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Chairman: Mr. Santiago PEREZ PEREZ (Venezuela).

**Report of the Trusteeship Council (A/2427)
(*continued*)**

[Item13]*

CONSIDERATION OF DRAFT RESOLUTIONS SUBMITTED TO THE COMMITTEE (A/C.4/L.319, A/C.4/L.320, A/C.4/L.321 and Add.1, A/C.4/L.322, A/C.4/L.323/Rev.1, A/C.4/L.324, A/C.4/L.325/Rev.1, A/C.4/L.326, A/C.4/L.327 and Corr.1 and Rev.1, A/C.4/L.328 (*continued*))

1. Mr. RYCKMANS (Belgium), replying to a question asked by the Syrian representative at the preceding meeting, recalled that he had submitted the amendments in document A/C.4/L.325/Rev.1, which he considered to be the only means of giving effect to draft resolution A/C.4/L.319 and avoiding conflict between the General Assembly and the Trusteeship Council. In that connexion, he recalled the statements that he had made at the 389th meeting in support of his amendments.
2. All the members of the Committee who believed that the study called for in the draft was necessary and those who wished to avoid conflict between the Assembly and the Council would vote for the Belgian amendments. Those delegations which considered that work to be unnecessary but wished to avoid such a conflict could still vote against the amended draft resolution, after voting in favour of the Belgian amendments, which was what the Belgian delegation would do.
3. Mr. NININE (France) supplied information on the question regarding the Ngoa-Ekéle Community, which Mr. Ndzinga had discussed at the 382nd and 387th meetings of the Fourth Committee and which was the subject of draft resolution A/C.4/L.327 and Corr.1.
4. He regretted that owing to circumstances beyond his control he had been unable to reach New York in time to attend the 387th meeting and supply information at that time. Despite that delay, he did not wish to leave the members of the Committee with the idea that the Ngoa-Ekéle Community had been robbed, stripped of its rights to the land in question and brutally evicted.

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

5. At the time of the expropriation, he had been Director of the Department of Public Lands and as such had been responsible for the preparation of the documents in the case for submission to the High Commissioner in the Executive Council. He would not have allowed anyone to be dispossessed without prior payment of fair compensation and without scrupulous observance of all legal formalities. The petitioner himself had admitted that the legal formalities had been observed since he had reported the lengthy procedure followed by the local administration to make that land a part of the private domain of the Territory.

6. Mr. Ndzinga's statement (A/C.4/L.255) contained another inconsistency. On page 4 of that document, he had stated that he did not know the boundaries of the lands that had been taken from his community, while a few lines below he had stated that his community, having had to give up 83 hectares and 90 acres, now had to share a tract of 30 hectares with its inhabitants.

7. The fact was that in 1940 the Community, duly represented by its notables and Paramount Chief Charles Atangana, had declared that it wished to relinquish that land to the Administration as a contribution to the Allied war effort. Although the Administration had paid a compensation of 300,000 francs to the three or four occupants who were on the land at that time, the latter now wished to reopen the entire question. Mr. Ndzinga made no effort to conceal that fact. He sought to justify his attitude by saying that the war had been going on in 1940 and the indigenous inhabitants had not possessed the rights that had been granted to them since that time. If that thesis were admitted, everything would be subject to constant revision; there could be no stability or certainty, and the very concept of contract, of agreement, would disappear, not to speak of the serious repercussions on the Territory's economic life.

8. The sum of 300,000 francs granted in 1940 (the equivalent of approximately 7.5 million francs at the present rate of exchange) had been fair compensation for the land occupied by the Ngoa-Ekéle Community, including the modest huts that had been erected on it. The expansion that the town of Yaoundé was to undergo later had not yet occurred. Nevertheless, Mr. Ndzinga was demanding 500 million francs for the land in question.

9. The Ngoa-Ekéle Community had suffered no damage or injury as a result of the loss of its customary rights to the land in question. It should be recalled that indigenous custom recognized only the ownership of the products of the soil—the land in question was virtually unoccupied—and that the Roman concept of land ownership, a European importation, was relatively recent. The grant of the right of exclusive ownership was subject to certain conditions such as the recognition of land titles in the case of indigenous inhabitants.

10. Clearly, what the Ngoa-Ekéle Community wanted was a re-evaluation at the present rate of exchange of the compensation that it had been granted at the time of the expropriation. The members of the Fourth Committee would surely realize on what a dangerous course the Administration of the Territory would be embarking if it acceded to such a demand.

