

**TRUSTEESHIP
COUNCIL
OFFICIAL RECORDS**



MEETING

Tuesday, 17 July 1951, at 2 p.m.

FLUSHING MEADOW, NEW YORK

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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 Togoland under British administration for the years 1949 and 1950 (T/787, T/787/Corr.1, T/909 and T/909/Add.1) (*continued*)

[Agenda item 4 (f)]

At the invitation of the President, Mr. Sutherland, special representative of the Administering Authority for the Trust Territory of Togoland under British administration, took his place at the Council table.

1. Mr. HOUARD (Belgium) associated himself with the congratulations which had been addressed to the Administering Authority. The latter appeared to be discharging its obligations in the best interests of the indigenous population, despite geographical and

physical difficulties. The new Constitution of the Gold Coast should benefit the general development of the Trust Territory. The right which it conferred upon the Governor to determine whether the laws promulgated in the Gold Coast, which also applied to the Trust Territory, were in accordance with the Trusteeship Agreement constituted a guarantee which should permit the Council to approve the policy followed by the Administering Authority.

2. In accordance with the Council's previous recommendations, the Administering Authority was endeavouring, in principle, to accord equal treatment to the Northern and Southern Sections of the Territory. In that connexion, it was encouraging to read, in paragraph 128 of the 1950 report¹, that the people of the Northern Section were virile, industrious and of considerable intellectual capacity. Much was to be expected, also, of the regional administrative reform, and of the application of the recommendations of the Committee of the Territorial Council of the Northern Territories regarding the district councils. It was to be hoped that the Administering Authority would continue to lend its full support to the co-operative system.

3. In the economic field, it should be noted that, despite its highly conservative policy, the Cocoa

¹ See Report by His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the General Assembly of the United Nations on the Administration of Togoland under United Kingdom Trusteeship for the Year 1950.

Marketing Board had the interests of the Territory constantly at heart. In particular, it had established scholarships and had contributed a considerable sum to the University College of the Gold Coast in 1949. He also noted the efforts made by the Administering Authority to solve the problem of the water supply; the Council would undoubtedly be interested in the results obtained in the future in that respect. He hoped that in the future the Administering Authority would furnish the most complete information possible as regards import and export statistics.

4. In the field of social advancement, he thought that the recruitment, working conditions and wages of seasonal workers coming from Togoland under French administration should be studied forthwith by the two Administering Authorities concerned, in order to avert any sudden changes in migration. The next report should contain further information on that subject.

5. In the educational field, the steps so far taken should be noted, in particular the establishment of the first secondary school at Ho, the organization of local educational centres through the local authorities, and the plan for the establishment of a teacher-training school at Pusiga. The work of the local educational committees, which had produced excellent results in the Southern Section, should also be noted. Information on the extension of that system to the Northern Section would be welcomed. It was to be hoped that the application of the Laubach system would be continued and extended to the Northern Section.

6. Finally, in the field of public health, the Administering Authority should continue its efforts to increase the number of doctors, particularly in the Northern Section.

7. Mr. Shih-shun LIU (China) noted that substantial progress had been achieved in the Territory, for which the Administering Authority deserved the Council's commendation.

8. In the field of political advancement, the Chinese delegation had noted with interest the coming into force of the new Constitution of the Gold Coast. Nevertheless, although such features as the increased representation of the Trust Territory in the Legislative Assembly of the Gold Coast, the extension of suffrage and the use of the secret ballot were praiseworthy developments, there was cause for concern regarding the effect which the closer integration of the Trust Territory with the colony of the Gold Coast would have upon the status of the Territory, particularly since the increased influence of the Africans of the Gold Coast upon the administration of the Territory would result in a corresponding decrease in the control exercised by the Administering Authority. An important step toward preserving the separate identity of the Territory would be the creation in the Territory of its own organs of government. In that connexion, it would be interesting to know the results of the study which was being made concerning organs of regional and local government.

9. He noted with satisfaction that the right to vote had been extended in the Southern Section, and hoped

that it could soon be introduced in the Northern Section.

10. In the economic field, the Chinese delegation was gratified to note that in 1950, for the first time, there had been a surplus of revenue over expenditure. He did not understand, however, why the Territory should contribute the sum of £50,000 toward the military expenses of the Gold Coast Government, when the Trust Territory of the Cameroons under British administration did not contribute to the defence budget of Nigeria. That sum would be better spent on the development of the Territory. It was to be regretted that no information had been furnished on the subject of import and export statistics, despite the promises made. He hoped that that deficiency would be remedied in later reports. He also recalled the recommendation adopted by the Trusteeship Council at its seventh session, regarding communications²; the 1950 report contained some information on the subject and it was to be hoped that further efforts would be made to remedy the present inadequacy of communications. Finally, he noted with satisfaction the increase in the number of co-operatives, and felt that the development of the co-operative system, with its great potentialities, merited constant encouragement by the Administering Authority.

11. In the field of social advancement, the Administering Authority should endeavour to meet the wide needs of the Territory for hospitals and doctors. With regard to the question of corporal punishment, the delegation of China reaffirmed the views it had expressed previously, in particular at the seventh session (18th meeting), and expressed the hope that the Administering Authority would consider the possibility of complying with General Assembly resolution 440 (V) and with the recommendations of the Trusteeship Council³ for the immediate abolition of that form of penalty. He hoped, moreover, that the Administering Authority would continue its efforts to improve the standard of living of the indigenous inhabitants.

