

TRUSTEESHIP
COUNCIL

MEETING

OFFICIAL RECORDS

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CONTENTS

Page

Examination of the annual reports of the Administering Authority on the Trust Territory of Ruanda-Urundi for the years 1949 and 1950 (T/784, T/784/Add.1 and T/912) (<i>continued</i>)	117
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President: Sir Alan BURNS (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland).

Present:

The representatives of the following States members of the Trusteeship Council: Argentina, Australia, Belgium, China, Dominican Republic, France, Iraq, New Zealand, Thailand, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

The representative of the following State non-member of the Trusteeship Council: Italy.

The representative of the following specialized agency: United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

Examination of the annual reports of the Administering Authority on the Trust Territory of Ruanda-Urundi for the years 1949 and 1950 (T/784, T/784/Add.1 and T/912) (*continued*)

[Agenda item 4 (c)]

At the invitation of the President, Mr. Leroy, special representative of the Administering Authority for the Trust Territory of Ruanda-Urundi, took his place at the Council table.

1. Mr. LEROY (Special representative for Ruanda-Urundi) wished first to reply to questions pending from the previous meeting. The USSR representative had referred to statistics relating to hospitals, given on page 361 of the 1950 report.¹ The information on government hospitals was not quite accurate. At Usumbura, there was a hospital for Europeans and Asians and a hospital for indigenous people; at Kigali and Kitega, there was a hospital for Europeans and a hospital for Asians and indigenous people; at Astrida, there was a joint hospital for Europeans and indigenous people and, at Kabgayi, a hospital for Europeans and Asians.

2. With regard to the question of workmen's compensation, he referred the Argentine representative to the Decree of 1 August 1949, regulating workmen's

compensation in Ruanda-Urundi. As an illustration of the principles governing the regulations, he read article 15 of the Decree, which defined in detail the rates of compensation payable in cases of death resulting from an occupational accident or disease.

3. As regards the Argentine representative's question on juvenile delinquency, the basic idea underlying the new system was that minors, as opposed to adults, were not responsible for their actions. Measures for protection, education and social readjustment had therefore been substituted for penal sanctions and the court proceedings, much more flexible than for adults, allowed each case to be dealt with on an individual basis. A delinquent might be returned to the care of his guardian, placed in a public or private institution, sent to a State disciplinary institution, or even released under supervision. The aim in each case was to secure the delinquent's readjustment to normal life, and supervision, either paid or voluntary, was provided for that purpose. The measures prescribed might be modified at any time during the period of supervision by the magistrate either on his own initiative or as a result of an application by the Ministry of Public Affairs, the minor, or his guardian. Judges were encouraged to enlist the aid of indigenous chiefs, not merely in the interests of the offender and of justice, but with a view to familiarizing the indigenous authorities with the new legislation and thus ensuring the continued protection of indigenous children in the future.

4. The PRESIDENT then called for questions in connexion with educational advancement.

5. Mr. LEROY (Special representative for Ruanda-Urundi) wished first to comment briefly on UNESCO's observations on the educational situation in Ruanda-Urundi for 1949 (T/903). UNESCO had been somewhat puzzled by the sharp decrease in the number of children attending school, but, as he would show, the falling off in numbers was more apparent than real.

6. Up to 1947, school inspection had been carried out by the Apostolic Vicariate, with the assistance of the territorial Administrators. In 1947, a government school inspector had been appointed for the first time, and by 1949 the number of inspectors had grown to three. It would now seem that the figures given in the

¹ See *Rapport soumis par le Gouvernement belge à l'Assemblée générale des Nations Unies au sujet de l'administration du Ruanda-Urundi pendant l'année 1950*, Brussels, 1951.

1948 report² had been too high. In many cases pupils attending school on only one or two occasions had been included in the totals, so that the totals were not indicative of the real average school attendance. That state of affairs had been brought to light by the government inspectors, and it had accordingly been decided to base the figures for the 1949 report on regular school attendance and not on the numbers enrolled. The two figures often differed considerably for it had not yet been found possible to introduce compulsory education.