11. Reviewing draft resolution A/C.4/L.327 and Corr.1, he pointed out in connexion with paragraph 3 of the operative part that there was practically no further possibility of legal recourse and there remained only the possibility of an act of grace. Two years earlier he had pointed out to Mr. Ndzinga that he could apply to the Territorial Assembly. On the day before, the petitioner himself had told Mr. Ninine, in explaining why he had incurred considerable expense to appear before the United Nations in New York, that he had been unable to find anyone in the Territory who would undertake the case.

12. The French delegation was prepared to accept draft resolution A/C.4/L.327 and Corr.1 in a spirit of conciliation and co-operation, because the local administration sincerely desired to assist the Ngoa-Ekéle Community and also because the draft was couched in moderate terms. The French delegation requested that the text should be altered, however, by including the amendment that the Dominican delegation had proposed at the 390th meeting, to the effect that, in paragraph 5 of the operative part, the words "and to report on it to the General Assembly at its ninth session" should be replaced by the words "and to include in its next report to the General Assembly the results of its examination"; and further, by replacing the word *dépossession* throughout the text, and more particularly in paragraph 3 of the operative part by the word *déguerpissement*.

13. The French delegation asked the sponsors of the draft resolution to use a more suitable expression than the word "expropriation" in the English text to translate the word *déguerpissement*.

14. If those amendments were made the French delegation would vote in favour of draft resolution A/C.4/L.327 and Corr.1.

15. Mr. LAWRENCE (Liberia) said that the Liberian delegation welcomed the amendment just proposed by the French delegation to paragraph 5 of the operative part of draft resolution A/C.4/L.327 and Corr.1.

16. With respect to the English word "expropriation", as his knowledge of French was not sufficient to enable him to determine the exact meaning of the word *déguerpissement* and to judge whether it fully expressed the intention of the sponsors of the draft resolution, he would consult the Lebanese and Pakistan delegations.

17. Mr. ESPINOSA Y PRIETO (Mexico) stated that his delegation would vote for all the draft resolutions at present before the Fourth Committee. He regretted that it would be unable to support the Belgian amendments since it shared the doubts expressed by certain other delegations. He regretted that draft resolution A/C.4/L.319 had provoked such lively discussion, since the question was not insoluble. He had joined the sponsors of that draft resolution because he was averse to using a comprehensive wording in dealing with different problems. The Mexican delegation would support draft resolution A/C.4/L.322. With regard to draft resolution A/C.4/L.324, his delegation was well

aware of the of the limitations imposed by Article 87 of the Charter. It felt, however, that the Administering Authorities did not wish to oppose unduly a proposal which was in fact only intended to ensure a closer liaison and a more harmonious working relationship with the Administering Authorities, in the execution of their task. There was no valid reason for not asking the Trusteeship Council to undertake the study proposed in that draft. The Mexican delegation would vote in favour of that draft resolution.

18. Mr. ITANI (Lebanon) explained the manner in which his delegation would vote on the different draft resolutions before the Committee.

19. Draft resolution A/C.4/L.319 seemed useful and, indeed, indispensable. None could claim that it was hastily drawn or that it had not been seriously studied. It had in fact been presented to the Fourth Committee at the seventh session in document A/C.4/L.253; at its 299th meeting, the Committee had decided to postpone examination of the question to the following session. The fact that the Trusteeship Council had a number of important functions already entrusted to it was not a sufficient reason for divesting it of all the new tasks which it should normally assume under the Charter. Moreover, part of the work in question had already been accomplished; only the gaps remained to be filled. The Lebanese delegation would therefore abstain from voting on the amendments in document A/C.4/L.325/Rev.1.

20. Draft resolution A/C.4/L.320, which his delegation was sponsoring together with nine other delegations, should facilitate the task of the Administering Authorities, and provide a ready means of suitably defining the responsibilities assumed and of promoting the development of the inhabitants of the Trust Territories towards self-government and independence. The Administering Authorities had no reason to oppose a draft resolution which was consistent with their duly assumed obligations.

21. The need for draft resolution A/C.4/L.321 and Add.1 was proved by the fact that only two of the Administering Authorities had nominated candidates for the twenty-eight scholarships and fellowships that had been offered up to 1 July 1953. As regards operative paragraph 6 of the draft resolution, to which objections had been made, he wished to stress that the provision did not empower the Secretary-General to select candidates, but that its effect would be to speed action on applications. Indeed, if it were adopted, the Secretary-General could transmit the applications received to the States offering the scholarships, at the same time as he advised the Administering Authorities concerned. At present the Secretary-General, on receipt of applications of that nature, could only advise the candidates to forward their applications to the local authorities.

