had been set up in the Cameroons with powers which had gradually been expanded. Similarly, suffrage had been extended by a series of reforms which had culminated in 1956 in the institution of universal suffrage and of a single electoral college for the election of the present Legislative Assembly. During the elections of 23 December 1956, the first in Africa in which all citizens had voted without discrimination, more than one million Cameroonian had chosen their representatives in complete freedom. The strife stirred up by the supporters of the Union des populations du Cameroun (UPC) in a limited section of the country containing less than 5 per cent of the total population had not been able to disturb the normal course of the voting. The Trusteeship Council had noted with interest that all opinions had been expressed, and that all the candidates had campaigned for independence, the only differences in their views having been on the length of the intermediate stages (A/3595 and Corr.1, p. 126). The Assembly that had met at the beginning of 1957 to consider the proposal for the reform of the Cameroonian institutions had therefore been a democratically and freely elected one.

9. Subsequent to the adoption of numerous amendments, all of which had been accepted by the Administering Authority, a new Statute for the Cameroons had been promulgated on 16 April 1957 and had come into force on 10 May of the same year. At its nineteenth session (792nd meeting), the Trusteeship Coun-

cil, recognizing the importance of the work that had been done, had sent a warm message of congratulations to the Legislative Assembly.

10. The system that had been instituted had taken as a model the parliamentary system as practised in France and the United Kingdom. A balance between the executive and legislative powers had been assured, and their application had been carefully defined. However, the powers of the Cameroonian authorities had still been restricted in certain matters: the system of public liberties, public order, defence, external relations, currency and justice had still not come within their competence. With regard to the exercise of powers, France, in view of its commitments under the Trusteeship Agreement, had retained a flexible, though continuing, control, and the High Commissioner had presided over the Council of Ministers. The Cameroons had therefore enjoyed a wide degree of internal self-government, supervised by the Administering Authority.

11. That régime had been operating satisfactorily for more than a year. Its principles had been good, and the application of those principles had been excellent, as the Trusteeship Council had repeatedly acknowledged. During its first session, the Cameroonian Legislative Assembly had adopted forty-nine laws, and the Government had issued 213 decrees covering the most varied spheres. The Government had sought in every way to achieve a financial balance, in particular, by ensuring a sounder economic life and by modifying tax legislation. Although recognizing the need of a country in the process of development for outside assistance, it had believed that to rely on foreign assistance for balancing its operating budgets would be imprudent. It had directed its efforts towards establishing an economic infrastructure which would encourage foreign investment, and it took pride in the improvements brought about in the social infrastructure. Furthermore, the establishment of an independent civil service, the fact that a large number of Cameroonians held responsible positions, and the emphasis being placed on the training of specialized staff should make it unnecessary for the Cameroons to appeal for outside technical assistance except in limited fields.

12. Those achievements permitted a further advance in the direction of increased self-government by the Cameroonian State, pending its attainment of independence set for 1 January 1960. A new Statute, now under discussion before the Legislative Assembly and scheduled to come into force on 1 January 1959, established a system of internal self-government. It had been drawn up subsequent upon the adoption by the Legislative Assembly on 12 June 1958 of a resolution calling on the Cameroonian Government to request the French Government to recognize that the Cameroons had opted for independence, to draw up a statute providing for complete internal self-government and to maintain its trusteeship until the attainment of independence.

13. In conformity with that resolution, the preamble of the new Statute affirmed that it marked the final stage in the development of institutions before the termination of trusteeship. Complete self-government in internal matters was ensured by the transfer of powers from the French Republic in the sphere of justice, maintenance of order, and secondary and

higher education. Cameroons citizenship was recognized. Domestic legislation, the administration and the courts were to be Cameroonian, and the only responsibilities still exercised by France would be in matters of defence, foreign affairs and currency. Even in those matters, conventions provided for co-operation and association of the French and Cameroonian Governments. The political system was described in specific terms, the High Commissioner's only remaining function being to nominate the Prime Minister, who was to be appointed to office by the Assembly. Finally, trusteeship would continue to be exercised through the right of the High Commissioner to ask for a second reading of legislative measures and the right of the French Government to annul legislation at variance with the Statute or international conventions.

14. The Cameroons would thus have a system of a complete self-government. The new Statute, which was shortly to be ratified and was in keeping with the wishes of the population, would make for more thorough training of Cameroonian personnel for the one-year period preceding the termination of trusteeship.