12. In the field of education he noted with satisfaction the Administering Authority's decision to cease charging school fees for the junior primary schools in the near future. He hoped that it would be possible progressively to reduce and finally to waive the collection of school fees for the senior primary schools and the secondary schools.

13. While recognizing that the Administering Authority had devoted its attention to increasing the number of teacher-training schools and fellowships in all branches of education, he thought that it should attempt to extend the benefits of those measures to the Northern Section of the Territory where the need was even greater. He noted with satisfaction the results achieved in the education of the masses of the people and the marked decrease in illiteracy. In that field, too, greater efforts should be made in the North. He hoped that the forthcoming reports would contain figures showing the percentage of illiteracy in the Territory.

² See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifth Session, Supplement No. 4*, p. 73.

³ *Ibid.*, *Fourth Session, Supplement No. 4*, p. 36 and *Ibid.*, *Fifth Session, Supplement No. 4*, p. 74.

14. Mr. BALLARD (Australia) noted that steady progress had been achieved in the economic, social and educational fields and that there had been spectacular political developments.

15. In the economic field, the work of the Kusasi Agricultural Development Committee, mentioned in paragraph 250 of the 1950 report, and the participation of the indigenous inhabitants in that work were of special interest. The statement of the special representative that that body might ultimately be transformed into a farmers' co-operative was also of great interest. Mr. Ballard hoped to be able to learn more about marketing schemes for products from the Northern Section of the Territory in the next report. He noted the establishment of the New Cocoa Marketing Board composed of seven members, and welcomed the special representative's statement that one of those members would be an indigenous inhabitant of the Territory. The Council might express the hope that, as had been the case previously, the new board would include a representative of the Togoland producers. The work carried out with regard to the water supply was very encouraging. The Council might therefore note with satisfaction the steps which had already been taken in that field and the plans outlined in the 1950 report.

16. Undoubtedly, one of the most significant achievements was the implementation of the new Gold Coast Constitution, which would give the population of the Territory considerable political advantages for it marked a significant advance towards the establishment of responsible parliamentary government. The peoples concerned would enjoy wide powers far exceeding those granted in times past to communities which were politically more mature. Those peoples would now have both the opportunity and the responsibility of making wise use of the political instrument thus placed at their disposal. The new Constitution was a far-reaching reform which would enable the people of the Territory to acquire wider political experience than the people of any of the other Trust Territories. The Council should therefore note that reform with keen satisfaction.

17. Mr. SAYRE (United States of America) thought that the Administering Authority should be commended on the political, economic, social and educational progress achieved in the Territory.

18. In the political field, the implementation of the new Gold Coast Constitution represented a remarkable step forward, which was particularly commendable. Nevertheless, despite the guarantees contained in that Constitution with respect to the provisions of the Trusteeship Agreement, certain problems arose as regards the status of the Territory. It appeared from petitions received by the Council that some indigenous inhabitants regarded those guarantees as inadequate. Some petitioners suggested the Territory should have a separate legislative organ as well as its own representation in the Gold Coast Executive Council. It was not as yet possible to decide whether any amendments to that Constitution would be necessary to safeguard the interests of the Territory. However, the Council would probably wish to assure itself that the Administering Authority would not only preserve the status of the

Territory but would take special care to ensure that full account was taken of its hopes and aspirations during the present stage of political development of the Gold Coast. Moreover, it had been said that the new Constitution would jeopardize the unification of Togoland, but there again it was impossible to give an opinion at the present stage.

19. With regard to regional units of government, the Council could not formulate any opinion before learning what decisions the Administering Authority had taken on the basis of the report of the Special Commissioner, Sir Sydney Phillipson. The Council would undoubtedly follow that question with great interest as it was of vital concern to the Territory. It was to be hoped that those suggestions would be implemented during the forthcoming year. Unless the indigenous inhabitants held a contrary opinion, the United States delegation felt that serious consideration should be given to the possibility of setting up, under the Gold Coast Constitution, a separate region composed solely of the Southern Section of the Territory. Furthermore, regarding the development of local political institutions, the United States delegation hoped that the proposed reforms would begin to produce practical results in the forthcoming year. It would await further information on that subject with interest.

20. In addition, it had learned with satisfaction of the creation of the post of Commissioner for Africanization and of the appointment of an African to that post. It was to be hoped that the Commissioner would see to it that qualified indigenous inhabitants were appointed in the higher grades of the Administration and would encourage the appointment of indigenous inhabitants to positions directly affecting the Territory.

21. Turning to the economic field, Mr. Sayre thought that the Administering Authority should be commended for the sound financial position of the Cocoa Marketing Board. The policy of establishing adequate reserves while devoting part of the board's surplus to development schemes and scholarship grants was a very sound one. Moreover, the Administering Authority should be commended for its decision to distribute the greater part of the funds for development projects in proportion to the average annual tonnage of cocoa produced in each region over the last three years. In that connexion he was gratified to note that, in accordance with Trusteeship Council resolution 294 (VII), separate figures had been furnished on the production of cocoa in the Territory. The United States delegation hoped that the Administering Authority would ensure that the indigenous inhabitants were adequately represented on the Cocoa Marketing Board and would secure their collaboration and support with respect to the policies of that body.