7. The figures for 1949 had been further reduced by the omission of returns from the Adventist missions, which had ceased to send in reports on their educational activities. Those missions reported a school attendance of 15,000 pupils for 1950, so it was fair to assume that at least 12,000 pupils had been in attendance during 1949.

8. As a result of the discontinuance of 700 pre-primary schools, there had been some actual reduction in the numbers attending school. That type of school had been used only for pupils arriving at odd times and awaiting the opening of the next school year; the advantages of that system had not warranted the expenditure involved for personnel and facilities. It had appeared to the Administering Authority that the discontinuance of such a system would be a gain rather than a loss to education in the Territory.

9. The UNESCO observations had also drawn attention to the reduction in the number of private schools not in receipt of grants. That reduction had been due to two causes: the transfer of some schools to the subsidized category and the classification of a larger number under the heading "chapel schools" than would appear to have been warranted.

10. As for the domestic science and crafts schools, he had already given the main reason for the apparent reduction in attendance, but it had also to be borne in mind that such schools were still in the experimental stage in Ruanda-Urundi and that it had been necessary to reduce the number of admissions in order to ensure effective operation.

11. UNESCO had also expressed surprise at the small part of the education budget that had actually been expended by the end of 1949. That appreciation of the position had not been entirely accurate. In actual fact, out of a total education budget of 52,815,000 francs, such expenses as the cost of building schools had naturally had to be met; that had left only 22,500,000 francs for education as such. Up to 31 December 1949, nearly 17,000,000 francs of that sum had been expended. He added that the expenditure for education up to October 1950 had practically exhausted the allocation of 22,500,000 francs for the year 1950.

12. Mr. RYCKMANS (Belgium) also referred to the UNESCO report and expressed regret that that organization's comments on the 1950 report had not yet been received by the Council.

13. He took issue with UNESCO for its statement that there was something unusual about having in

mission hands 75 to almost 100 per cent of education in five out of the six Trust Territories which were the subject of the report. The very fact that the same situation prevailed in five out of six Territories would appear to indicate that there was a very strong reason for its being so, and closer study would no doubt have brought UNESCO to the conclusion that it was an entirely reasonable and normal situation.

14. The report went on to speak of evolution in the field of education, which had resulted in wide recognition of the State's responsibility for providing adequate educational facilities and equal educational opportunity for all. He was unable to understand how a State could be regarded as failing in its duty when it was satisfied that a certain system was the best way of providing a satisfactory level of education and, moreover, supported that system by subsidies.

15. He queried the propriety of UNESCO's entering into such considerations; its attacks against State-aided mission education showed a spirit of anticlericalism which should not be present in any international organization.

16. The situation had arisen, not from historical, but from practical and financial considerations. On the practical side, there was the difficulty of getting European teachers acquainted with the indigenous languages and willing to renounce legitimate advancement in their profession; moreover, it was an acknowledged fact that no African territory was in a position to support primary education with an exclusively lay staff. Small wonder, therefore, that the majority of States resorted to the services of missionaries—a devoted band of men and women, unselfishly devoting themselves to the welfare of the indigenous peoples. There seemed moreover to be a wide misconception regarding monitors in the mission schools; the majority of them were not ecclesiastics but lay instructors.

17. With regard to education in Ruanda-Urundi, UNESCO had stated in several places that it found itself unable to understand or ascertain certain facts. Very simple explanations of those matters had just been given by the special representative, and if UNESCO had only taken the trouble to ask for enlightenment, it would undoubtedly have been forthcoming. He therefore felt compelled to protest against the levity with which UNESCO had levelled accusations against the Administering Authority without any attempt to elicit the facts.

18. Mr. KHALIDY (Iraq) suggested that the representative of UNESCO should also be given an opportunity to speak on the matter.

19. Mr. DESTOMBES (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization) could not agree with the Belgian representative's suggestion that UNESCO's comments on the 1949 annual reports on the Trust Territories had not been drawn up in all seriousness.

20. It was of course a very delicate matter for a specialized and technical body such as UNESCO to make such comments and for that very reason the reports had been scrutinized very carefully. The 1949

² See *Rapport soumis par le Gouvernement belge à l'Assemblée générale des Nations Unies au sujet de l'administration du Ruanda-Urundi pendant l'année 1948*, Brussels, 1949.

report on Ruanda-Urundi³ had been studied by educational and other experts and their comments had subsequently been approved by UNESCO's Executive Board. There could therefore be no question of levity or light-heartedness.

