



CONTENTS

Page

Examination of the annual report on the administration of the Trust Territory of New Guinea for the year ended 30 June 1952 and of the report of the United Nations Visiting Mission to Trust Territories in the Pacific, 1953, on that Territory (T/1045 and Add.1, T/1056, T/1062 and Add.1) (continued)

Report of the Drafting Committee (T/L.357 and Corr.1, T/L.385 and Corr.1, T/L.400)..... 331

Report of the Standing Committee on Administrative Unions on New Guinea (T/L.388)..... 335

Examination of petitions (continued)

Forty-fifth report of the Standing Committee on Petitions (T/L.377): petitions concerning New Guinea 335

Examination of the annual reports on the administration of the Trust Territory of Western Samoa for the years 1951 and 1952 and of the report of the United Nations Visiting Mission to Trust Territories in the Pacific, 1953, on that Territory (T/1038, T/1057, T/1058, T/1062 and Add.1) (continued)

Report of the Drafting Committee (T/L.363 and Corr.1, T/L.390) 335

Examination of petitions (continued)

Fifty-first report of the Standing Committee on Petitions (T/L.396): petitions concerning Western Samoa..... 337

Reports of the United Nations Visiting Mission to Trust Territories in the Pacific, 1953 (T/1954, T/1055, T/1056, T/1057, T/L.384) 337

Trusteeship Council resolution 467 (XI): general procedure of the Trusteeship Council (T/1044 and Corr.1, T/L.392) 337

Provision of information on the activities of the United Nations in Trust Territories: report of the Secretary-General (T/1073) 338

Report of the Secretary-General on credentials (T/1071) .. 338

Report of the Committee on Rural Economic Development of the Trust Territories (T/1072)..... 339

Examination of petitions (continued)

Thirty-ninth and forty-sixth reports of the Standing Committee on Petitions (T/L.368, T/L.391)..... 339

Appointment of members of the Standing Committee on Petitions 339

Programme of work..... 339

that Territory (T/1045 and Add.1, T/1056, T/1062 and Add.1) (continued)

[Agenda items 4 (c) and 7]

REPORT OF THE DRAFTING COMMITTEE (T/L.357 AND CORR.1, T/L.385 AND CORR.1, T/L.400)

1. The PRESIDENT: The Council will first consider the draft recommendations of the Drafting Committee in paragraphs 6 to 27 inclusive of document T/L.385 and Corr.1. As is our custom, we shall vote on each of these recommendations separately.
2. Mr. ZONOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics): I should like to make some brief remarks on the Drafting Committee's report before we vote on the separate paragraphs. I think that, if I make my remarks on the report as a whole before the voting, and not before the vote on each separate paragraph, I shall expedite and facilitate the Council's work. I therefore ask your permission to make some brief remarks on the report now.
3. The PRESIDENT: As I understand the representative of the Soviet Union, he wishes to make his remarks on this report now. I take it that the representative of Australia is aware of that.
4. Mr. LOOMES (Australia): Yes.
5. Mr. ZONOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics): Before speaking on the conclusions and recommendations submitted to the Council by the Drafting Committee on New Guinea it is essential to state once more, as I have done in connexion with previous reports of drafting committees, that paragraph 4 of the introductory part of the Drafting Committee's report on New Guinea contains an assertion which I consider to be incorrect: it is stated that the draft conclusions and recommendations submitted by the Committee reflect the opinion of the Council as a whole, whereas in fact the Council has not yet considered or adopted them. The USSR delegation considers such assertions to be incorrect and I cannot agree with them.
6. As regards the conclusions and recommendations in the section dealing with political advancement, it must be pointed out that the recommendations are quite unsatisfactory because they do not provide for the establishment in the Trust Territory of legislative and other organs of government independent of organs set up on the basis of the union between New Guinea and the neighbouring Australian colony of Papua. The latter organs are based on the assumption that the existing union between the Trust Territory and the colony should be maintained. In addition, the recommendations fail to provide for legislative and other measures to ensure the participation of the indigenous population in the legislative, executive and judicial organs of the Trust Territory.
7. The USSR delegation has submitted a draft resolution [T/L.362] which provides for the taking of the above-mentioned measures to promote the political advancement of the Trust Territory towards self-government and independence, as provided in the United Nations Charter. I would suggest that the re-

President: Mr. Leslie Knox MUNRO (New Zealand).

Present:

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

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

Examination of the annual report on the administration of the Trust Territory of New Guinea for the year ended 30 June 1952 and of the report of the United Nations Visiting Mission to Trust Territories in the Pacific, 1953, on

commendations in the USSR delegation's draft resolution should be reflected in their rightful place, which is the part of the report concerned with political advancement.

8. Finally, the USSR delegation cannot agree with the draft conclusion in paragraph 10 on the so-called "peaceful penetration" by the Administering Authority "of uncontrolled areas". This "penetration" is being carried out by armed patrols and is not peaceful, but suggests that armed men are being sent for armed intervention. The USSR delegation will vote against attempts to conceal behind the name of the Trusteeship Council the Administering Authority's policy of armed penetration and seizure of areas which were not formerly under the rule of the Australian administration.

9. The USSR delegation is also unable to agree with the conclusion that a decision on the problem of European resettlement in New Guinea is likely to determine to no small degree the economic future of the Trust Territory. This approach to the question of the future economic advancement of the Territory is incorrect and contrary to the United Nations Charter, which provides that the Administering Authority should promote the economic advancement of the inhabitants of the Trust Territory. The Administering Authority must concentrate its activities on this aspect, and not on European colonization of the Trust Territory.