22. Furthermore, the Council should endorse the Administering Authority's policy which, as the special representative had said, was intended to ensure that the people of the Territory were represented on all bodies which dealt with their interests.

23. The work of the local development committees, particularly the Kusasi Agricultural Development Committee and the Southern Togoland Development

Committee deserved special attention. The Council might suggest to the Administering Authority that it should continue and expand the establishment of such bodies, which gave the indigenous inhabitants an effective means of participating in projects for the development of the Territory.

24. The United States delegation sincerely hoped that the Legislative Assembly, at its forthcoming session, would finish its examination of the ten-year development plan so that that programme could speedily be put into operation. It had been greatly impressed by the magnitude and scope of the Volta River project, to which the Council should give every encouragement.

25. In the field of social advancement, the United States delegation was particularly interested in the progress achieved in mass education; there was every reason to be satisfied with the extent to which the views expressed in that regard by the United Nations Visiting Mission to Trust Territories in West Africa (1949)⁴ and by the Council itself⁵ were being carried out, at least in the Southern Section of the Territory. The special representative's statement that measures had been taken to extend the programme to the Northern Section of Togoland was likewise encouraging, and it might be hoped that mass education would be continued and extended in the South as well as in the North, where it was most urgently needed. Mass education was, he noted, a vital factor in social advancement.

26. As regards public health, the United States delegation shared the view that medical services should be considerably expanded; in that connexion, particular attention should be paid to the training of indigenous inhabitants for the various health services in the Territory.

27. He paid a tribute to the work done by the Department of Rural Water Development during 1950 and hoped that improvement of the water supply in the arid North would continue to receive the Administration's attention. He also hoped that the Gold Coast Government's road-building and maintenance activities would correspond to the Territory's needs.

28. The United States delegation would like the Administering Authority to carry out cost-of-living studies as soon as possible and to review its wage policies in the light of such studies.

29. On the question of corporal punishment, the United States delegation felt that General Assembly resolution 440 (V), concerning the matter, should be promptly implemented.

30. In the field of educational advancement, it welcomed the establishment of a new secondary school at Ho, and hoped that the school would be able to expand sufficiently rapidly to accommodate the increasing number of pupils who were reaching the level of secondary education. The measures taken in the north-

ern part of the Territory were likewise encouraging; the best way to meet the teacher shortage in the North was to train teachers from the region, and the Council might invite the Administering Authority to hasten the construction of the teacher-training college at Pusiga.

31. The United States delegation, too, hoped that the decision to provide free primary education would be carried out as soon as possible. While appreciating the work done in that field by religious missions, it was glad to note the Administering Authority's plan to transfer the management of primary schools to the new local authorities. It hoped that, with favourable economic conditions, the scholarship programmes could be expanded and the inhabitants of the Trust Territory would be accorded a fair share of the scholarships.

Mr. Khalidy (Iraq), Vice-President, took the Chair.

32. Mr. SOLDATOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) said that it was clear from the report for 1949⁶, the report for 1950, the Visiting Mission's report and the petitions from the Territory that the Administering Authority had not carried out its obligations under the Charter in respect of the Trusteeship System; he recalled in that connexion the provisions of Article 76 of the Charter. Disregarding those provisions as well as the provisions of the Trusteeship Agreement, the Administering Authority had in fact annexed the Territory to the Gold Coast Colony, thus making it impossible for the Territory to develop towards independence and self-government.

33. The reports of the Administering Authority and the Visiting Mission clearly showed that the Territory was subordinated in every respect to the Gold Coast Colony. It had no legislative, executive or judicial organs of its own, all power being in the hands of the Governor of the Gold Coast. It had no separate budget and, under the new Constitution, it would be under the authority of the legislative organs of the Gold Coast. In the Northern Section of the Territory, the Governor of the Gold Coast was the sole legislative authority. It should be noted that no indigenous inhabitant had taken part in the work of the Committee on Constitutional Reform, known as the Coussey Committee, which had drawn up the new Constitution; in those circumstances, it was not surprising that the interests of the Trust Territory should not have been taken into account. The Supreme Court of the Gold Coast was the highest judicial authority of the Trust Territory and the judges of the Gold Coast and of the Territory were appointed by the Governor, as was seen from paragraphs 153, 158 and 159 of the 1950 report. The indigenous population did not participate in the administration of the Trust Territory; all power was exercised by the two British Chief Commissioners who resided outside the Territory. Furthermore, the Territory had no organs of local self-government based on democratic principles in which the indigenous population was represented.

⁴ See *Official Records of the Trusteeship Council, Seventh Session, Supplement No. 2*, Report on Togoland under British administration, para. 122.

⁵ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifth Session, Supplement No. 4*, p. 74.

⁶ See *Report by His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the General Assembly of the United Nations on the Administration of Togoland under United Kingdom Trusteeship for the Year 1949*, London, His Majesty's Stationery Office 1950, Colonial No. 259.