22. His delegation approved of draft resolution A/C.4/L.322 because it considered that information concerning the United Nations and the International Trusteeship System had to be more widely disseminated in the Trust Territories.

23. Draft resolution A/C.4/L.323/Rev.1, which his delegation had submitted together with eight others, and which merely recalled previous recommendations and decisions already being implemented by the Administering Authority, was intended to facilitate the task of the Administering Authority and draw attention to the need for more rapid action.

24. As regards draft resolution A/C.4/L.327 and Corr.1, the Lebanese delegation supported the comments of the Liberian representative, and especially the hopes he had expressed.

25. Draft resolution A/C.4/L.324 was certainly inspired by the best intentions, particularly by the desire to see to the implementation of all the United Nations decisions concerning Trust Territories.

26. The Lebanese delegation would likewise support draft resolution A/C.4/L.326, which it deemed of great practical interest.

27. In conclusion, he wished to assure the Administering Authorities that his delegation was animated solely by the desire to co-operate with them in promoting the progress of the Trust Territories towards independence. It did not claim that the methods proposed in those draft resolutions were perfect. But it was hardly the best means of promoting the advancement of the Trust Territories as provided for in the Charter and the trusteeship agreements merely to say that those methods were makeshift and disregarded the true facts.

28. Mr. KADRY (Iraq) said that it was clear from the debate to which draft resolution A/C.4/L.320 had given rise that General Assembly resolution 558 (VI) should be reaffirmed, so that stronger and more effective efforts would be made to bring about self-government or independence in the Trust Territories. The Iraqi delegation had been happy to be one of the authors of that draft resolution.

29. With regard to draft resolution A/C.4/L.323, which certain delegations had thought ambitious, the Iraqi delegation was certain that the revised wording of that draft (A/C.4/L.323/Rev.1) would cause them to change their minds. It hoped that the Australian delegation would rid itself of the fears which it had expressed at the 389th meeting. The present wording of that draft resolution could not be interpreted as an interference in administrative details.

30. The Iraqi delegation would support the amended text of draft resolution A/C.4/L.327 and Corr.1 since its sponsors had accepted the amendments. His delegation regretted that it was necessary to adopt on that subject a resolution which would have been totally unnecessary if the Administering Authority concerned had displayed the patience and wisdom which the French representative, Mr. Pignon, had shown at the 387th meeting of the Committee. In his explanations, Mr. Pignon had once more given proof of his sincere desire for justice and fairness. It was most regrettable that the French administration in the Cameroons had not displayed the same conciliatory attitude, and that it in fact gave the impression of having treated the claim of the petitioners with unwarranted contempt and impatience. The sincerity of the petitioners' statements in the Fourth Committee had convinced many of the delegations that they were faced with a problem that was human as well as legal. The Iraqi delegation hoped that the Administering Authority would do all in its power to implement the resolution under consideration, and that the Administration's good will, of which Mr. Pignon had spoken, would create an atmosphere in the Territory in which the indigenous population would no longer feel frustrated.

31. Miss ROESAD (Indonesia) wished to comment on draft resolution A/C.4/L.324, which her delegation would not oppose, but could not support because of the procedure outlined in it. The Council would be

invited to consider especially whether it was possible and desirable to designate United Nations representatives for the Trust Territories. But her delegation had already taken a definite stand on the substance of the matter, so she doubted whether there was any need to seek the Council's opinion. She was not convinced that the Trusteeship Council could supply more specific points of view that would compel her delegation to alter its position. Nevertheless, in order not to obstruct the wish of the majority, it would abstain when that draft resolution was put to the vote.

32. The Indonesian delegation would support the draft resolution relating to the questionnaire (A/C.4/L.319), but it would oppose the adoption of the Belgian amendments (A/C.4/L.325/Rev.1). It would likewise support the Danish draft resolution (A/C.4/L.326); and draft resolution A/C.4/L.327 and Corr.1, which had been amended with the consent of its sponsors, since it wished the Committee to express its sympathy with the representative of the Ngoa-Ekéle Community and submit recommendations with a view to a solution of the matter.