10. The recommendation on the land question in paragraph 20 must be regarded as quite unsatisfactory and unacceptable, since it contains no proposal to return the land alienated from the indigenous population of the Trust Territory under one pretext or another or to prevent any future alienation of their land. The USSR delegation will therefore vote against this recommendation.

11. The part of the report on social advancement relates only to public health and corporal punishment. All other questions concerning the social situation of the indigenous population are passed over in complete silence. The report contains no conclusions or recommendations on such important social questions as working conditions, the hiring of labour, wages, social security and the like. This state of affairs is abnormal and the USSR delegation cannot vote for such proposals or recommendations.

12. The USSR delegation will vote against the draft recommendation on corporal punishment in paragraph 24, as it is not in conformity with resolutions 440 (V) and 562 (VI), adopted at the fifth and sixth sessions of the General Assembly, on the immediate abolition of corporal punishment in the Trust Territories.

13. These are the brief remarks I wish to make on the vote I shall cast in connexion with the Drafting Committee's report and the recommendations contained therein.

14. Mr. LOOMES (Australia): With regard to the draft resolution submitted by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, I should like to remind the Council that the establishment of an administrative union of Papua and New Guinea was envisaged by the Trusteeship Agreement which was approved by the General Assembly of the United Nations. The General Assembly, and also the Trusteeship Council, have taken a particular interest in administrative unions and a special committee, the Standing Committee on Administrative Unions, has been set up with a view to studying the effect on the administration of various territories of the establishment of administrative unions.

15. We have before us the report of the Standing Committee on Administrative Unions on New Guinea [T/L.388], which will be dealt with later by the Council. It is certainly not appropriate, I suggest, that the Council should consider itself in a position to come to a conclusion as to the effect of the administrative union between Papua and New Guinea, as is proposed in the draft resolution of the Soviet Union. Since the establishment of the administrative union, the Australian Government has certainly borne in mind the effect of such a union on the existence of New Guinea as a Trust Territory and, as time has gone on, has come to the conclusion that the existence of the administrative union is not in any way inconsistent with its obligations under the Trusteeship System and, indeed, experience has shown that it is to the advantage of the Territory, both as to its administration and also from the point of view of the welfare of the inhabitants.

16. I will, therefore, certainly vote against the draft resolution of the Soviet Union, and I would urge the Council to do likewise, since the Council has before it the report of the Standing Committee, and since it observes each year how the administrative union is in fact working.

17. The PRESIDENT: The Council will now proceed to vote on each of the recommendations of the Drafting Committee, beginning with the recommendation in paragraph 6.

Paragraph 6 was adopted by 10 votes to 1, with 1 abstention.

Paragraph 7 was adopted by 10 votes to none, with 2 abstentions.

Paragraph 8 was adopted by 9 votes to none, with 3 abstentions.

Paragraph 9 was adopted by 10 votes to 1, with 1 abstention.

Paragraph 10 was adopted by 10 votes to 1, with 1 abstention.

18. The PRESIDENT: There is a draft resolution proposed by the representative of the Soviet Union [T/L.362], which it would be appropriate to vote on at this point.

The USSR draft resolution was rejected by 6 votes to 1, with 5 abstentions.

Paragraph 11 of document T/L.385 was adopted by 10 votes to 1, with 1 abstention.

Paragraph 12 was adopted by 10 votes to 1, with 1 abstention.

Paragraph 13 was adopted by 10 votes to none, with 2 abstentions.

Paragraph 14 was adopted by 10 votes to none, with 2 abstentions.

Paragraph 15 was adopted by 10 votes to 1, with 1 abstention.

Paragraph 16 was adopted by 10 votes to none, with 2 abstentions.

Paragraph 17 was adopted by 10 votes to 1, with 1 abstention.

Paragraph 18 was adopted by 10 votes to none, with 2 abstentions.

Paragraph 19 was adopted by 9 votes to none, with 3 abstentions.

Paragraph 20 was adopted by 10 votes to 1, with 1 abstention.

Paragraph 21 was adopted by 10 votes to none, with 2 abstentions.

Paragraph 22 was adopted by 10 votes to none, with 2 abstentions.

Paragraph 23 was adopted by 10 votes to none, with 2 abstentions.

Paragraph 24 was adopted by 9 votes to 1, with 2 abstentions.

19. The PRESIDENT: There is a draft proposal by Syria, contained in document T/L.400, which it would be appropriate to consider at this point.

20. Mr. ASHA (Syria): In the course of the work of the Drafting Committee, I proposed on behalf of my delegation two draft recommendations additional to those appearing in the report of the Committee. While the Committee was sympathetic to these recommendations, it was pointed out that they were not based on suggestions made during the course of the debate in the Council. My proposals therefore do not in any sense represent a minority report.

21. The first proposal deals with community development. In view of the great achievements made by the United Nations technical assistance programme in the field of community development in some of the countries of Europe, I propose that there be added, after the draft recommendations contained in the section of document T/L.385 that deals with social advancement, the sentence appearing in document T/L.400: "The Council, noting with interest the community development project being carried out on Tabar Island...". I trust that the Council will accept this proposal so that the people of New Guinea may benefit from the experience of the United Nations and its technical assistance programme.