34. The Trusteeship Council should therefore invite the Administering Authority to set up legislative and executive organs in the Territory which would not be subordinate to the organs established under the administrative union between the Territory and the Gold Coast Colony, and to that end take the necessary legislative and other measures which would ensure representation of the indigenous population in the legislative, executive and judicial organs of the Territory. The USSR delegation had submitted, in vain, a proposal to that effect at the fourth session of the Council (30th meeting); it was reintroducing that proposal, the adoption of which would contribute to the implementation of the provisions of the Charter concerning the Trusteeship System.

35. It appeared from the information given in paragraph 224 of the 1950 report that, in order to simplify the administration of the indigenous population as well as for the purpose of collecting taxes, the Administering Authority was employing tribal chiefs who were either salaried or were given honoraria of 10 per cent of the tax collected. The tribal system, which was encouraged by the Administering Authority, was incompatible with the progressive development of the Territory towards self-government. The Council should therefore request the Administering Authority to take measures to ensure the transition from that system to a democratic system of self-government.

36. In the field of economic advancement, the Administering Authority had made no effort to develop the Territory in the interests of the indigenous inhabitants. The Visiting Mission's report (para. 59) noted the population's discontent with the slow rate of the Territory's general development as a result of its subordination to the Gold Coast. The ten-year development plan for the Gold Coast contained no separate project for the Territory. The 1950 report showed that it was impossible at the present time to determine what sums were to be expended under the plan in the Trust Territory. It was indeed characteristic of the plan that expenditure for construction of police stations was eight times as large as expenditure for social insurance.

37. Inasmuch as the Territory was being used by the metropolitan country as a source of raw materials, its economy was developing in an abnormal and one-sided fashion. The Territory's entire cocoa production (8 per cent of the total production of the Gold Coast) was bought up by the Gold Coast Cocoa Marketing Board, a monopolistic body which the Government had set up without consulting indigenous producers, whose interests were not represented on the board, as was shown by certain petitions (T/Pet.6/15, T/Pet.6/15/Add.1 and T/Pet.6/204). The board made considerable profit on exports of cocoa, in which the indigenous population did not participate.

38. The Administering Authority was continuing to alienate land from the indigenous population on the pretext of setting up forest reserves. It took no steps to return the alienated lands in spite of requests it had received to that effect (T/Pet.6/223). The Council

should invite the Administering Authority to return to the indigenous inhabitants the land which it had taken away from them and to permit no further alienation in the future.

39. In the field of taxation, the Administering Authority was maintaining the head tax system, with the result that the main burden of taxation fell on the poorest members of the indigenous population, which constituted the overwhelming majority of that population. The Council should request the Administering Authority to take steps to replace the existing system by a system of taxation which would take account of the population's ability to pay.

40. The situation with regard to public health was deplorable. The Territory had at present only three hospitals and four doctors; thus, there was only one hospital bed for every 4,795 persons. The ten-year plan made no provision for the construction of hospitals. The Visiting Mission had received many oral and written complaints on account of inadequate health services as well as of the miserable and impoverished living conditions of the indigenous population. In the town of Ho alone, infant mortality had risen from 146 to 239 per 1,000 between 1949 and 1950. The petition of the Nkonya State Council (T/Pet.6/212) stated that an area containing 12,000 inhabitants was without a dispensary and that the nearest hospital was 45 miles away. The Council should therefore recommend to the Administering Authority that it should substantially increase its appropriations for public health.

41. The Administering Authority showed a complete lack of concern for the education of the indigenous inhabitants. In the Northern Section of the Territory, the situation was even worse than in the Northern Territories of the Gold Coast with which it was associated. While in the whole Trust Territory one-third of the children of school age attended school, in the Northern Section the rate was only one per cent. The Territory had only one secondary school, and all instruction was in the hands of religious missions. Despite many requests by indigenous inhabitants, the Administering Authority was not fulfilling its task of ensuring educational advancement. The authors of the petition he had mentioned (T/Pet.6/212) had indicated that the district of Nkonya received no school subsidy and that the Administering Authority had done nothing in the past twenty-three years to promote the welfare of the people. The Trusteeship Council should recommend that the Administering Authority should establish a system of compulsory, free, secular primary education and should increase appropriations for public education.

42. Once again the United Kingdom representative would probably accuse the representative of the USSR of having engaged in a show of Soviet propaganda. Mr. Soldatov reserved the right, in that event, to reply and to demonstrate on the basis of facts contained in the reports that such allegations were unjustified and could only hamper the effectiveness of the Council's work.

43. Sir Alan BURNS (United Kingdom) was happy to note that the great majority of the members of the Council appreciated the Administering Authority's

efforts to promote the political, economic, social and educational advancement of the indigenous inhabitants of the Territory.

44. Great interest had been evoked by the new political developments in the Gold Coast, from which the population of the Territory would benefit fully. That was a further proof that the Trusteeship Agreement, which provided for the Territory's administration as an integral part of the Gold Coast, was advantageous to the population concerned. It should be remembered in that connexion that the Government of the United Kingdom had never attempted to administer the Territory as a separate entity inasmuch as its geographical structure and ethnic composition would make it impossible to do so. For the first time, the population of the Northern Section of the Territory was directly represented in the centre Legislative Assembly; moreover, the number of representatives of the Southern Section had been increased from one to three.

45. Parallel advances were impending with regard to regional and local government, and in the latter field it could already be seen that the policy was to encourage a bold and progressive development of indigenous institutions towards a democratic form of self-government.