21. It was for the same reason that no comments had been made on the 1950 report, as that document had been received by UNESCO only at the end of May 1951 and no time had then been available for any serious study of its contents. He wondered whether the Council would find it possible in future to supply UNESCO with a copy of the most recent report as soon as it became available.

22. In conclusion, he asked whether he might be given an opportunity later to reply to the Belgian representative's remarks.

23. The PRESIDENT said that the UNESCO representative would be given an opportunity at a later stage to make any comments he might desire.

24. Mr. SAYRE (United States of America), referring to secondary education in the Territory, found plans for development encouraging (1950 report, p. 168). He asked for an estimate of the number of pupils the proposed schools would be able to accommodate.

25. Mr. LEROY (Special representative for Ruanda-Urundi) regretted that he did not have the data at hand. He would have to send to Usumbura to secure it.

26. Mr. SAYRE (United States of America) then asked for a rough estimate of the potential secondary school population now in the Territory, and the proportion of that population which the Administering Authority planned eventually to accommodate.

27. Mr. LEROY (Special representative for Ruanda-Urundi) replied that the primary schools were at present sufficiently well-attended to be able to supply students for three secondary schools and to justify the subsequent establishment of other schools. He could give no idea now of what future school attendance would be; but, with the means at its disposal, the Administering Authority would attempt to place secondary education within reach of the greatest possible number of African children.

28. In reply to further questions by Mr. SAYRE (United States of America), Mr. LEROY (Special representative for Ruanda-Urundi) referred to page 383 of the 1950 report, which gave details of the number of apprentice and primary school teachers graduating from the Territory's training establishments. Plans for extending such training schools came under general plans for educational development in the ten-year development plan. As he had remarked at the 359th meeting, the emphasis would be on increasing the facilities for girls until they were equal to those for boys.

29. He also said he did not have at hand specific figures on the distribution of pupils by race, but it might be assumed that the Batwas were not represented in the

secondary school population. It was probable, too, that a much greater number of Batutsis attended secondary school than Bahutus; as education was not compulsory in the Territory and as the former were relatively more developed, they tended to make more use of the educational facilities available.

30. Mr. SAYRE (United States of America) asked that specific information on that point should be included in the following year's report.

31. Mr. RYCKMANS (Belgium) observed that admission to the Astrida school was by examination, irrespective of origin. It might, however, be interesting to know what proportion of the candidates for admission came from each of the three principal races of the Territory. Information on the matter would be included in the following year's report.

32. Mr. SAYRE (United States of America) noted in the 1950 report that the Murundi student who had been admitted to the University of Antwerp had successfully completed his first year of studies. He wondered whether there were other similarly qualified candidates to be found in the Territory and what plans the Administration had for helping such students to study abroad.

33. Mr. LEROY (Special representative for Ruanda-Urundi) explained that the Government had arranged to defray the travel expenses of the person now studying at Antwerp. His other expenses were being paid by his family. The Administration felt, however, that such trips should be the exception and not the rule, for it intended to establish a system of higher education in the Territory which would obviate the necessity for sending students overseas for university training. In the immediate future there would be few, if any, students in the Territory qualified to enter a European university.

34. In reply to another question by Mr. SAYRE (United States of America), Mr. LEROY (Special representative for Ruanda-Urundi), said the radio station at Usumbura, far from being abandoned, would begin broadcasting in the immediate future, if it had not already done so.

35. In reply to questions by Mr. Shih-shun LIU (China), Mr. LEROY (Special representative for Ruanda-Urundi) said that the son of the Mwami of Urundi was now completing his secondary studies at Astrida.

36. He did not know whether the Belgian Government had approached UNESCO with regard to its participation in the campaign against illiteracy. The Administration had received requests from UNESCO for information to be used in the selection and unification of teaching materials.

37. Mr. Shih-shun LIU (China) asked for further details on the organization and content of the general programme of studies at the chapel schools or reading schools, the non-subsidized elementary institutions which were attended by over 75 per cent of all the pupils in the Territory.