22. The second suggestion is made in connexion with the recommendations we received from the representative of UNESCO, and is to be found in paragraph 2 of document T/L.400. I trust that UNESCO will be able to contribute to the educational prospects of this Territory and to the solution of its linguistic difficulties.

23. Mr. LOOMES (Australia): While the suggestions made by the representative of Syria are not subject to any real complaint on the part of my delegation, the first draft recommendation, while suggesting that the Administering Authority should devise plans to undertake projects of the type mentioned in other parts of the Territory, goes on to suggest that the United Nations technical assistance programme might be used for that purpose. My delegation feels that this rather assumes that the resources of the Administering Authority are inadequate for this purpose. I would point out that the community development project on Tabar Island was set up on the initiative of the Administering Authority and with a view to seeing how it would work out and with the aim in view of introducing it in other parts of the Territory. I would suggest, therefore, that the suggestion to seek the assistance of the technical assistance programme of the United Nations is probably somewhat premature, and certainly would seem to presuppose that the resources of the Administering Authority, and in particular the knowledge of the particular people in New Guinea carrying out this project, are inadequate.

24. The same observation might be made about the second of these two proposals, that is, that the Council should invite the Administering Authority to seek the collaboration of UNESCO. While certainly we would be most happy to have the collaboration of UNESCO, I would feel that at this stage it might be sufficient for the Council to suggest to the Administering Authority

that it might make an examination with whatever help it might be able to obtain. The first source of help, of course, in matters of this nature, would be from the people who have been engaged in such matters in the Territory.

25. In sum, whilst the substance of the two suggestions is not objectionable, I do not favour the invitation to the Administering Authority to seek the assistance of the technical assistance programme, so far as the first suggestion is concerned, or to seek the collaboration of UNESCO, which is suggested, in so many words, in the second proposal.

26. Mr. RYCKMANS (Belgium): For my part, I shall go further than the Australian representative. It seems to me to be the Administering Authority's duty to carry out certain functions by itself without asking the United Nations for technical assistance in Territories for which it has agreed to assume full responsibility. If, in exceptional circumstances, the Administering Authority should find it impossible to fulfil its obligations towards the indigenous inhabitants of the Territory, it would, of course, be entitled to approach any international or regional organization of the United Nations, or any other organ, for the necessary help. But, I repeat, the Administering Authority has the primary responsibility in the matter.

27. Secondly, I should think that, if the Administering Authority needs outside assistance, the best possible assistance it could get would be from the South Pacific Commission. Indeed, there is reason to suppose that, if the Administering Authority were to approach the United Nations, the United Nations would have to seek for specialists who could help, among the experts of the South Pacific Commission.

28. The same objections apply to the second draft recommendation, but I must add that I am certain that the persons most qualified to examine the languages "suitable for regional use in vernacular instruction" in New Guinea, those who know the subject best, are not in UNESCO but in New Guinea. I am referring to the anthropologists, linguists and missionaries in New Guinea who know the languages best and who consequently are better able than anyone else to judge which of them could be used for instruction. So that, if UNESCO were to be approached, that organization would itself have to look to New Guinea for experts likely to be able to assist the Administering Authority.

29. The recommendation does not seem to me to be of the kind the Council should adopt. Consequently, I formally request that the two drafts should be put to the vote in parts, separate votes being taken on the sentence beginning with the words "and invites it to explore" in the first recommendation, and on the sentence beginning with the words "and noting the interest expressed by UNESCO", in the second.

30. The PRESIDENT: I propose to take a separate vote in respect of each of these draft recommendations.

31. Mr. ASHA (Syria): Perhaps the representative of Belgium did not fully understand or appreciate the motives that prompted my delegation to submit these two draft recommendations. We quite realize it is the duty of the Administering Authority to handle these matters. We do not contest that assertion at all. What we had in mind were the successful projects which have been carried out under the United Nations technical assistance programme in Greece, for instance. In the field of community development, we had Greece particularly in mind. I see no harm at all in the Administering Authority seeking the collaboration of the

United Nations technical assistance programme. After all, the Trusteeship System forms part of the United Nations, and the Trusteeship Agreement is between the Administering Authority and the United Nations. In the view of my delegation, there is nothing to preclude such an arrangement, and therefore I should like my recommendations to be put to the vote. It is quite acceptable to me for the recommendations to be voted on in two parts.

32. Mr. SEARS (United States of America): I wonder whether the representative of Syria would mind the insertion of the words "consider the desirability of seeking" in place of the word "seek", at the end of the second draft recommendation. That would somewhat tone down the recommendation and might make it more acceptable to other members.

33. Mr. ASHA (Syria): I accept that suggestion.

34. Mr. DE MARCHENA (Dominican Republic): I should like to explain my position before the vote is taken. My delegation supports both of the Syrian draft recommendations. I wish, however, to place certain reservations on record. As regards the first recommendation, no precise description of the experiment being conducted on Tabar Island has yet been submitted to the Council or presented in any form whatsoever. The Visiting Mission itself did not go to the Island and its report [T/1056] merely refers to the experiment in very brief terms. Actually, therefore, everything is predicated on good faith and the hope that the Syrian delegations's draft recommendation can be put into effect, having regard to geographic, social and other conditions in the Territory of New Guinea. With these reservations, therefore, my delegation will vote in favour of both draft recommendations.

The first part of the first Syrian draft recommendation (T/L.400), commencing with the words "The Council" and ending with the words "other parts of the Territory", was adopted by 9 votes to none, with 3 abstentions.