46. The Administering Authority had thus demonstrated that it had fulfilled, during the period under review, the obligations assumed under the Charter and the Trusteeship Agreement, although it had been suggested that the application of the contemplated reforms to Togoland would threaten the Territory's status. The Government of the United Kingdom intended to continue to discharge all its obligations towards the Trust Territory; it did not think that any difficulty in that respect would be created by putting into effect the new Constitution, since that Constitution provided that the Governor had the power to suspend any section by the Legislative Assembly or the Executive Council incompatible with the international obligations assumed by the Government of the United Kingdom.

47. Sir Alan regretted that the representative of the USSR had seen fit once again to make his customary charges against the Administering Authority and to twist facts for propaganda purposes. He was not surprised that the USSR representative always sought to be the last to ask questions and the last to make a speech so as to make sure of the best propaganda effect. He would leave to the special representative the task of answering the charges in detail and confine himself to a denial of the USSR representative's totally unfounded statements.

48. In conclusion, he thanked the Council for its understanding of the difficulties faced by the Administering Authority and for its appreciation of what had been achieved.

Mr. Sutherland, special representative of the Administering Authority for the Trust Territory of Togoland under British administration, withdrew.

Sir Alan Burns (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland) resumed the Chair.

Examination of the annual reports of the Administering Authority on the Trust Territory of the Cameroons under British administration for the years 1949 and 1950 (T/796 and T/906) (continued)

[Agenda item 4 (d)]

REPORT OF THE DRAFTING COMMITTEE (T/L.181, T/L.181/Corr.1 and T/L.198)

49. Mr. SOLDATOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) stated that the recommendations of the Drafting Committee (T/L.198) left much to be desired, as they failed to take into consideration several questions which were vital to the Territory's development towards self-government. Accordingly, the USSR delegation desired to submit a number of recommendations (T/L.201) made during the consideration of the Administering Authority's reports for 1949⁷ and for 1950⁸ on the Cameroons under British administration.

50. The proposals he was presenting were separate recommendations and could not be treated as amendments.

51. The PRESIDENT shared that view. He decided that each paragraph of the USSR delegation's proposed recommendations (T/L.201) would be put to the vote in its proper place as the paragraphs of the draft recommendations in the Drafting Committee's report were voted upon.

52. He put paragraphs 7 and 8 of the Drafting Committee's report to the vote.

Paragraph 7 was adopted by 11 votes to 1.

Paragraph 8 was adopted by 11 votes to 1.

53. The PRESIDENT put the first USSR proposal (T/L.201, para. 1) to the vote.

That proposal was rejected by 6 votes to 1, with 5 abstentions.

54. Mr. SAYRE (United States of America), in explaining his vote, observed that the new proposals of the USSR delegation were practically identical with previous proposals submitted by that delegation in connexion with Ruanda-Urundi (T/L.199). He would vote against the new proposals for the same reasons he had stated (369th meeting) with regard to those previous proposals.

55. Mr. SOLDATOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) pointed out that his proposals were made in more or less the same form as before simply because independent legislative, executive and judicial organs did not exist in the Cameroons under British administration any more than they did in Ruanda-Urundi.

⁷ See *Report by His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the General Assembly of the United Nations on the Administration of the Cameroons under United Kingdom Trusteeship for the Year 1949*, London, His Majesty's Stationery Office, Colonial No. 262.

⁸ See *Report by His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the General Assembly of the United Nations on the Administration of the Cameroons under United Kingdom Trusteeship for the Year 1950*.

It was obvious that similar conditions called for similar recommendations.

56. The PRESIDENT put to the vote paragraphs 9 to 14, inclusive, of the Drafting Committee's report (T/L.198).

Paragraph 9 was adopted by 11 votes to 1.

Paragraphs 10 to 13, inclusive, were adopted by 11 votes to 1.

Paragraph 14 was adopted by 11 votes to 1.

57. Mr. HOUARD (Belgium) and Mr. SAYRE (United States of America) proposed that in paragraph 15 (T/L.198) the words "this body" should be replaced by the words "the Nigerian Central House of Representatives", in order to avoid any misunderstanding.

It was so decided.

58. The PRESIDENT put to the vote paragraph 15 of the Drafting Committee's report (T/L.198), as amended.

Paragraph 15, as amended, was adopted by 11 votes to 1.

59. Mr. QUESADA ZAPIOLA (Argentina) suggested that, in the second USSR proposal (T/L.201, para. 2), the words "and which is encouraged by the Administering Authority is incompatible with" should be replaced by the word "delays". If that amendment was accepted, he would willingly vote for the proposal.

60. Mr. KHALIDY (Iraq) supported the Argentine representative's amendment.

61. Mr. SOLDATOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) accepted the amendment proposed by the representatives of Argentina and Iraq. The amendment considerably weakened the USSR recommendation, but the latter would none the less serve to promote the application of the principles of the International Trusteeship System.

62. The PRESIDENT put to the vote the second USSR proposal (T/L.201, para. 2), as amended.

That proposal, as amended, was rejected by 6 votes to 3, with 3 abstentions.

63. The PRESIDENT put to the vote paragraphs 16 and 17 of the Drafting Committee's report (T/L.198).

Paragraph 16 was adopted by 11 votes to 1.

Paragraph 17 was adopted by 11 votes to 1.