38. Mr. LEROY (Special representative for Ruanda-Urundi) said that the Territory had very few reading

³ See *Rapport soumis par le Gouvernement belge à l'Assemblée générale des Nations Unies au sujet de l'administration du Ruanda-Urundi pendant l'année 1949*, Brussels, 1950.

schools where the children learned to read the catechism and little more. In most of the chapel schools children were taught reading, writing and the rudiments of arithmetic for a period of one or two years. He had no further information on those institutions, which were neither subsidized nor inspected by the State.

39. Nor could he give any fresh details on the research currently being undertaken by the linguistic expert who had been appointed by the Ministry of the Colonies to study the possibility of unifying the two principal indigenous languages of the Territory.

40. Mr. Shih-shun LIU (China) expressed the hope that further information on that point would be included in the Administering Authority's report for 1951.

41. Mr. SOLDATOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) asked for some clarification of the following statement which appeared in the chapter on educational advancement in Ruanda-Urundi, in the observations submitted by UNESCO (T/903):

"The anxiety of the Administration not to disturb social order by throwing upon the market a large number of graduates for whom no work could be found, restricts access to the secondary schools to persons possessing the necessary moral and intellectual qualifications."

42. He pointed out that on page 52 of the report on Ruanda-Urundi of the United Nations Visiting Mission to East Africa⁴, it was stated that the educational authorities of the Belgian Congo felt it was incumbent upon them to limit the number of graduates, rather than to encourage students to strive for diplomas which would prove to be of little use to them after they were graduated.

43. Mr. LEROY (Special representative for Ruanda-Urundi) could not subscribe to UNESCO's assertion; he pointed out that UNESCO went on to admit that the Administration's action "would appear to be a wise measure..." If the Territory were suddenly faced with an unduly large number of graduates, a serious situation might develop. The indigenous inhabitants already had a marked tendency to over-estimate the value to the community of a person who could read and write. Many Africans were reluctant to do manual labour after they had acquired a little education. Such an attitude on the part of a majority of the population could have serious economic repercussions. In the foreseeable future, however, the Territory could certainly use all the graduates who could be trained in the local schools and, for the moment, the possibility of a social upheaval caused by a plethora of secondary-school graduates was quite academic. Moreover, it was inaccurate to say that the Administration restricted admissions to the secondary schools for fear of social disturbances.

44. He recalled that in the course of his statement on the ten-year plan (358th meeting), he had made it clear that the Administration had devised a programme to employ students who had failed in their school examinations.

45. There were, in addition to the chapel schools, many State institutions which prepared students for secondary education.

46. Mr. SOLDATOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) thought there were two inferences to be drawn from the facts stated by the special representative. Either the secondary education system established in the Territory was not serving its purpose, for it seemed to tend to give students a distorted conception of their place in the social structure of the Territory, or the economic development of the Territory had lagged so badly that it could not absorb the persons educated in the schools of the Territory. If the Administration had taken the proper steps to ensure the economic and social advancement of the Territory, it would be faced with a growing demand for trained persons in all fields.

47. As the Council was well aware, the USSR delegation had always favoured the establishment of something more than a token system of education in all under-developed areas of the world; that would be in line with the provisions laid down by the United Nations Charter.

The meeting was suspended at 4.25 p.m. and was resumed at 4.50 p.m.

48. Mr. RYCKMANS (Belgium), in reply to a question raised by the New Zealand representative at the 357th meeting, said the Belgian Government had not submitted any requests to the United Nations for technical assistance. In view of its relatively advanced development, Belgium felt that it should be one of the countries to provide rather than receive technical assistance.

49. A glance at the report of the Technical Assistance Board (E/1911) would show the type of aid which that office had been rendering to governments. It had furnished expert advice on economic and administrative development programmes, campaigns against disease, problems of housing and public health. Belgium had been rendering most of those services to the Territory for many years. The Belgian Government felt that it was its duty under the Trusteeship Agreement to render the Territory all possible technical assistance in those fields. When the Belgian Government did not have properly qualified experts available, it sent its people abroad at its own expense so that they might receive the necessary training. The fact that Ruanda-Urundi was still an under-developed country could not be ascribed to any lack of technical assistance, for it had received help on a much broader scale than ever contemplated under any other such programme. Belgian experts in all fields, as well as numerous missionaries, had been stationed in the Territory for many years, working to promote its economic and social development with every means at their command. Coffee, the largest export of Ruanda-Urundi and the most lucrative product grown by the indigenous inhabitants, had been introduced into the Territory by the missionaries.