The remainder of the first Syrian draft recommendation was adopted by 6 votes to 2, with 4 abstentions.

The first Syrian draft recommendation as a whole was adopted by 7 votes to 1, with 4 abstentions.

35. The PRESIDENT: I shall now put to the vote the draft recommendations concerning educational advancement, contained in the Drafting Committee's report [T/L.385].

Paragraph 25 was adopted by 11 votes to none, with 1 abstention.

Paragraph 26 was adopted by 9 votes to none, with 3 abstentions.

36. The PRESIDENT: The representative of Belgium has asked for a vote by parts on the second Syrian draft recommendation. I shall ask the Secretary to read out the part of the draft recommendation upon which the Council will vote first.

37. Mr. ALEKSANDER (Secretary of the Trusteeship Council): The first part of the draft recommendation to be voted upon reads as follows:

"The Council, noting that a linguistic map of the Territory is in course of preparation and that work has begun on the examination of languages suitable for regional use in vernacular instruction, . . . requests the Administering Authority to keep it informed of the progress and the results . . ."

The first part of the second Syrian draft recommendation (T/L.400) was adopted by 9 votes to none, with 3 abstentions.

The remainder, as amended, of the second Syrian draft recommendation was adopted by 7 votes to 2, with 3 abstentions.

The second Syrian draft recommendation as a whole, as amended, was adopted by 9 votes to 1, with 2 abstentions.

Paragraph 27 of document T/L.385 was adopted by 10 votes to none, with 2 abstentions.

38. Mr. LOOMES (Australia): In explanation of my vote, I should like to make a few remarks, if I may at this stage.

39. I should note that I have abstained in the vote on all of the paragraphs of the conclusions and recommendations as proposed by the Drafting Committee. This, however, should not be taken to imply any specific objection to these proposals. The recommendations and conclusions do, for the most part, deal with matters which will have to be considered by the Administering Authority.

40. The only recommendation on which I should specifically like to comment is paragraph 22, in which the submission of "definitive plans" is sought. I observe that my delegation has consistently taken the view that the Trusteeship System does not require the Council's approval of an Administering Authority's plan for future action. I should like to add that my Government has always been and will continue to be happy, in accordance with its international obligations, to cooperate in all appropriate ways to the fullest extent with the Council.

41. I should like to take this opportunity to express the appreciation of my delegation for the close interest of the members of the Council in the Trust Territory of New Guinea. In the consideration of this matter, the Council has, I have observed, been greatly assisted by the realistic and essentially fair report of the Visiting Mission, and I should like to congratulate its members on it.

42. I wish also to add that Mr. Jones, the special representative, who has unfortunately been unable to remain here for the final adoption of the report on New Guinea, has asked me to express on his behalf his deep appreciation for the courtesy and the consideration which the Council has been good enough to extend to him during these debates.

43. The PRESIDENT: I thank the representative of Australia and I am sure the Council, too, would wish me to note his observations and particularly his reference to the special representative.

44. Mr. DE MARCHENA (Dominican Republic): I wish briefly not only to explain my vote on the recommendations adopted as a whole, but also to comment on one of them in particular. My delegation voted in favour of the recommendation in paragraph 8 of the Drafting Committee's report, concerning the need for a campaign to disseminate information on the meaning of the International Trusteeship System in a Trust Territory, and particularly in the Territory of New Guinea. This recommendation seems proper to my delegation, provided of course that the Administration of New Guinea, even though it might feel that we should not map plans for its future action, realizes that this is one of the fundamental elements of the entire Trusteeship System and that it is essential to submit to the Council's next session a realistic report on the way this recommendation is to be carried out in the Territory of New Guinea, particularly in view of the situation obtaining there in the European com-

munity. This community is unfortunately referred to in the recommendation as a settler community, when actually the term should include not only the settlers, but also Europeans born in the Territory and all persons who have white blood and should be distinguished from the indigenous inhabitants. My delegation, therefore, in voting for the recommendation, trusts that in its next annual report the Administration will be able to give realistic and useful information on the steps being taking to implement it.

45. My delegation abstained from voting on the recommendation contained in paragraph 22, on public health and hospital facilities in the country, not because the recommendation does not reflect many of the conditions which the Visiting Mission encountered there, but because there is a slight contradiction between the first part, referring to the "over-all increase in the number of hospital, dispensary and clinic facilities", and the last part, expressing the hope that all plans relating to the country's entire system of hospitals will be revised. There seems to be a slight contradiction in the wording of the recommendation, although the fundamental purpose is to bring pressure to bear so that public health facilities will be improved. Accordingly, my delegation also hopes that the next annual report will give a complete picture of everything the Administration would like to do to improve this situation in the Territory of New Guinea.

46. The PRESIDENT: I assume that no other member wishes to explain his vote. I wish to draw the attention of the members of the Council to the recommendation of the Drafting Committee as set forth in paragraph 5 of document T/L.385, to the effect that the Council should adopt the working paper on conditions in New Guinea [T/L.357 and Corr.1] as the basic text for the chapter on that Territory to be included in the next report of the Council to the General Assembly.

The recommendation was adopted by 9 votes to 1.

47. The PRESIDENT: The working paper will form part of the chapter on the Trust Territory of New Guinea and the recommendations which the Council has just adopted with respect to conditions in the Territory will of course be included at the end of the appropriate section or sub-section of this chapter.