64. Mr. SOLDATOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) explained that he had voted against paragraph 17 because he considered it quite inadequate, particularly as regards the question of scholarships for indigenous inhabitants. The adoption of the paragraph as it stood would not improve the position regarding education in the Territory.

65. The PRESIDENT invited the Council to take a decision on paragraph 18 of the Drafting Committee's report (T/L.198).

66. Mr. SOLDATOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) proposed deletion of the words "a political development of importance"; if that amendment was adopted, he would be in a position to vote for the paragraph.

The amendment was rejected by 8 votes to 1, with 3 abstentions.

Paragraph 18 was adopted by 11 votes to none, with 1 abstention.

The meeting was suspended of 4.15 p.m. and was resumed at 4.40 p.m.

67. The PRESIDENT called on the Council to vote on paragraph 19 of the Drafting Committee's report (T/L.198).

Paragraph 19 was adopted by 10 votes to 1.

68. The PRESIDENT asked the Council to consider the fourth USSR proposal (T/L.201, para. 4).

That proposal was rejected by 7 votes to 1, with 3 abstentions.

69. The PRESIDENT put to the vote paragraph 20 of the Drafting Committee's report (T/L.198).

Paragraph 20 was adopted by 10 votes to 1.

70. The PRESIDENT drew the Council's attention to the third USSR proposal (T/L.201, para. 3).

That proposal was rejected by 6 votes to 1, with 4 abstentions.

71. Mr. QUESADA ZAPIOLA (Argentina) had abstained in the voting on the Soviet Union proposal, not because he did not support the principle of returning the land to the indigenous population, but because he considered the drafting of the proposal unsatisfactory.

72. Mr. HENRIQUEZ URENA (Dominican Republic) had abstained in the voting on the USSR proposal because the question with which it dealt was already treated in paragraph 21 of the Drafting Committee's report. His delegation would abstain for the same reason in the voting on the other USSR proposals.

73. The PRESIDENT put to the vote paragraphs 21, 22 and 23 of the Drafting Committee's report (T/L.198).

Paragraph 21 was adopted by 10 votes to 1.

Paragraph 22 was adopted by 11 votes to 1.

Paragraph 23 was adopted by 11 votes to 1.

74. The PRESIDENT called on the Council to vote on the fifth USSR proposal (T/L.201, para. 5).

That proposal was rejected by 6 votes to 3, with 3 abstentions.

75. Mr. PIGNON (France) explained that his delegation was not in any way opposed to the substance of the Soviet Union proposal, but only to the procedure followed in the matter, which could only result in unnecessarily prolonging the Council's discussion.

76. At the request of Mr. SOLDATOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics), the PRESIDENT put to the vote the first part of paragraph 24 of the Drafting Committee's report (T/L.198) ending with the words "at Mubi", and then the remainder if that paragraph.

The first part of the paragraph was adopted by 11 votes to 1.

The remainder of the paragraph was adopted unanimously.

The whole of paragraph 24 was adopted by 11 votes to none, with 1 abstention.

77. Mr. QUESADA ZAPIOLA (Argentina) pointed out that his delegation, which had voted for the fifth USSR proposal (T/L.201, para. 5) had also voted in favour of paragraph 24, which appeared to it to go further than the text proposed by the Soviet Union.

78. The PRESIDENT put to the vote paragraphs 25 and 26 of the Drafting Committee's report (T/L.198).

Paragraph 25 was adopted by 11 votes to 1.

Paragraph 26 was adopted by 11 votes to 1.

79. Mr. SOLDATOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) proposed that paragraph 27 of the Drafting Committee's report (T/L.198) should be replaced by the following text:

"The Council recommends that the Administering Authority immediately abolish corporal punishment in the Trust Territory".

80. Mr. SAYRE (United States of America) submitted the following amendment (T/L.203) to paragraph 27, repeating the terms used in General Assembly resolution 440 (V):

"The Council, noting that the Administering Authority has undertaken in 1950 a further review of its position in the light of the General Assembly and Council resolutions regarding corporal punishment, and that it has stated that further progress towards its declared aim of complete abolition of this penalty would be made as rapidly as local circumstances would permit, urges that measures be taken immediately to bring about the complete abolition of corporal punishment".

81. Mr. BALLARD (Australia) said he intended to vote against the USSR amendment and to abstain in the voting on the United States amendment, to which he preferred the slightly different text of the Drafting Committee.

82. Mr. HOUARD (Belgium) also preferred the Drafting Committee's text, which urged that the Administering Authority should develop alternative measures, and was therefore closer to reality and served the interests of the indigenous inhabitants better.

83. Mr. Shih-shun LIU (China) thought the text proposed by the United States was the most satisfactory of all. He would therefore abstain from voting

on the USSR amendment, but would vote in favour of the Drafting Committee's text if the United States amendment was rejected.

84. Mr. MATHIESON (United Kingdom), after recalling the attitude adopted by the Administering Authority as regards corporal punishment, said he would vote against the USSR amendment. He considered the text submitted by the United States less satisfactory than that of the Drafting Committee and would therefore abstain from voting on the United States amendment.

85. Mr. SOLDATOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) asked that the vote on his oral amendment to paragraph 27 of the Drafting Committee's report should be taken by roll-call.

A vote was taken by roll-call.