50. Moreover, the Belgian authorities had collaborated closely with many regional and international bodies on problems of particular concern to the African continent, including public health, tropical diseases, agriculture and industry.

⁴ See *Official Records of the Trusteeship Council, Fourth Session, Supplement No. 2*.

51. The Belgian Government had availed itself of the assistance of the United States Economic Cooperation Administration to train experts for service in Ruanda-Urundi. It had also established the *Institut national pour l'étude agronomique du Congo belge* (INEAC), which was concerned with problems of agricultural development; under the ten-year plan, the INEAC budget would be more than doubled by 1956. It had also created various other research institutes. The Indigenous Welfare Fund (*Fonds du bien-être indigène*) had already spent 175 million Belgian francs in Ruanda-Urundi. The Prince Leopold Institute of Tropical Medicine offered training to persons intending to engage in medicine or the public health service in the Territory. Other societies, such as the *Fonds Reine Astrid*, the *Fondation Père Damien*, and the American Leprosy Mission were all dedicated to the health and welfare of the indigenous inhabitants of Ruanda-Urundi.

52. In the past, the Belgian Government had been able to provide the Territory with as much technical assistance as its economy was able to absorb. Under the ten-year plan, the annual budget of Ruanda-Urundi would be increased by approximately 300 million Belgian francs. The parallel plan for the Belgian Congo would require an investment of over 25 thousand million Belgian francs. As those programmes went into operation, Belgium might find its technical resources exhausted. In that case, it would not hesitate to call upon the United Nations for assistance. In the meantime, however, the Belgian Government hoped that such measures would not be necessary, for it was deeply aware of its responsibilities toward the Territory. Ruanda-Urundi was entitled to look to Belgium and not to an international organization for aid. Moreover, he felt that the technical assistance resources of the United Nations should be primarily for other areas of the world which could not call upon a metropolitan country for help.

53. Mr. DAVIN (New Zealand) complimented the Administering Authority on the comprehensive and accurate annual reports submitted to the Trusteeship Council, and the representative of Belgium and the special representative on the full and frank account they had submitted of conditions in Ruanda-Urundi. The New Zealand delegation felt that the Administering Authority had to its credit a very good record of progress in the Territory. Belgium's sense of responsibility in numerous fields of international co-operation was reflected in its administration of Ruanda-Urundi and, if there were certain features which were perhaps not entirely satisfactory, the New Zealand delegation was convinced that they represented difficult problems requiring much time and patience.

54. In regard to political advancement, Mr. Davin thought the two fundamental problems were the development of an organized electorate at the local level and the constitution of a properly representative central legislative body endowed with a certain measure of responsibility. To change the semi-feudal régime of Bami, chiefs and sub-chiefs, and to develop an electorate and local democratic institutions constituted a task that required a long period of education and patient encouragement by the Administering Authority. The New Zealand delegation was glad to hear that, in spite

of the unsuccessful attempt to elect indigenous councillors at Usumbura in 1948 and later at Rumonge, a fresh attempt was to be made to have six councillors elected in August or September for the *centres extra-coutumiers* at Usumbura. Mr. Davin hoped that the election would be successful and would lead to an extension of the proposed electoral system to the entire indigenous population.

55. The New Zealand delegation felt that it had been wise of the Administering Authority to arrange for the two Bami and eight chiefs and notables to visit Belgium; further visits of that character would be of inestimable value in promoting political progress by showing indigenous leaders the workings of a country where royal power had been transformed into a constitutional monarchy. Further, the Administering Authority was to be congratulated on its decision that, subject to certain safeguards such as auditing, Native treasuries should be managed by indigenous authorities as from 1 July 1951.