48. I draw the attention of the members of the Council to Conference Room Paper No. 1¹ of the Drafting Committee. In that paper, views expressed by individual members of the Council have been summarized and they have been distributed to all members. For the Council to take action on the report as a whole at tomorrow's meeting, it will be necessary for members to indicate to the Secretary before 6 p.m. today which of their observations they wish to retain for inclusion in the final report to the General Assembly.

REPORT OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON ADMINISTRATIVE UNIONS ON NEW GUINEA (T/L.388)

49. The PRESIDENT: I now come to the report of the Standing Committee on Administrative Unions. The Council has before it the report of this Committee, document T/L.388, which contains the conclusions of the Committee with respect to New Guinea.

50. In view of the attitude of the representative of the Soviet Union, we shall vote on whether the conclusions in paragraphs 5 and 6 of this document shall be included as the Council's own conclusions in the section

¹ Document distributed to members of the Council only.

of our report to the General Assembly dealing with the administrative union affecting New Guinea.

Those conclusions were adopted by 10 votes to 1, with 1 abstention.

Examination of petitions (continued)

[Agenda item 5]

FORTY-FIFTH REPORT OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE OF PETITIONS (T/L.377): PETITIONS CONCERNING NEW GUINEA

51. The PRESIDENT: I wish to say publicly that the Standing Committee dealt with these petitions in detail. They have been considered with care and they have been considered in public. It now remains for the Council to vote on the draft resolutions and to deal with them separately. Before I put the draft resolution in section I of the Committee's report [T/L.377] to the vote, I draw the attention of the members of the Council to operative paragraph 1: "Draws the attention of the petitioners to the recommendation on village councils". The words "village councils" should be deleted, and I should suggest to the members of the Council that it would be more appropriate to substitute the words "local government". With that amendment, I now put this draft resolution to the vote.

The draft resolution in section I of the report, as amended, was adopted by 9 votes to none, with 3 abstentions.

The draft resolution in section II of the report was adopted by 9 votes to none, with 3 abstentions.

The draft resolution in section III of the report was adopted by 8 votes to none, with 4 abstentions.

52. The PRESIDENT: I now wish to draw the attention of the Council to the recommendation set forth in paragraph 3 of the introduction to the report, to the effect that the Council should decide that special information is required concerning the action taken on the draft resolutions in sections I to III.

The recommendation was adopted by 10 votes to none, with 2 abstentions.

Examination of the annual reports on the administration of the Trust Territory of Western Samoa for the years 1951 and 1952 and of the report of the United Nations Visiting Mission to Trust Territories in the Pacific, 1953, on that Territory (T/1038, T/1057, T/1058, T/1062 and Add.1) (continued)

[Agenda items 4 (e) and 7]

REPORT OF THE DRAFTING COMMITTEE (T/L.363 AND CORR.1, T/L.390)

53. The PRESIDENT: The Council will now proceed to consider the draft recommendations set forth in paragraphs 6 to 19 of the Drafting Committee's report [T/L.390].

54. Mr. ZONOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics): I should like to confine myself to a few remarks on the report before the vote on separate paragraphs, in order to expedite and facilitate the Council's work.

55. The USSR delegation considers it essential to state that the Drafting Committee's report on the Territory of Western Samoa contains eulogies which do not correspond to the real state of affairs in the Territory and refers to progress which has allegedly been achieved in all spheres during the period under review.

56. As the USSR delegation pointed out to the Council when the report was discussed, there are no grounds for such conclusions and assumptions. In the first place, it is known that the indigenous population of Western Samoa has been striving to obtain self-government for a long time, but the Administering Authority has not yet granted the people of Western Samoa self-government. Hitherto, the basic economic enterprise in the Trust Territory has been the New Zealand Reparation Estates, which belongs to the New Zealand Government and remains in its hands. The matter has not yet been carried beyond the point of announcing vague general plans for the transfer of the Estates to the Government of Western Samoa. And, as the special representative, in particular, stated during the discussion, there is so far no definite information as to how these plans for the transfer of the Reparation Estates are supposed to be carried out.

57. Meanwhile, in the report which we are discussing and adopting today, it is proposed that the Trusteeship Council should approve these measures and express satisfaction with them. Yet there is no definite information indicating that the plans to which I have referred are being executed or implemented.

58. For these reasons, the USSR delegation cannot support the recommendations in the Drafting Committee's report on Western Samoa and will either vote against them or will abstain from voting in some cases.

59. Mr. SCOTT (New Zealand): My delegation was very interested to see the report of the Drafting Committee on Western Samoa, which we think is a very fair document based on the Council's examination of the Trust Territory.

60. I would only comment with regard to the remarks just made by the representative of the Soviet Union. I would say that his comments are indeed in line only with his own comments made earlier in the examination of the report, and that in fact the draft recommendations do reflect quite carefully the comments of the great majority of this Council.

61. With regard to his remarks as to the procedure for the handing over of the New Zealand Reparation Estates, I think the Council will be well aware that the Prime Minister of New Zealand, in the statement which was circulated to the Council [T/1057, annex I], did in fact detail the procedures which will be considered by the Samoans themselves and which will be the subject of their consideration at the political convention next year.