In favour: Iraq, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

Against: Australia, Belgium, France, New Zealand, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Argentina, China, Dominican Republic, Thailand.

The USSR amendment was rejected by 6 votes to 2, with 4 abstentions.

86. Mr. SAYRE (United States of America) said he had voted against the Soviet Union amendment because he felt that the text submitted by his own delegation was more satisfactory.

87. Mr. QUESADA ZAPIOLA (Argentina) explained that he had abstained from voting on the USSR amendment because he felt that it went further than General Assembly resolution 440 (V).

88. Mr. SOLDATOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) thought the Council should adopt a recommendation which was in full conformity with General Assembly resolution 440 (V). He therefore proposed that the text of the United States amendment (T/L.203) should be amended to read:

"The Council recommends that measures be taken immediately to bring about the complete abolition of corporal punishment".

89. He asked that the vote on his amendment should be taken by roll-call.

A vote was taken by roll-call.

In favour: Argentina, Dominican Republic, Iraq, Thailand, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

Against: Australia, Belgium, France, New Zealand, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: China.

The USSR amendment was rejected by 6 votes to 5, with 1 abstention.

90. The PRESIDENT put to the vote the United States amendment (T/L.203), which would replace paragraph 27 of the Drafting Committee's report (T/L.198).

The United States amendment was adopted by 8 votes to 1, with 3 abstentions.

91. The PRESIDENT drew the Council's attention to the sixth USSR proposal (T/ 201, para. 6).

That proposal was rejected by 6 votes to 1, with 5 abstentions.

92. At the request of Mr. SOLDATOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics), the PRESIDENT put to the vote first the first part of paragraph 28 of the Drafting Committee's report (T/L.198), ending with the words "70 per cent", and then the remainder of the paragraph.

The first part of the paragraph was adopted by 10 votes to 1.

The remainder of paragraph was adopted unanimously.

The whole of paragraph 28 was adopted by 11 votes to 1.

93. At the request of Mr. SOLDATOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics), the PRESIDENT put to the vote first the first part of paragraph 29 of the Drafting Committee's report (T/L.198), ending with the words "Cameroons Development Corporation", and then the remainder of the paragraph.

The first part of the paragraph was adopted by 11 votes to 1.

The remainder of the paragraph was adopted unanimously

The whole of paragraph 29 was adopted by 11 votes to none, with 1 abstention.

94. At the request of Mr. SOLDATOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics), the PRESIDENT put to the vote first the first part of paragraph 30 of the Drafting Committee's report (T/L.198), ending with the word "Territory", and then the remainder of the paragraph.

The first part of the paragraph was adopted by 11 votes to 1.

The remainder of the paragraph was adopted unanimously.

The whole of paragraph 30 was adopted by 11 votes to 1.

95. The PRESIDENT put to the vote paragraph 31 of the Drafting Committee's report (T/L.198).

Paragraph 31 was adopted by 11 votes to 1.

96. The PRESIDENT said that the recommendations adopted would be inserted at the end of the appropriate section or sub-section of the chapter on the Cameroons under British administration in the Council's report to the General Assembly.

97. He put to the vote the recommendation contained in paragraph 3 of the Drafting Committee's report, to the effect that working paper T/L.181, as amended by document T/L.181/Corr.I, should be adopted

as a basis for the text of the chapter on the Cameroons under British administration.

That recommendation was adopted by 11 votes to 1.

Examination of petitions (continued)

[Agenda item 5]

FOURTH REPORT OF THE *Ad Hoc* COMMITTEE ON PETITIONS (T/L.200): PETITIONS CONCERNING THE CAMEROONS UNDER BRITISH ADMINISTRATION

98. The PRESIDENT asked the members of the Council to take a decision on draft resolutions I, II and III, contained in the report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on Petitions (T/L.200).

99. Mr. SOLDATOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) considered that draft resolution I could not be regarded as satisfactory because it did not meet the requests of the petitioners. He therefore proposed that the Council should adopt the next submitted by his delegation, as set forth in paragraph 9 of document T/L.200.

The USSR proposal was rejected by 10 votes to 1, with 1 abstention.

Draft resolution I was adopted by 11 votes to 1.

100. Mr. SOLDATOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) felt that draft resolution II was quite inadequate and proposed that the Council should adopt instead the text submitted by the USSR delegation, as set forth in paragraph 16 of document T/L.200.

The USSR proposal was rejected by 10 votes to 1, with 1 abstention.

Draft resolution II was adopted by 11 votes to 1.

Draft resolution III was adopted by 11 votes to none, with 1 abstention.

Examination of the annual reports of the Administering Authority on the Trust Territory of Togoland under French administration for the years 1949 and 1950 (T/785, T/907 and T/907/Corr.I)

[Agenda item 4 (g)]

At the invitation of the President, Mr. Montel, special representative of the Administering Authority for the Trust Territory of Togoland under French administration took his place at the Council table.

101. Mr. MONTEL (Special representative for Togoland under French administration) wished, in his opening statement, to lay particular stress on the work done in 1950, as the members of the United Nations Visiting Mission to Trust Territories in West Africa had been able to see for themselves the results achieved in 1949.