56. In connexion with the problem of establishing a properly representative central legislative assembly, the New Zealand delegation felt that much remained to be done. The Council of the Vice-Government-General was still functioning only on a consultative basis. Although the Administering Authority, under the terms of the Trusteeship Agreement, was vested with legislative powers, the Territory could hardly hope to be ready for independence until it had learned to govern itself by a wider exercise of legislative authority. It was to be hoped that the Administering Authority would soon be able to delegate powers of actual legislation on some matters, even if subject to review, to the Council of the Vice-Government-General, in line with the Trusteeship Council's suggestion at its sixth session.⁵ Mr. Davin also looked forward to additional indigenous representation on the Council in the near future. He noted with approval the statement of the representative of the Administering Authority (337th meeting) that, once indigenous cadres of administrators had been sufficiently well trained, the powers now held by European administrators would be transferred to them.

57. In regard to economic advancement, the New Zealand delegation hoped that the ten-year plan for economic development would soon be formally adopted and put into effect. Although the budget situation was satisfactory, the margin between exports and imports was a precarious one and the development of products earning foreign exchange should be encouraged. Mr. Davin cautioned against any excessive accumulation of funds in the coffee stabilization fund if prices continued to rise, for coffee producers might become discouraged if they did not secure substantial advantages from a rising market.

58. The prestige value attached to the ownership of cattle was responsible for the serious problem of an excessive number of cattle of poor economic quality. The average yield of one litre of milk per day per beast was only a small fraction of the production normally expected from dairy cattle. By improving the herds as

⁵ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifth Session, Supplement No. 4*, p. 25.

well as the methods of pasturage and by restoring and conserving the soil, great economic progress could be made; the New Zealand delegation noted with satisfaction that the Administration was giving that matter serious attention. In view of the Belgian representative's remarks on technical assistance, it seemed unnecessary to suggest that the United Nations technical assistance scheme should be called upon for help. However, the Belgian Government might feel the need for outside aid later when the resources of the Territory had been developed under the ten-year plan.

59. In regard to social advancement, Mr. Davin felt that wages were rather low, and hoped that something could be done to increase the productivity and remuneration of labour.

60. In the matter of education, he considered it praiseworthy that about two-thirds of the children of school age were attending schools in the Territory and hoped that even that figure could be improved upon in future years. It was clear from the excellent film that had been shown to Council representatives that money from the Indigenous Welfare Fund had been put to good use and that much progress had been made in the fields of public health and sanitation.

61. Finally, Mr. Davin took note of the decision of the Administering Authority to abolish the penalty of whipping meted out by the indigenous courts and of the decision to reduce from eight to four the maximum number of lashes applied as a disciplinary penalty in institutions.

62. M. C. DILOKRIT KRIDAKON (Thailand) felt that the Administering Authority had achieved satisfactory progress in all four fields of advancement mentioned in Article 76 b of the Charter. He commended the Administration on its ten-year plan for economic, social and educational advancement. Until the full details of that plan were known, observations by the Thai delegation on those matters might turn out to be pointless as they might well be met by the provisions of the plan. For the time being, therefore, the Thai delegation wished merely to express its satisfaction at the steps being taken to abolish racial discrimination and the use of corporal punishment.

63. In regard to political advancement, the Thai delegation would recommend that the Administering Authority should consider the establishment of a training programme whereby the most promising indigenous officials in minor posts might be sent abroad for specialized training which would qualify them for higher positions in the Administration. The Administration might also consider the possibility of providing promising students with scholarships in Belgian institutions. With the contemplated reform of the indigenous political structure, the demand for competent indigenous officials would undoubtedly increase and the adoption of those two measures would therefore seem to be highly desirable. The Thai delegation hoped that the practice of inviting responsible chiefs to visit Belgium periodically would be continued, as a progressive chief could do much towards inducing his people to accept changes in their social life.

64. Mr. LESCURE (Argentina) congratulated the Administering Authority on the completeness of its

annual reports for 1949 and 1950, and the special representative on the knowledge and patience he had displayed in replying to questions.