33. If time-limits were fixed for the attainment of self-government or independence, the inhabitants of the Territory would be encouraged, in that those time-limits would show them the efforts they would still have to make before they were ready to govern themselves. The Administering Authorities, on the other hand, anxious to observe the time-limits they had fixed, would be spurred on to take the necessary preparatory measures. Finally, the United Nations could thus make a more objective appraisal of the progress made in each Territory. For those reasons the Indonesian delegation would vote for draft resolution A/C.4/L.320.

34. Recalling that Indonesia had offered scholarships to enable the inhabitants of Trust Territories to study abroad, she considered that not only the students themselves but also the Territories from which they came could derive great benefit from scholarships for foreign study offered to the inhabitants of Trust Territories. For that reason she hoped the Committee would adopt draft resolution A/C.4/L.321 and Add.1.

35. Mr. APUNTE CABALLERO (Ecuador) stressed the practical difficulty for an Administering Authority of determining the time-limits called for by draft resolution A/C.4/L.320 and of respecting them when determined. Many factors, often beyond the control of the Administering Authority, could hasten or retard the development of a Territory. In spite of those difficulties, however, the delegation of Ecuador would vote for draft resolution A/C.4/L.320, which sought to benefit the peoples of the Trust Territories and to fulfil the essential purposes of the Trusteeship System as laid down in Article 76 of the Charter.

36. The Ecuadorian delegation would also vote for draft resolution A/C.4/L.321 and Add.1, which was couched in moderate terms and would enable inhabitants of Trust Territories to benefit more fully than hitherto from scholarships offered by Member States.

37. He assured the representative of the Dominican Republic that his delegation fully supported the Dominican draft resolution A/C.4/L.322.

38. He was happy to see the draft resolution A/C.4/L.323/Rev.1, in its revised form, acknowledged Italy's efforts, made at heavy financial cost, to fulfil its obligations under the Charter and the Trusteeship Agreement. The delegation of Ecuador thought that the measures recommended to the Administering Author-

ity embodied the minimum conditions under which the people of Somaliland could attain practical and profitable self-government. It hoped that those conditions would lighten the Administering Authority's heavy task, to which Italy had devoted itself so generously, of preparing a relatively backward people for self-administration. It would vote for the revised draft resolution (A/C.4/L.323/Rev.1).

39. It also supported the Danish draft resolution (A/C.4/L.326), and that of Lebanon, Liberia and Pakistan (A/C.4/L.327 and Corr.1), which would doubtless encourage the Administering Authority to solve satisfactorily the complex legal problem and the human problem arising out of the expropriation of the land of the Ngoa-Ekéle Community.

40. Mr. McKAY (United States of America) stated that his delegation had been reassured by the declaration of the representative of India that the revision of the questionnaire would consist largely of deleting, in the case of each Territory, questions which were not relevant to that Territory. His delegation had decided with some reluctance to vote for draft resolution A/C.4/L.319. He hoped, however, that the compilation of another questionnaire for each Trust Territory would not unduly interfere with the work of local administrators in the Territories. He would abstain from the vote on the Belgian amendments (A/C.4/L.325/Rev.1).

41. His delegation would vote for draft resolution A/C.4/L.320 only if operative paragraph 1, declaring that the General Assembly confirmed its resolution 558 (VI), were deleted. The United States delegation had abstained from voting on that resolution, and would likewise abstain on draft resolution A/C.4/L.320 if operative paragraph 1 were retained, because, as his delegation had already pointed out, a time-table for self-government or independence for the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands as a whole was impracticable since conditions varied so greatly in those widely scattered islands.

42. He would vote for draft resolution A/C.4/L.321 and Add.1 whether or not its sponsors complied with his request to replace, in paragraph 6, the word "amend" by the words "consider amending". The four scholarships offered by the United States had been allotted, and their holders, who came from four Trust Territories, were already studying in the United States.

43. He suggested that the representative of the Dominican Republic should amend the last paragraph of the preamble of draft resolution A/C.4/L.322 in order to bring it into line with the report of the Secretary-General to the Trusteeship Council on the execution of the Council's resolution 36 (III) (T/1073). Similarly, in operative paragraph 1 the words "in general" might be replaced by the words "in certain regards". His delegation attached importance to the retention of the words in operative paragraph 3: "on the basis of the suggestions furnished by the Administering Authorities". Nevertheless, he would not propose any formal amendment to the draft resolution, and would vote in its favour.