15. On 24 October 1958, the Legislative Assembly had solemnly proclaimed the will of the Cameroonian people that the State of the Cameroons should attain full national independence on 1 January 1960 and had requested that France should bring before the General Assembly of the United Nations, during its present session, the matter of the abrogation of the Trusteeship Agreement. It had also affirmed its attachment to the principle of the reunification of the two Cameroons and had urged that all steps should be taken to ensure that the peoples concerned were consulted on the matter before 1960.

16. He requested the United Nations General Assembly, taking into account the level of political, economic and social development, to note the results of a trial period of self-government which had lasted nearly two years and to give favourable consideration to the possibility of taking measures to terminate the trusteeship on the date selected. He also hoped that the people of the Cameroons under British administration would likewise be consulted on their future. The Cameroonian leaders were prepared to find ways and means of coping with the special characteristics of those people; they were prepared to accept the responsibilities of independence and reunification.

17. He did not intend to pass over in silence the difficulties which had threatened to impede the development of the Cameroons, namely, the events of May 1955 that had been provoked by certain political groups whose leaders had fled across the border or had sought refuge in the forests of the Sanaga-Maritime. The Administering Authority, having recognized that those political groups had ceased to act in accordance with the law, had ordered their dissolution by the Decree of 13 July 1955. During the 1956 elections, members of the UPC had renewed their agitation and had tried by violence to prevent a peaceful political evolution. As they had received the support of only a minute minority, they had then decided to resort to armed revolt, had set up a para-military formation and had committed acts of sabotage, destruction and murder. The intervention of armed force had restored order, but, in September 1957, on the departure of the armed

forces, the extremists had launched a new series of outrages in the Sanaga-Maritime which had been accompanied, in the western Cameroons, by a wave of crimes committed by armed bands, some of which had apparently come from the other side of the frontier. The authorities had had to take security measures, including the regrouping of villages. That had been the pretext for the references made to indiscriminate repression, a state of war, concentration camps and so on. The absurdity of those affirmations would be obvious to any honest observer. The total strength of the forces engaged in keeping order in the Sanaga-Maritime had never exceeded 1,200 men, most of them Cameroonians.

18. The Cameroonian leaders had made appeals to the rebels, promising immunity to the misguided and impartial justice to the criminals. People had already been rallying by the hundreds in the Sanaga-Maritime, and the patient and constructive action of the Cameroonian Government had produced spectacular results. The people were longing for peace and for work, and even those who sought an amnesty wanted, as a first condition, the abandonment of violence. The Cameroonian Government would not allow a fraction of the people to set themselves deliberately outside the law. It extended a fraternal hand to those who had cut themselves off from the Cameroonian community, but the desire for reconciliation had to work both ways.

19. If he had laid too much emphasis on internal difficulties which had in fact affected only a very small part of the population and of the Territory, the reason was merely that the truth must be told concerning facts which had been too often distorted. Those difficulties did not constitute a reason for condemning the desire of the Cameroonians to accede to independence. History had shown that many countries had experienced similar difficulties during their political coming-of-age.

20. Preparations for independence had been made long in advance by France and by the Cameroons. Successive assemblies had trained a body of statesmen who were competent and conscious of their responsibilities; municipal councils had brought a feeling of civic responsibility even to the countryside; and qualified indigenous staff formed the backbone of the Cameroonian public service.

21. The Cameroons felt itself worthy and capable of assuming its independence. The year 1960 would mark a milestone in the history of Africa, for Somaliland under Italian administration, Nigeria and Togoland under French administration would follow Ghana and Guinea on the path of independence. The Cameroons did not wish to be behind in achievement as it had not been behind in effort. It was confident of its destiny and was ready to confront the difficult task which awaited it. It was also convinced that the generous help of the free nations and particularly of its friend, France, would not be lacking. The Cameroonian Government had included in its programme, as adopted by the Legislative Assembly, the accession of the Cameroons to independence. That programme had been explained to the Cameroonian people, and everywhere the masses had rallied to its support. The entire country was preparing to celebrate the advent of its independence and would not tolerate any delay.

22. He thanked the United Nations for the moral assistance it had never ceased to give to the Cameroonian people in order to enable them to reach the last stage of their evolution. The success of the trusteeship assigned to France pleaded eloquently for the termination of the Trusteeship Agreement and the proclamation of the independence of the Cameroons, which hoped soon to sit in the General Assembly among the nations of the world.