62. Mr. DE MARCHENA (Dominican Republic): Were it not for the fact that the representative of the USSR has taken part in the debate in order to criticize the report submitted by the Committee of which I had the honour to be Chairman, containing recommendations regarding conditions in the Trust Territory of Western Samoa, I should not have asked to speak at this time. It seems to me, however, that the view expressed by the USSR representative could more appropriately be stated in the Council some four or five years hence, after the New Zealand Government's proposals to the people of Western Samoa have produced some results. The Drafting Committee followed this policy when preparing the report. I believe that the existing situation in Western Samoa is unique in that the Administering Authority has offered the Samoan people what amounts to self-determination, and it is now for the Samoan people to discuss the offer and to decide on the status it wants, in accordance with the principle of self-

determination of peoples, which the USSR delegation itself has so often defended here. The Committee therefore was realistic enough to point out that the proper course was to take note of the plan and then wait for the people of Samoa—and not the delegation of the USSR or of the Dominican Republic or of any other country—to come to a decision. It is the people of Samoa that must decide the matter. This then applies to paragraph 10 of the report, regarding the proposal for constitutional reform, and also to paragraph 14, concerning the decision to transfer ownership of the New Zealand Reparation Estates to the Samoan people. In that recommendation the Drafting Committee made it clear that it hoped the people of Samoa would give careful consideration to the suggestions for the transfer of the Reparation Estates as a going concern and that the Council awaited with interest any information on the outcome of the negotiations. Hence all the Committee did was to recapitulate the facts and views set forth by the Visiting Mission in its report [T/1057], and in so doing it believed it was reflecting the views of the overwhelming majority of the Council during the discussion of the Trust Territory of Samoa, a discussion in which the USSR has unfortunately been exclusively in the minority. With this explanation, I believe that the Council will not have much difficulty in adopting the report.

63. Mr. ZONOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics): In order to shorten the discussion of my statement on the votes to be taken on the various paragraphs of the report, I should like to make the situation quite clear. I simply wish to stress once again that I spoke in order to explain my vote. Naturally I have no intention of embarking on a discussion of the question. I take it that the discussion is closed. It is my understanding that representatives can now only explain their votes, which is what I did.

64. The PRESIDENT: The Trusteeship Council will now proceed to the vote. It will vote on the recommendations contained in document T/L.390 separately.

Paragraph 6 was adopted by 10 votes to 1, with 1 abstention.

Paragraph 7 was adopted by 10 votes to none, with 2 abstentions.

Paragraph 8 was adopted by 10 votes to none, with 2 abstentions.

Paragraph 9 was adopted by 10 votes to none, with 2 abstentions.

Paragraph 10 was adopted by 10 votes to none, with 2 abstentions.

Paragraph 11 was adopted by 10 votes to none, with 2 abstentions.

Paragraph 12 was adopted by 10 votes to 1, with 1 abstention.

Paragraph 13 was adopted by 10 votes to none, with 2 abstentions.

Paragraph 14 was adopted by 10 votes to none, with 2 abstentions.

Paragraph 15 was adopted by 10 votes to none, with 2 abstentions.

Paragraph 16 was adopted by 11 votes to none, with 1 abstention.

Paragraph 17 was adopted by 10 votes to none, with 2 abstentions.

Paragraph 18 was adopted by 10 votes to 1, with 1 abstention.

Paragraph 19 was adopted by 11 votes to none, with 1 abstention.

65. The PRESIDENT: I wish to draw the attention of the members of the Trusteeship Council to the recommendation of the Drafting Committee contained in paragraph 5 of document T/L.390, which we have just been considering, to the effect that the Council should adopt the working papers on conditions in Western Samoa [T/L.363 and Corr.1] as the basic text for the chapter on that Territory to be included in the next report of the Council to the General Assembly. We shall now vote on that recommendation.

The recommendation was adopted by 11 votes to 1.

66. The PRESIDENT: The working papers will of course form the chapter on the Trust Territory of Western Samoa, and the recommendations which the Council has adopted with respect to the conditions in the Territory will be included at the end of the appropriate section or sub-sections of this chapter.

67. As usual, I of course wish to draw the attention of the members of the Council to Conference Room Paper No. 1 of the Drafting Committee on Western Samoa, in which the views expressed by individual members of the Council have been summarized, and which has been distributed to all members of the Council. I hope that the members of the Council will indicate to the Secretariat which of their observations they wish to retain for inclusion in the report to the General Assembly, and that they will do this before 6 p.m. today.

Examination of petitions (continued)

[Agenda item 5]

FIFTY-FIRST REPORT OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON PETITIONS (T/L.396): PETITIONS CONCERNING WESTERN SAMOA

68. The PRESIDENT: I should like to state that the petitions dealt with in document T/L.396 have been considered by the Standing Committee with care and have been considered publicly.

69. Mr. QUIROS (El Salvador): I merely wish to draw the Council's attention to the fact that the draft resolutions on two of the three petitions received from the Trust Territory of Western Samoa were adopted unanimously by the Standing Committee on Petitions. This is shown in the report of the voting on the two texts: the vote on the first draft resolution is mentioned in paragraph 5, of section I of document T/L.396 and the vote on the second, in paragraph 8 of section II.

70. The PRESIDENT: The Council is indebted to the representative of El Salvador for his statement. I feel it is important that it should be known generally, both in the Trust Territories and elsewhere, that these petitions have been carefully considered by members of the particular Committee dealing with them, who spent considerable time on them, and that the petitions now come before members of the Council, who have already carefully perused the draft resolutions. We shall now vote separately on the draft resolutions contained in document T/L.396.

The draft resolution in section I of the report was adopted by 11 votes to none, with 1 abstention.

The draft resolution in section II of the report was adopted by 11 votes to none, with 1 abstention.

The draft resolution in section III of the report was adopted by 10 votes to none, with 2 abstentions.