44. He suggested that the sponsors of draft resolution A/C.4/L.323/Rev.1 should reword the third paragraph of the preamble as follows: "Considering that it is the duty of the United Nations, the Administering Authority and the inhabitants of the Territories to co-operate in taking the necessary measures for the implementation of the decision". He also suggested that the words

"compatible with the maintenance of public order" should be added at the end of operative paragraph 2 (d). He would vote for the revised draft resolution.

45. He was sorry to be obliged to vote against draft resolution A/C.4/L.324. The system it proposed would involve heavy cost for a problematical return, since it would overlap the regular dispatch of visiting missions.

46. His delegation would vote for draft resolutions A/C.4/L.326 and A/C.4/L.327 and Corr.1. He believed that the amendments proposed by the representative of France would improve the latter resolution, but he would vote for it whether or not the sponsors accepted the amendments.

47. Mr. L. S. BOKHARI (Pakistan) explained how the appointment of United Nations representatives to Trust Territories would increase the mutual confidence and spirit of co-operation which should prevail between the United Nations, the Administering Authorities and the peoples of the Territories. It would naturally not preclude other methods of contact between the Organization on one side and the Trust Territories and their Administering Authorities on the other. The four-Power draft resolution (A/C.4/L.324) was very moderate and merely asked the Trusteeship Council to examine an obviously provisional proposal.

48. He thanked the critics of the draft resolution, but pointed out that they had criticized, not the principle stated in the preamble, but only the methods by which it was to be put into effect.

49. Constant efforts had to be made to improve the International Trusteeship System. The appointment of United Nations representatives to Trust Territories would remedy the admitted shortcomings of the system of liaison based on the dispatch of visiting missions. It would also improve the dissemination of information on the United Nations in Trust Territories, and the working of the petitions system.

50. The representatives of France, the United Kingdom and New Zealand considered that the Trusteeship Council would have some difficulty in giving effect to the draft resolution, that the work of the representative appointed by the United Nations would overlap that of the visiting missions and cause conflict with the Administering Authorities, and that the choice of a properly qualified person would be very difficult.

51. The General Assembly, in asking the informed advice of the Council, would not be asking that organ to perform the impossible. The Council would merely have to examine the proposal and report to the General Assembly at its ninth session. The difficulty of choosing a properly qualified representative would not baffle an organization which had been able to enlist the help of persons worthy and capable of fulfilling the far more delicate duties of mediator for Palestine.

52. So far from hindering a visiting mission, the United Nations representative in a Trust Territory would help it by collecting the information which it needed and by giving it advice based on first-hand and intimate knowledge of the conditions in the Territory. His presence would to some extent make up for the long intervals between the visits of the missions and their short duration. The work of a United Nations representative, responsible to the General Assembly and the Trusteeship Council for supervising the execution of their resolutions, could not possibly conflict with the work of a mission appointed by the same organs.

53. The United Kingdom representative had pointed out that, in spite of the existence of an advisory council alongside the Administering Authority in Somaliland, a large number of complaints had reached the Trusteeship Council. The Advisory Council had, however, been appointed to give the Administering Authority advice; it had no power to examine petitions. The Trusteeship Council had that power, but could not in practice make use of it, to judge by the number of petitions on which it had not acted or with which it dealt merely by making a general recommendation. A United Nations representative would have been able to take appropriate action on those petitions.

54. Contact with the Administering Authorities would be based on personal and friendly relations. Contact with the people would have the purpose of reassuring and encouraging the inhabitants of the Territories. So peaceful a mission could not possibly be suspected of intervening in the domestic affairs of a Territory or of stirring up conflicts. Assuming that the United Nations representative had to be recalled, that would be no reason for not making the experiment. Every human enterprise was necessarily accompanied by experiments and attempts of varying success. Even the present system involved a division of control, between the General Assembly and the Trusteeship Council on the one side and the Administering Authorities on the other. The Pakistan delegation hoped that the appointment of a United Nations representative would mitigate the effects even of this duplication.

55. He appealed to the representatives of Belgium and France to re-examine the proposal in a conciliatory and generous spirit and to accept the four-Power draft resolution.

56. Mr. LAWRENCE (Liberia) said that he had just had a discussion with the other sponsors of draft resolution A/C.4/L.327 and Corr.1 and the representatives of the French delegation. He was happy to report that that discussion had taken place in an atmosphere of cordiality, co-operation and compromise and that the sponsors of the draft resolution had understood the views of the French delegation and were prepared to make the changes requested by the latter. He pointed out, however, that the word *dépossession* had been used because at one point the French delegation itself had used that term. He explained that not only the sponsors but the petitioner, Mr. Joseph Ndzinga, had been informed of the agreed changes and had approved them.