23. In reply to a point raised by Miss BROOKS (Liberia) and Mr. MUFTI (United Arab Republic), Mr. KOSCZIUSKO-MORIZET (France) said that, although an exchange of questions between delegations was not customary during discussions, Mr. Ahidjo would make a statement before his departure answering all requests by delegations for further particulars.

24. Mr. GEBRE-EGZY (Ethiopia) extended his delegation's congratulations to the Prime Minister of the Cameroons.

25. Mr. EILAN (Israel) proposed that the complete text of Mr. Ahidjo's statement should be circulated as an official document.

It was so decided.^{1/}

CONSIDERATION OF DRAFT RESOLUTIONS (A/C.4/L.542/REV.1, A/C.4/L.543 AND ADD.1, A/C.4/L.545, A/C.4/L.547, A/C.4/L.548, A/C.4/L.549) (continued)

26. Mr. FERNANDEZ (Costa Rica) regretted that the submission by the Costa Rican and other delegations of the draft resolution in document A/C.4/L.543 and Add.1 had offended some Administering Authorities. He pointed out that the draft resolution did not concern the provisions of the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community, which the Committee had no reason to discuss; it simply asked for the implementation of General Assembly resolution 1210 (XII), which invited the Administering Authorities concerned to submit information to the Trusteeship Council on the association of the Trust Territories under their administration with the European Economic Community and on the possible effects of the Treaty establishing the Community on the development of those Territories. The sponsors of the draft resolution were not asking the Administering Authorities to guess about the actual effects of the association of the Territories with the European Economic Community but simply to point out the possible effects on their development of association with that Community. He noted with satisfaction the statement of the Belgian representative that the Administering Authorities concerned had undertaken to provide the information requested.

27. Mr. PACHACHI (Iraq) said he approved of the principles on which the draft resolution in document A/C.4/L.542/Rev.1 was based but he called attention to the fact that operative paragraph 1 of that draft resolution seemed to place on the same level three categories of Territories that were actually in different positions. The beginning of that paragraph, which mentioned the measures taken by some Administering Authorities in consultation with the United Nations and the peoples of the Territories concerned, was applicable only to Togoland under French ad-

^{1/} See A/C.4/386.

ministration. It was not applicable to Somaliland under Italian administration, since a date for attainment of independence by that Territory had been set when it had been placed under trusteeship. As the two parts of the Cameroons and Western Samoa, the question of their attainment of independence or self-government was still under consideration and it was advisable to await the conclusions of the visiting missions which were soon to go to those Territories. It would therefore be premature to say that, owing to measures already taken by some Administering Authorities, all those Territories would attain in 1960 the objectives of the Trusteeship System set forth in Article 76 b of the United Nations Charter. Consequently the wording of that paragraph should be changed so that the General Assembly would, firstly, simply take note of the statements of the Authorities administering the two Territories of the Cameroons and Western Samoa that the objective of the Trusteeship System would be achieved in 1960; secondly, note that that objective had been attained in the case of Togoland under French administration; and thirdly, recall that the attainment of independence by Somaliland under Italian administration was also anticipated for 1960.

28. He would vote in favour of the draft resolution in document A/C.4/L.543 and Add.1 because he believed that the Administering Authorities were now able to provide information concerning the effects of the association of the Trust Territories under their administration with the European Economic Community. Before expressing his views on the draft resolution in document A/C.4/L.545, he would wait until its sponsors had reached an understanding with the United Kingdom delegation on changes in the text. He would vote in favour of the draft resolutions in documents A/C.4/L.547 and A/C.4/L.548.

29. With regard to the draft resolution on economic aid for Somalia (A/C.4/L.549) he thought that unless it was amended the Trusteeship Council would not be able to submit to the General Assembly a complete picture of the economic prospects of Somalia when it attained independence in 1960, as provided in operative paragraph 4 of that text. For that reason the Indian and Iraqi delegations had proposed an amendment (A/C.4/L.553, para. 2), which would add to that paragraph a phrase whereby the Trusteeship Council would be requested to study the feasibility of establishing a fund under United Nations auspices for channelling financial and technical assistance from Governments that were willing and in a position to offer such assistance and to study further the machinery for administering such a fund.