71. The PRESIDENT: I now draw the attention of the Council to the recommendation contained in paragraph 3 of the introduction to document T/L.396, to the effect that the Council should decide that no special information is required concerning the action taken on the draft resolution in section III. I shall put that recommendation to the vote.

The recommendation was adopted by 10 votes to none, with 2 abstentions.

Reports of the United Nations Visiting Mission to Trust Territories in the Pacific, 1953 (T/1054, T/1055, T/1056, T/1057, T/L.384)

[Agenda item 7]

72. Mr. ZONOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics): I should like to make a very brief statement on this draft resolution on behalf of my delegation. My delegation will not participate in the consideration of, and vote on, the draft resolution contained in document T/L.384, as it has been submitted by a person who represents nobody and who illegally occupies the seat of China in the Trusteeship Council.

73. Mr. S. S. LIU (China): It is absolutely unnecessary for me to reply to that remark because the vote on the draft resolution will show whether my delegation is illegally sitting here or whether the remark made by the representative of the Soviet Union is illegal.

The draft resolution [T/L.384] was adopted by 11 votes to none, with no abstentions.

Trusteeship Council resolution 467 (XI): general procedure of the Trusteeship Council (T/1044 and Corr.1, T/L.392)

[Agenda item 9]

74. The PRESIDENT: In document T/L.392, the Standing Committee on Petitions notes that since it was invited by the Council to report on the effectiveness of the new rules of procedure affecting the handling of petitions, the Council has held only one session. The Committee has expressed the opinion that it would be advisable to defer consideration of the procedural question until the new rules have been in operation for a period covering two full sessions of the Council, so that greater experience of their operation may be had. In the light of those considerations, the Committee has recommended, in paragraph 4 of its report, that the time-limit for the submission of its report on the effectiveness of the new rules of procedure should be extended to the thirteenth session of the Council. It is my view that that is a sensible suggestion.

75. Mr. PIGNON (France): I have been instructed by my Government to raise the question of extending the time-limit for the submission of written observations before the Council.

76. We have found from experience—and we have had a great many petitions before us—that the period of two months allowed to the Administering Authority to submit written observations is much too short, because extensive research is sometimes necessary. Nevertheless, in view of the very convincing reasons given in document T/L.392, I shall not press for the consideration of the question at this session but, in accordance with the conclusions of the report, I shall raise it again at the thirteenth session.

77. The PRESIDENT: I think the Council should take note of what has been said by the representative of France. If there is no objection to the recommendation

of the Committee set forth in paragraph 4 of document T/L.392, that recommendation will be considered adopted.

It was so decided.

78. The PRESIDENT: Members of the Council will have observed that, in document T/1044 and Corr.1, the United Nations Visiting Mission to Trust Territories in West Africa, 1952, has made a number of suggestions as to the handling of communications and petitions which visiting missions may receive. The Mission was of the opinion that the itinerary of future visiting missions should be prepared in such a way that fixed periods are set aside at regular intervals throughout the visit for the primary purpose of enabling each mission to review the communications and other information it has received and to formulate appropriate inquiries and carry out necessary investigations into the more important petitions.

79. In considering the arrangements for its visiting missions, the Council may take into consideration the suggestions made in this report, and it might also, if it sees fit, direct the next visiting mission to consider these suggestions when it prepares its itinerary. If there are no objections to this course of action, which seems common sense, the Council may take a decision to this effect.

80. Mr. DE MARCHENA (Dominican Republic): In my view, document T/1044 and Corr.1, which contains the report on procedures of visiting missions, is a very useful paper. My delegation cannot but pay a tribute to the 1952 Visiting Mission to West Africa. The Mission should be congratulated on the objective way in which it has dealt with this question, which was previously reviewed by the 1951 Visiting Mission to East Africa. That Mission submitted to the Council the first document of this kind [T/951], setting forth the various problems relating to the work of visiting missions.

81. I feel that the Visiting Mission to West Africa has submitted a useful report to the Council, which may serve as a guide for its future work and which will enable it to comply with the wishes of the General Assembly, as expressed in General Assembly resolution 553 (VI), on the procedure of visiting missions. The remarks in paragraph 4, on the Mission's experience in the field, indicating that its programme was rigid, and the remarks on the necessity of allowing missions a greater degree of latitude by submitting programmes in advance, are interesting suggestions which may be taken into account in connexion with future visiting missions. The same comment applies to the problem of communications and petitions, which the General Assembly has discussed so many times already and which is becoming a more provocative subject in the Fourth Committee every year. It is therefore most interesting to note, in paragraph 12, the report on the number of communications received by the Visiting Mission to West Africa. This shows how busy the Mission was and also refutes the suggestions of certain persons unfamiliar with the Mission's work that these assignments are costly tourist jaunts, undertaken at the expense of the United Nations and its Members, as was said on one occasion about the Visiting Mission to Trust Territories in the Pacific. This document is valuable for the reasons I have given, and my vote in favour of it is intended as evidence of the satisfaction with which my delegation has received a document which will undoubtedly be most useful to the Fourth Committee and will serve as guidance for future visiting

missions. This is the second occasion on which the Council has dealt with a report of this kind and I think that it might very well express its satisfaction at having received it.

82. I wish to take this occasion to state that the Visiting Mission to Trust Territories in the Pacific might have considered the advisability of transmitting certain observations to the Council in writing, but obviously it preferred to do this in a more direct manner, for its members made oral statements on the point to the Council.