57. The CHAIRMAN announced that the revised text of the draft resolution (A/C.4/L.327/Rev.1) would be distributed at once to members of the Committee.

58. Mr. QUINTEROS (Chile) said that the Chilean delegation would vote for draft resolution A/C.4/L.319 and the Belgian amendments, A/C.4/L.325/Rev.1. It would also vote for draft resolutions A/C.4/L.320 and A/C.4/L.321 and Add.1, which proposed measures of undeniable value, and for draft resolution A/C.4/L.322, draft resolution A/C.4/L.323/Rev.1 and for A/C.4/L.328 amending that draft. In connexion with the latter resolution, he noted with satisfaction that paragraph 1 of the operative part paid a tribute to the efforts made by the Administering Authority. While recognizing the praiseworthy intentions which had prompted draft resolution A/C.4/L.324, the Chilean delegation thought that it might have serious repercussions as it provided for the establishment of certain duties not

mentioned in the Charter. For that purely legal reason, the Chilean delegation would suggest that the question should be submitted to the Sixth Committee of the General Assembly at its next session. If, however, the draft resolution was put to the vote, his delegation would abstain from voting on it. Finally, it would vote for draft resolutions A/C.4/L.326 and A/C.4/L.327 and Corr.1. In connexion with the latter, the Chilean delegation expressed its confidence in the Administering Authority of the Territory, and was convinced that it would do everything in its power to find a satisfactory solution to the problem. He was awaiting the revised text of the latter draft resolution.

59. Mr. S. S. LIU (China) said that the Chinese delegation would vote for all the draft resolutions before the Committee, with one exception.

60. His delegation had carefully studied the question of revision of the questionnaire raised in draft resolution A/C.4/L.319. When the Trusteeship Council had concluded its examination of that question, the Chinese delegation had abstained from voting, deeming that the present questionnaire (T/1010) was comprehensive and satisfactory and could quite well be adapted to the needs of all Territories. It had been adopted after several years of careful study and it seemed that it might have been given a longer trial before the endless task of preparing separate questionnaires for each Trust Territory was undertaken. It seemed more profitable to concentrate on the many problems already before the Trusteeship Council. In view, however, of the opinion of the majority of members on the Fourth Committee and bearing in mind the reasons put forward by members not responsible for administering Trust Territories, China was prepared to vote for draft resolution A/C.4/L.319.

61. He understood the explanations given by the Pakistan representative concerning draft resolution A/C.4/L.324, but regretted his inability to vote for that draft. He still shared the doubts concerning it expressed by certain other representatives and thought that although the draft resolution was in itself admirable it might nevertheless have serious legal consequences. The representative of Pakistan had alleged that the designation of United Nations representatives would not duplicate the system of visiting missions, but he did not see the possibility of avoiding such duplication. Furthermore, the question of financial implications raised by the representative of the Dominican Republic presented yet another problem. The question of cost should not be an insurmountable obstacle to the establishment of a new institution, but it was not certain that the proposed new institution was necessary. The Chinese delegation would accordingly abstain from voting if draft resolution A/C.4/L.324 was put to the vote.

62. Mr. FRAZÃO (Brazil) said that he would vote for all the draft resolutions before the Committee.

63. He had been almost convinced by the arguments put forward by the representative of Belgium and had noted the views of the representative of Yugoslavia as to the usefulness of a small committee composed of representatives of non-administering Member States. Owing to the changes which had been made in the original Belgian amendments (A/C.4/L.325), he would probably abstain from voting on the revised text (A/C.4/L.325/Rev.1) unless other reasons were advanced.

64. With regard to draft resolution A/C.4/L.324, he had explained at the 389th meeting the spirit in which

his delegation had associated itself with the sponsors of that draft resolution; after the eloquent speech made by the representative of Pakistan, he had nothing to add to those explanations.