65. In regard to political advancement, his delegation was entirely satisfied with the assurances given by the special representative concerning the contemplated political reform. Proof of the Administration's sincerity was demonstrated by its preparations for the elections to be held in August, and he felt certain that the new system would overcome the difficulties experienced with elections in the past. In that connexion, he emphasized the importance of educational work, and particularly the need for instructing chiefs and notables as well as the illiterate population. To promote training in the fundamentals of political institutions, he urged that the indigenous population should be given the widest possible representation in all political bodies.

66. Speaking of economic advancement, he said the Argentine delegation fully appreciated the Administering Authority's efforts to achieve greater productivity despite the Territory's meagre resources and the prejudices of the indigenous population. The proposed ten-year plan would undoubtedly overcome most of those difficulties.

67. In regard to social advancement, the Argentine delegation urged the Administering Authority to ensure, whatever the cost might be, that the public health services should provide the indigenous population with more extensive professional attention. The many new medical services to be established would never be able to cope with their tasks unless the number of practitioners in medicine and dentistry — at present very small and out of all proportion to the population — was considerably increased. He hoped that the proposed increases in medical personnel would be confirmed in the next annual report. It was also essential to provide for a minimum wage in keeping with the real needs of the worker. Although some increases had been decreed, it was apparent that the necessary minimum level had not yet been reached.

68. He welcomed the proposed system of re-education for juvenile delinquents and stressed the necessity of having separate reform schools for delinquent children and special penal institutions for women. He urged strongly, as he had always done, the total abolition of corporal punishment.

69. In regard to educational advancement, he congratulated the Administering Authority on the annual increase in the number of primary school classes, the achievements in the field of secondary education and the plans for establishing a university centre for Ruanda-Urundi. The Argentine delegation considered it essential, however, that the Administering Authority should create more lay schools even though there might be some financial advantages in the use of mission and chapel schools. The Argentine delegation also considered it important for the Administering Authority to establish adult schools to combat illiteracy and impart a fuller education to those who had already learned to read and write.

70. Mr. PIGNON (France) said that the French delegation had already shown by the small number of questions asked of the special representative how deeply

it was convinced of the sincerity and value of the effort made by the Administering Authority to carry out its mission. The French delegation felt that the one basic problem in Ruanda-Urundi was the problem of over-population. The efforts of the Administration to increase the resources of the indigenous population were praiseworthy and could not be improved upon, but they could not solve the problem. Encouragement of emigration was an unavoidable necessity and the way should be prepared for greater efforts in that direction.

71. Mr. BALLARD (Australia) felt that the two chief items of interest in connexion with the progress of Ruanda-Urundi were the proposed revision of Ordinance No. 347 of 4 October 1943 and the ten-year plan for economic and social development. The effects of those measures upon the Territory, when completed and put into operation, could scarcely be over-estimated and the Trusteeship Council should encourage the Administering Authority to implement them fully.

72. He thought that the statement made by the special representative to the effect that the Administration had to create needs for the population summarized the proper attitude of an enlightened administration confronted by the dead weight of indigenous custom. It was the whole thesis of the International Trusteeship System that the Administering Authority was in a position to set before the indigenous masses higher standards than they could develop for themselves and to induce them to accept them. The reports of the Administering Authority and the attitude of the special

representative had demonstrated clearly an appreciation of the proper meaning of trusteeship.

73. Mr. MATHIESON (United Kingdom) reviewed the origins of the indigenous society which the Administering Authority had found when it first took over the Territory: it had then been a society characterized by autocratic rule and social injustice but possessing a large measure of stability. It had been most interesting to see how the Administering Authority had patiently studied the structure of the indigenous government and had introduced at all levels modifications designed to educate the people towards a more modern form of political administration.

74. The United Kingdom delegation was glad to note the decision to give greater responsibility to the indigenous inhabitants in the management of Native treasuries and the progress made in modernizing the judicial structure of the Territory. Mr. Mathieson paid a particular tribute to the quality of the Administering Authority's publication, *Bulletin de jurisprudence des tribunaux indigènes du Ruanda-Urundi*.

75. He congratulated the Administering Authority on the efforts it had made in all fields and, in particular, on the serious attention being given to problems of soil conservation and expansion of production. Belgium was specially well equipped to apply scientific knowledge and skill to the problems of tropical Africa, having specialized organizations which were masters in that field.

The meeting rose at 5.55 p.m.