30. Mr. VELA (Guatemala) said that his delegation wished to associate itself with the sponsors of the draft resolution in document A/C.4/L.542/Rev.1. He thought that the Administering Authorities should endeavour to set dates for the political, economic and social development of the Territories for which they were responsible and that they should submit a report on the matter to the Trusteeship Council and the General Assembly in due course. They would thus facilitate not only the task of the United Nations, but also their own, because they would thus be able to receive more assistance from the United Nations. As the Chilean representative had pointed out at the 790th meeting, the time-limits laid down should not be too rigid, but

that did not mean that the Administering Authorities should not inform the General Assembly in advance of the targets they were proposing to reach in the Territories for which they were responsible. In view of the objections raised by the representatives of the United Arab Republic and Iraq against operative paragraph 1 of the draft, he suggested that the enumeration of Territories in that paragraph after the words "the Territories concerned" should be replaced by the following text: "...stages have in several Territories been planned and reached which, in a relatively short space of time, will enable those Territories to achieve the objective...".

31. The draft resolution in document A/C.4/L.543 and Add.1, which was co-sponsored by Guatemala, repeated in almost identical language General Assembly resolution 1210 (XII). Some delegations had argued that the draft was unnecessary, because all the provisions of the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community had not yet come into force, and its effects on certain Trust Territories were therefore impossible to predict. As he saw it, no one preparing a treaty could fail to anticipate its impact. In the present case, there were good reasons for assuming that the local industries of the Territories concerned might be affected by the removal of customs barriers and price controls. The delegations in question had also tried to dispute the existence of a link between the effects of the association of certain Trust Territories with the European Economic Community and the development of those Territories towards the objectives set forth in the Charter. Yet the reports submitted to the United Nations on the situation in the Trust Territories emphasized economic and social development and very clearly indicated that political development was linked with it. He was happy to learn that the Administering Authorities concerned were not proposing to refuse to supply information in due course, particularly since at the twelfth session it had been hinted that article 214 of the Treaty might bar the transmission of detailed information to the United Nations in the matter. It was, however, essential that such information should not be supplied after the event, since under the terms of Article 76 of the Charter, the United Nations had obligations to fulfil towards the Trust Territories, in collaboration with the Administering Authorities.

32. He would vote in favour of the draft resolution in document A/C.4/L.545, because he regarded it as very important that information centres should be established in the Trust Territories. Dissemination of information on the United Nations was inadequate even in the more advanced Territories. He would speak on the amendments (A/C.4/L.551) submitted to the draft, when the sponsors and the United Kingdom delegation had reached an understanding on them.

33. His delegation would vote in favour of the draft resolution contained in document A/C.4/L.547 and hoped that it would be unanimously approved. It would also vote in favour of the draft in document A/C.4/L.548, because in its view there was no better way of attaining the objectives laid down by the Charter for the Trust Territories than to raise educational standards for the people of those Territories by every possible means. Finally, with regard to the draft resolution in document A/C.4/L.549, his delegation had been in favour of a similar draft resolution concerning Togoland under French administra-

tion which had been adopted by the Committee at the 788th meeting, and it saw no objection to the proposed text. It would study the amendments to the draft submitted by the delegations of India and Iraq (A/C.4/L.553).

34. Mr. ARAMBURU (Peru) said that he was opposed to the draft resolution in document A/C.4/L.542/Rev.1. He was convinced that the setting of dates or time-limits for the attainment of intermediate or final targets of trusteeship would not yield the expected result. The development of the Trust Territories must proceed in a natural and logical manner, and the time when a Territory would be ready for self-government or independence could be predicted only when economic, social and political development was sufficiently advanced. On the same grounds, his delegation would vote against the amendments submitted by the USSR to that draft (A/C.4/L.552).

35. His delegation would vote in favour of the draft resolution in document A/C.4/L.543 and Add.1, because it considered that the information which the Administering Authorities might be able to supply regarding the effects of the European Economic Community on the development of Trust Territories would enable the General Assembly to form a clearer and fuller picture of the economic development of those Territories. It would also vote in favour of the draft resolution in document A/C.4/L.548, because it felt that all efforts designed to promote education and culture in the Trust Territory should be welcomed. It would moreover vote in favour of the draft resolution submitted by Chile relating to the report of the Trusteeship Council (A/C.4/L.547), and of the draft resolution in document A/C.4/L.545, subject to the United Kingdom amendments thereto (A/C.4/L.551).

36. Lastly, his delegation would vote in favour of the draft resolution concerning economic aid for Somalia (A/C.4/L.549), which was similar to the draft resolution on Togoland approved unanimously at the 788th meeting. Those two resolutions constituted an attempt to ensure the economic stability of the Territories concerned after they had achieved independence in 1960. It should not be forgotten, however, that the Special Fund and the technical assistance programmes operated in different ways. Efforts and resources should not be dispersed, and the Committee should not in future make recommendations on the use of the Special Fund's resources, until it had given the matter careful thought. It would have to observe the rules governing the Fund, whose staff would be called upon to assess projects on their specific merits and not on the basis of the criteria valid for the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance. It should also be remembered that the Fund was a new institution and should not be encumbered with recommendations and requests beyond the scope of the activities for which it had been established.