83. Mr. QUIROS (El Salvador): As a member of the United Nations Visiting Mission to Trust Territories in West Africa, 1952, I believe that I am speaking for all its members — Mr. Peachey, the Chairman who is now in Australia; Mr. Yang, the representative of China; and Mr. Scheyven, the representative of Belgium — in expressing to the Dominican representative our sincere thanks for the kind remarks he made about the report we have the honour to submit to the Council. These kind remarks are the more precious to us, and to me personally, as they are spoken by someone who not only has great experience in matters concerning the Trusteeship System but who, as we all know, has been member and Chairman of two visiting missions. I therefore believe that I am speaking for the entire Visiting Mission in thanking the Dominican representative.

84. The PRESIDENT: If there are no objections, the Council will adopt this report. It is an important matter. The procedure for each visiting mission is, no doubt, one for the mission itself to decide, but these responsible suggestions are such that every visiting mission will take them into account. The Council, then, will take a decision that the next visiting mission should consider the suggestions of the 1952 Visiting Mission contained in document T/1044 and Corr.1 when it is arranging its itinerary.

It was so decided.

Provision of information on the activities of the United Nations in Trust Territories: report of the Secretary-General (T/1073)

[Agenda item 17]

85. The PRESIDENT: If no member wishes to speak, I think the appropriate action for the Council to take is to take note of the report of the Secretary-General.

It was so decided.

Report of the Secretary-General on credentials (T/1071)

[Agenda item 2]

The report was adopted by 11 votes to 1.

86. Mr. ZONOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics): The USSR delegation voted against approval of the report because in it the Secretary-General recognizes the credentials of the so-called representative of the Kuomintang group, who does not and cannot represent the Chinese people in this Council since only a representative appointed by the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China can legally represent the great Chinese people. For this reason the USSR delegation voted against the report.

87. The PRESIDENT: The representative of China wishes to speak on a point of order. I wish to point out that I have already ruled that any reference to the

"Kuomintang group" or similar phrases is out of order, and that the reference just made by the representative of the Soviet Union was out of order.

88. Mr. S. S. LIU (China): That is just what I was going to say. No representative has the right to violate a ruling which has been made by successive Presidents of the Council on that point.

Report of the Committee on Rural Economic Development of the Trust Territories (T/1072)

[Agenda item 8]

89. The PRESIDENT: If there are no objections, I propose that the Trusteeship Council should take note of the third progress report of the Committee on Rural Economic Development of the Trust Territories [T/1072].

It was so decided.

Examination of petitions (continued)

[Agenda item 5]

THIRTY-NINTH AND FORTY-SIXTH REPORTS OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON PETITIONS (T/L.368, T/L.391)

90. The PRESIDENT: I shall now put to the vote the draft resolutions contained in the thirty-ninth report (T/L.368) of the Standing Committee on Petitions.

The draft resolution in section I of the report was adopted by 9 votes to none, with 3 abstentions.

The draft resolution in section II of the report was adopted by 11 votes to none, with 1 abstention.

The recommendation contained in paragraph 2 of the introduction to the report was adopted by 11 votes to none, with 1 abstention.

91. The PRESIDENT: The Council will now vote on the recommendation contained in paragraph 2 of the forty-sixth report [T/L.391] of the Standing Committee on Petitions. The reasons for the recommendation are to be found in paragraphs 3, 4 and 5 of the report.

The recommendation was adopted by 10 votes to none, with 1 abstention.

Appointment of members of the Standing Committee on Petitions

92. The PRESIDENT: Paragraph 1 of rule 90 of our rules of procedure reads in part as follows:

"The Trusteeship Council . . . shall appoint at the end of each regular session three members administering Trust Territories and three members having

no administering responsibilities to serve on the Standing Committee on Petitions until the close of the following regular session."

93. I have received notices of resignation from the representatives of the United States and New Zealand. I therefore nominate the following members to the Standing Committee on Petitions: representatives of members administering Trust Territories — Australia, Belgium and the United Kingdom; representatives of members having no administering responsibilities: El Salvador, Syria and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

94. Mr. LOOMES (Australia): My delegation would certainly not wish to reject an invitation to be a member of the Standing Committee on Petitions. I should, however, like to point out that Australia was a member of that Committee for some time and relinquished its position only last year. I am making no objection to Australia's appointment to the Committee, but am merely suggesting that the President should take my observation into account.

95. The PRESIDENT: I think the Council should take note of the Australian representative's remarks and express appreciation for his past and future services.

96. Mr. ZONOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics): It is not necessary for me to insist on a vote because this is a procedural question. I should merely like to have it entered in the record that I abstained on the first three candidates, that is, Australia, Belgium and the United Kingdom. If my statement is included in the record, I shall not press for vote.

97. The PRESIDENT: I declare that the Standing Committee has been appointed by 11 votes in favour, none against, and 3 successive abstentions — those of the Soviet Union representative.

98. Mr. RYCKMANS (Belgium): I should also like to point out for the record that in spite of what the USSR representative has just said, I did not vote against the appointment of the USSR representative to the Standing Committee on Petitions.

Programme of work

99. Mr. PIGNON (France): At its eleventh session, 459th meeting, held on 2 December 1952, the Trusteeship Council decided that it would meet every two years at Geneva. I simply wish to know whether it is the President's intention to put the consideration of this question on the agenda of tomorrow's meeting.

It was so decided.

The meeting rose at 4 p.m.