65. His delegation agreed with the amendments to the text of draft resolution A/C.4/L.323. He was glad to see that there was a reference in paragraph 1 of the operative part of the amended text (A/C.4/L.323/Rev.1) to the efforts made by the Administering Authority. He had one slight objection to paragraph 2 (d) of the operative part: not only did the budget have to be balanced but the balance of trade and the balance of payments had to be adjusted. Despite that minor objection, he would vote for that sub-paragraph. He thought that the Council should be asked to keep the Assembly informed of the implementation of that resolution and that a paragraph 4 might be added requesting the United Nations Advisory Council for the Trust Territory of Somaliland under Italian Administration to furnish detailed information in its annual report on that implementation and to include observations, comments or suggestions concerning measures taken in compliance with the recommendations made in the resolution. If the sponsors of draft resolution A/C.4/L.323/Rev.1 would agree to such an amendment, he would make a formal proposal to that effect.

66. Mr. BOZOVIC (Yugoslavia) recalled that, at the 390th meeting, he had reserved the right to submit a formal amendment to draft resolution A/C.4/L.322. That amendment would consist of the replacement of the word "and" in paragraph 3 of the operative part by the word "or". In a spirit of compromise he had said that he would agree to substitute some such expression as "and/or". If the sponsors of the draft resolution were prepared to agree to that amendment, he would submit it as a formal proposal.

67. The Brazilian representative had said that he had been unable to consult the sponsors of draft resolution A/C.4/L.321 and Add.1 and that he wished to suggest to them certain amendments to overcome the difficulties mentioned at the 390th meeting by the United Kingdom representative. Paragraph 6 of that draft resolution might be amended to provide that the Trusteeship Council should amend its procedure for the administration of the project of fellowships and scholarships in order to permit candidates to apply directly either through the Administering Authority or the Secretary-General, who would communicate those applications simultaneously to the Administering Authority and the State offering the scholarships.

68. He was glad that the sponsors of draft resolution A/C.4/L.327 and Corr.1 had agreed to the amendments proposed by the French representative. He thought, however that the proposed amendment to paragraph 5 might be interpreted as meaning that the Trusteeship Council would report to the ninth session of the General Assembly on the basis of the report from the Administering Authority on the subject of the Cameroons. In the belief that that was the proper interpretation of paragraph 5 of the amended text, he would vote for that draft resolution.

69. Mr. ABOU KHADRA (Saudi Arabia), stressing the injustice of collective sanctions in Somaliland

under Italian administration and the necessity of reforms to put an end to that practice, submitted the amendment (A/C.4/L.328) proposed by his delegation and that of Pakistan to draft resolution (A/C.4/L.323/Rev.1). According to that amendment, the following new sub-paragraph would be added after sub-paragraph (f) of operative paragraph 2 of the draft resolution:

"(g) Review should be undertaken of all legislation enacted prior to the trusteeship administration and which is still in effect, with a view toward immediate reforms in legislation found to be inconsistent with the letter or the spirit or the Trusteeship Agreement, and with particular attention being paid to necessary reforms in the penal code and the abolition of collective sanctions."

70. He also drew the attention of Committee members to Article 87 of the Charter and pointed out that that article did not in any way define the nature of visiting missions. The system proposed in draft resolution A/C.4/L.324 would not be a duplication of the present system of sending visiting missions to Trust Territories. The draft resolution recommended only that the Trusteeship Council should undertake a study of the possibilities mentioned in that resolution. The Trusteeship Council would reach such conclusions as it saw fit. He recalled the position taken up by the Chinese representative, a permanent member of the Trusteeship Council, who had announced his intention of voting for the draft resolution.

71. Mr. NININE (France) thanked the representative of Liberia and the other sponsors of draft resolution A/C.4/L.327 and Corr.1 for their readiness to amend that draft. He was glad to note such friendly and fruitful collaboration, which augured well for the future of the populations of the Trust Territories.

Mr. Rifai (Syria), Rapporteur, took the Chair.

72. Mr. L. S. BOKHARI (Pakistan), referring to the objection raised by the representative of Chile to draft resolution A/C.4/L.324, pointed out that that draft recommended only that the Trusteeship Council should make a study of the proposals appearing in that resolution. If, after that study, it saw fit to submit the question to the Sixth Committee, it could state that that was its opinion.

The Ewe and Togoland unification problem: special report of the Trusteeship Council (A/2424) (continued)

[Item 31]*

73. The CHAIRMAN announced that he had just received a letter dated 4 December 1953, which was supplementary to the telegram reproduced under the symbol A/C.4/258, concerning the Ewe and Togoland unification problem. If the Committee saw no objection, that letter would be distributed under the document symbol A/C.4/259.

It was so decided.

The meeting rose at 1.5 p.m.

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