37. Miss ANDERSON (United States of America) said that her Government continued to favour the formulation of intermediate targets and dates. The United States delegation had on several occasions recommended to the Administering Authorities that method of furthering the political, economic, social and cultural development of the Trust Territories. If applied realistically and flexibly, the method would make it possible to take into account any unforeseen changes which might occur in the Territories' de-

velopment and would bring about the conditions necessary for the attainment of self-government or independence. Her delegation would therefore have been able to support the draft resolution in document A/C.4/L.542/Rev.1 if it had been based solely on those principles. Unfortunately, the text reaffirmed, in operative paragraph 3, General Assembly resolutions 558 (VI), 1064 (XI) and 1207 (XII), which invited the Administering Authorities to set precise dates for the attainment of independence or self-government by Territories. In the view of her delegation, such dates could not be fixed several years ahead, and disappointment might be caused by raising hopes which it would perhaps be impossible to fulfil. Her delegation would therefore ask for a separate vote on each paragraph of the draft resolution.

38. With regard to study and training facilities offered by Member States to inhabitants of Trust Territories, her delegation had voted in favour of General Assembly resolution 1209 (XII) at the previous session, and its attitude had not changed. It approved the draft resolution in document A/C.4/L.548, but wished it to be understood that in its view it was for each Administering Authority to decide whether travel permits should be issued to students from those Territories; if the draft could be amended on that point, her delegation would vote in favour of it. She wished to state that, pursuant to Public Law 402 (Smith-Mundt Act), her Government had decided to award five scholarships for study in United States educational institutions to students from Trust Territories. In addition, five scholarships used by students from Trust Territories had been renewed, and three students from Trust Territories who were engaged in study in the United States had been given extended travel grants. The beneficiaries came from the Cameroons under British administration, Somaliland under Italian administration, Togoland under French administration, New Guinea and Western Samoa.

39. Her delegation supported the draft resolution in document A/C.4/L.545. The text might, however, complicate the debates in the Fifth Committee, which was about to deal with United Nations policy on information. The United Kingdom representative had proposed amendments (A/C.4/L.551) which made the draft resolution much clearer and which met with her delegation's approval. She hoped that the amendments would make it possible to prepare a text which would command unanimous support.

40. The draft resolution in document A/C.4/L.543 and Add.1 appeared to prejudge the effects of the European Economic Community on the Trust Territories; for the time being, no specific data or statistics were available, and considerable time would have to elapse before the effects of the Community on the development of the Trust Territories could be objectively appraised. Her delegation would not support the draft resolution, which it did not regard as timely.

41. Her delegation would state its views on the other draft resolutions before the Committee at a later stage.

42. Mr. ZULOAGA (Venezuela) supported the draft resolution in document A/C.4/L.542/Rev.1. He would comment on the USSR amendments (A/C.4/L.552) to that text at a later stage. The draft resolution was perhaps the most important of the texts before the Committee, because it related to the supervision of the Territories provided for in Article 75 of the

Charter. The formulation of targets and dates stimulated and accelerated the development of Trust Territories towards self-government or independence. Some delegations in the Committee feared that the Territories might be given independence prematurely; others, including his own, felt, on the contrary, that a delay might have still more serious consequences. Venezuela would therefore vote in favour of the draft resolution, which it regarded as moderate and reasonable.

43. Referring to the statement made by the United Kingdom representative at the 786th meeting, he would point out that the maintenance of a society based on a multiracial system and on parity electoral representation could not yield satisfactory results.

44. Mr. COHEN (Chile) said with reference to the draft resolution in document A/C.4/L.542/Rev.1, that the Chilean delegation did not consider it possible to accept as an absolute principle that target dates should be fixed for the achievement of the objectives of the Trusteeship System. On the other hand, it was logical for the Administering Authorities, bearing in mind the wishes of the majority of the members of the Fourth Committee, to prepare a programme of intermediate targets whose realization by the Trust Territories for which they were responsible would depend on local circumstances. Some delegations had objected to the reaffirmation by the Committee of its previous resolutions calling on the Administering Authorities to estimate the period of time which would be required for the attainment of self-government or independence by all the Trust Territories. In a spirit of conciliation, and in order to ensure that the draft resolution was supported by as large a majority as possible, his delegation proposed certain amendments (A/C.4/L.554) which would meet that objection. It would seem that constant reference to previous resolutions tended, on the whole, to weaken the Committee's decisions. His delegation hoped that its amendments would help the Committee to arrive at a text which was more readily acceptable to all.