102. In the political field, the year 1950 had been marked by numerous elections. Two representatives had been elected to the Representative Assembly of Togoland. Representatives had been elected to the Enlarged Anglo-French Standing Consultative Com-

mission for Togoland, the elections being carried out in two stages. That had been the first time such a system had been applied in Togoland and it had enabled all the inhabitants to vote and thus made it possible to gain an exact idea of the population's views. There had also been elections of members of the municipal councils of Lomé and Anécho, with the participation of all voters registered on the electoral register, which was the same as that used for legislative elections. Lastly, there had been the election of the representative of Togoland to the French National Assembly. During the two years under review, the number of registered voters had greatly increased, having risen from 16,830 in 1949 to 28,580 in 1950. New measures had been adopted recently extending the right to vote to heads of families and mothers of two children, so that 32,500 voters had taken part in the latest legislative elections. The very small number of electors who had failed to vote — 82 per cent of the registered electors had taken part in the elections to the National Assembly — was a clear sign that the population of Togoland was becoming ever more alive to its political rights and duties.

103. Important progress had also been achieved in the municipal organization of the Territory. The centres of Lomé and Anécho had been raised to the status of *communes mixtes* of the third degree and, as such, they had their own elected municipal councils made up entirely of indigenous inhabitants, one of whom, in the Lomé council, was a woman. More recently, the centres of Palimé, Atakpamé and Sokodé had been granted the same status and the members of their municipal councils would soon be elected by direct, universal suffrage. The same municipal organization would soon be extended to all the important centres in the Territory, so that the population would gradually become politically conscious.

104. With regard to the judicial organization, it was interesting to note that the number of customary tribunals made up exclusively of indigenous judges had been increased to fifteen. An important change had also been made during 1950 in the composition of the jury of the *Cour d'assises*, the assessors no longer being chosen exclusively from among the citizens of metropolitan France, but also from among the indigenous inhabitants.

105. In the economic field, the Administering Authority had concentrated mainly on developing and improving agricultural production, which was the Territory's only economic asset. The measures adopted had included the granting of loans to planters through the indigenous provident societies, the provision of fertilizers and selected seeds and the establishment of four farm schools. The *Office de la recherche scientifique d'outre-mer* had carried out an investigation of the agricultural potential of the Territory and the results had been extremely encouraging.

106. With respect to trade, the year 1950 had been characterized by a return to almost complete freedom in transactions and prices. The resulting free competition had led to a rapid development of imports and exports.

107. With regard to technical achievements, the progress had been equally noteworthy. A branch of the Public Works Department had been set up at Sokodé, in the North, so that the population of that area would now be able to benefit from the technical advances which had already been achieved in the South. Nineteen bridges had been built or rebuilt in 1949 and 1950 and improvements had been made in the Territory's road network. Great efforts had been made in the project to bring the water supply to the rural areas and in the construction of houses.

108. In the social field, the Administering Authority had concentrated particularly on promoting the development of public health and education. The increase in the allocations for public health, which had represented 20 per cent of the Territory's regular budget in 1950 and for which considerable additional sums had been provided under the ten-year plan, had enabled the Administration to carry out an active programme for the improvement of public health facilities in the Territory. The strength of the medical staff had increased by 86 persons. Moreover, the measures taken to train indigenous medical staff — the promulgation of a decree making it possible for African doctors, pharmacists and midwives to hold a State diploma after having passed a special test and followed a course of studies in France, as well as the establishment of a medical school at Dakar in 1950 where students could train for the State doctorate — should make it possible to meet the population's health requirements within a few years.

109. Important progress had also been made in education. The Administering Authority was following a dual policy of providing mass education and of training an intellectual élite among the indigenous inhabitants. As a result of the constant increase in allocations for education, which had amounted to 15 per cent of the Territory's regular budget in 1950, a great many new classes had been opened. The enrolment in the schools was increasing regularly and about 30 per cent of the children of school age were now attending school.

110. While it felt considerable satisfaction at the encouraging results already achieved, the Administering Authority was perfectly aware that much remained to be done in Togoland.

111. Mr. DE ANTUENO (Argentina) asked whether the Administering Authority was considering the possibility of setting up a single electoral college in accordance with the Trusteeship Council's recommendation.⁹

112. Mr. MONTEL (Special representative for Togoland under French administration) emphasized that the Togoland deputy in the National Assembly was already elected by a single electoral college. The system of two electoral colleges still existed for the elections to the Representative Assembly, which in its turn elected the two representatives to the Council of the Republic and the representative to the Assembly

⁹ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifth Session, Supplement No. 4*, p. 92.

of the French Union. However, the French Government had recently eliminated the system of two electoral colleges in all overseas territories except Madagascar, French Equatorial Africa and the Cameroons . It should therefore be possible to take a similar step before the next elections to the Territory's Representative Assembly.

113. Mr. DE ANTUENO (Argentina) concluded that, in the circumstances, there was nothing to show that any steps whatever had been taken towards implementing the Trusteeship Council's recommendation. He asked what the Administering Authority

proposed to do in order to extend the powers of the Representative Assembly.

114. Mr. PIGNON (France) emphasized that the Administering Authority was considering the question of the composition and powers of the Representative Assembly. A bill concerning the Representative Assembly of Togoland was before Parliament and the French Government intended to re-examine it in order to extend its scope. He reserved the right to make a more detailed statement on the subject at a later date.

The meeting rose at 5.55 p.m.