45. The Chilean delegation thought that the draft resolution in document A/C.4/L.543 and Add.1 would be adopted by a larger majority if the second preambular paragraph were replaced by a simple reference to the fact that certain provisions of the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community would enter into force on 1 January 1959; if in operative paragraph 2 the Assembly requested the Trusteeship Council to examine the question, without laying down that that should be done "at its next session"; and, lastly, if operative paragraph 3 were omitted. In view of the date of the entry of the Treaty into force, it was unlikely that the Administering Authorities would be able to supply any useful information at the next session of the Trusteeship Council or of the General Assembly. There was, however, nothing to prevent the General Assembly from examining the question in general terms at its fourteenth session.

46. There seemed to be no point in making a detailed examination of the draft resolution in document A/C.4/L.545 at the present stage since the Ceylonese delegation had stated at the previous meeting that a compromise text was going to be submitted. It should be noted however, that information offices already existed in Africa. There was such an office in Cairo and an information service would be set up at Addis Ababa

as part of the Economic Commission for Africa. There was also an information centre at Accra. Although there was no doubt that the dissemination of information on the United Nations was an important matter, it was difficult for the Fourth Committee to express its views until the Fifth Committee had announced its decision, based on the report of the Committee of Experts on United Nations Public Information (A/3928), on future United Nations activities in the information field. Moreover, the budget of the Office of Public Information was limited and it was not possible to meet all legitimate demands. The United Kingdom amendment (A/C.4/L.551, para. 2) concerning the end of operative paragraph 2 of the draft resolution appeared to be justified and more in keeping with United Nations practice.

47. With regard to the draft resolution in document A/C.4/L.548, it was clearly desirable to make better use of offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Trust Territories. It should, however, be borne in mind that new schools at a higher level and even universities had recently been opened in various African Territories and were working satisfactorily.

48. The Chilean delegation was one of the co-sponsors of the draft resolution contained in document A/C.4/L.549. It was based on the recent information available concerning the steps taken by the Italian Government, with the agreement of the Somali Government, to ensure that Somalia, when it became independent, should have sufficient resources in the first few years to enable it to continue its programme of economic development, to make the best possible use of its natural resources and to make good its budgetary deficit. The delegations of India and Iraq had submitted amendments (A/C.4/L.553) to that draft resolution in which they referred to the statements of the Mission organized by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and of the Prime Minister of the Government of Somalia in support of the establishment of a special fund. In point of fact there had been a number of changes since 1957. It was known that the assistance provided by the Italian Government and the help promised by other countries were sufficient to ensure adequate economic and social development and the Somali Government could now contemplate the future with confidence. The report of the Mission organized by the International Bank (T/1296) had recommended technical co-ordination within the country. Although the Administering Authority would examine every possibility of financial and economic assistance, the Somali Government would alone be responsible for solving problems regarding the management and use of the aid given to it after it had attained independence. Moreover, the responsible organs of the Special Fund, in allocating the limited sums which that new body had available, would certainly not overlook Somalia's need for economic assistance, since, by encouraging a new country to become independent, the international community assumed a certain responsibility and should co-operate in the development of the resources and services without which independence could not be a success. The United Nations could best fulfil its responsibility by making use of the permanent machinery which existed and which was financed by it in the usual way.

49. The Chilean draft resolution (A/C.4/L.547) contained a new idea, for it recommended that the Trust-

teeship Council should take into account "resolutions adopted" by the Assembly. That wording had not been used in similar resolutions adopted at other sessions.

50. Mr. BOZOVIC (Yugoslavia) observed, with respect to the Chilean representative's last remark, that the Trusteeship Council had of necessity to take into account resolutions adopted by the Assembly.

51. Mr. COHEN (Chile) considered that every subsidiary organ must naturally take into account obser-

vations, suggestions, discussions and resolutions of the General Assembly. It had, however, often been thought advisable to recommend to subsidiary organs that they should take into account discussions which had taken place in one or other of the Committees. It seemed logical, therefore, also to recommend to the Trusteeship Council that it should take into account resolutions adopted by the General Assembly.

The meeting rose at 5.55 p.m.