

its Chairman, it would certainly not be able to do any work at all on more important matters.

103. Mr. LIU (China) said that he would prefer the provision referred to by the United States representative to be retained.

104. Mr. DE LEUSSE (France) considered that the reason why that provision had been inserted was that paragraph 2 provided that the Chairman must be elected by a two-thirds majority, which might be difficult to obtain. However, if the Council deleted paragraph 2, the Chairman would be elected by simple majority, under paragraph 8. A simple majority would present little difficulty.

105. Mr. SAYRE (United States of America), agreeing with the reasoning of the French representative, said that, although he would prefer the provision to be retained in the Statute, he would not press the Council to do so.

106. The PRESIDENT explained that the two-thirds majority for the election of the Chairman had been decided upon because as originally conceived the Legislative Council was to have been made up of equal numbers of Jews and Arabs. In view of the revised composition of the Legislative Council, there was no reason why election should not be by simple majority.

107. Mr. RYCKMANS (Belgium) expressed the opinion that provision should be made in the transitory provisions for the appointment of the first Chairman of the Legislative Council. Such appointment might be made by the Governor, in the event of the Legislative Council not having itself chosen its Chairman.

108. Subsequently, it would be for the Legislative Council to elect its own Chairman. And, as regards election he agreed with the arguments of the French representative.

109. Mr. MUÑOZ (Argentina) maintained that the whole of paragraph 2 should be deleted.

110. The PRESIDENT said that the Belgian representative's remark should be borne in mind when the time came for drawing up the transitory provisions. Paragraph 2 might be deleted on the understanding that the transitory provisions would provide for the appointment of the Chairman by the Governor, pending the election by the Legislative Council of a Chairman of its own choice.

111. After some further discussion, he suggested that the Council provisionally delete paragraph 2 from article 25 and adopt paragraph 1 amended by the insertion of the words "including the election of a chairman (who may or may not be a member of the Legislative Council)" after the word "business", as proposed by the Argentine representative.

*It was so agreed.*

## 91. Closing date of session

112. The PRESIDENT drew attention to the difficulties arising from the Council's decision at the forty-second

meeting to adopt 6 April as the closing date for the sixth session.

113. The Secretariat had stated that, in consequence of that decision, reinforcements would have to be brought from Lake Success. The services of sixteen more officials were needed if the Council was to hold two plenary meetings a day, in addition to meetings of the committees. He said that he would revert to the matter at the next meeting.

The meeting rose at 1.15 p.m.

## 250th meeting

## FORTY-EIGHTH MEETING

*Held at the Palais des Nations, Geneva,  
on Thursday, 9 March 1950, at 3 p.m.*

*President : Mr. Roger GARREAU.*

*Present :* The representatives of the following countries : Argentina, Australia, Belgium, China, Dominican Republic, France, Iraq, New Zealand, Philippines, United Kingdom, United States of America.

## 92. Closing date of session

1. The PRESIDENT requested the members to reconsider the question of the closing date of the sixth session, which, a few days previously, had been fixed for 6 April. In view of the technical difficulties involved, he thought the Council would hardly be able to dispose of all the items on its agenda by that date. In those circumstances, it would be necessary to defer some of them until the next session. As he had already pointed out, however, the agenda for the June session was particularly heavy, and it was generally desirable that it should not be prolonged beyond the end of July.

2. Moreover, the Council, after adopting the decision in question, had made very little progress either with the draft Statute for Jerusalem or with the examination of the annual report on the Cameroons under British administration.

3. If it was the desire of the members of the Council to hold two meetings a day until the end of the session, additional staff would have to be summoned urgently from Lake Success—a step which would entail considerable expense. Were the members of the Council prepared to incur that responsibility?

4. Mr. Hoo (Assistant Secretary-General in charge of the Department of Trusteeship and Information from the Non-Self-Governing Territories) stated that he wished to make clear that the Secretariat was ready and prepared to give effect to any decisions the Council might make. Immediately after the Council had decided to complete its work by 6 April, and had requested him to make the necessary arrangements to enable it to do so, he had cabled to Lake Success for additional staff. Subsequently, however, in the course of informal conversations with a number of delegations, he had ascertained that while some believed that the

Council had decided to hold two meetings a day only so long as the draft Statute for the City of Jerusalem was under consideration, others thought it had decided to go on holding two meetings a day until all the items on the agenda had been completed. On that question depended the number of staff to be summoned from Lake Success. For although it would not be necessary to send for verbatim reporters in the former case—since no verbatim reporters were needed for meetings dealing with the draft Statute—in the second case another team of verbatim reporters would be needed as soon as the draft Statute had been disposed of, since verbatim reporters would be required for both morning and afternoon meetings.

5. He felt it was also his duty to point out that it now seemed certain that even if the Council met twice daily up to 6 April, it would have difficulty in completing all the items on its agenda. If the Council sat twice a day and once on Saturdays, forty-four meetings could be held up to and including 6 April. The Secretariat had tried to estimate the number of meetings which would be required for each of the items still to be disposed of, although such estimates were of course bound to be tentative, and could not, for example, take account of unforeseen delays. The Secretariat estimated that at the present rate of progress of two to three articles a day, six to ten meetings would be necessary to complete the second reading of the draft Statute for the City of Jerusalem; an additional four or five meetings would be required to complete the work on the draft Statute, making a total of ten to fifteen meetings for that item. He estimated that three further meetings would be needed on the Cameroons under British administration. The Council had already decided to allot six meetings for each of the three other West African Trust Territories, making a total of eighteen meetings. With regard to the Ewe problem, he recalled that three petitioners were visiting Geneva to make oral statements before the Council; it seemed that four meetings would be a reasonable estimate for that business. The Council would also have to consider the reports of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on Petitions, and various other groups of petitions, such as those relating to the Bakweri land problem; for that he had allowed six meetings. Consideration of the General Assembly's resolutions might require five meetings, and the closing formalities, including the adoption of the Council's report to the General Assembly on the Trusteeship Agreement for Italian Somaliland, two or three meetings. However, plenary meetings could not be held while the Council was sitting as a committee of the whole; and consideration by the Drafting Committee on Annual Reports of the sections on the four remaining Trust Territories for inclusion in the Council's report to the General Assembly would doubtless take up one meeting each, making a total of four meetings. Leaving aside the question of revision of the Provisional Questionnaire, which the Council had already, on several occasions, deferred from one session to the next, he estimated that between fifty-two and fifty-seven meetings would be needed to dispose of all the outstanding items on the Council's agenda. Even if the Council sat twice daily until

6 April, it would be between eight and thirteen meetings short. If it reverted to one meeting a day after completing the draft Statute for Jerusalem, progress would be proportionately slower.

6. It seemed clear to him, therefore, that the Council would have to decide either to defer certain items to the next session, in which case it would also have to decide which items should be so treated, or to prolong the session beyond 6 April.

7. The PRESIDENT confirmed that the Council had decided to hold two meetings a day for so long as was necessary in order to complete its work on the draft Statute but had not decided to meet twice a day once that question had been settled. Several representatives, and he himself, considered, indeed, that it would be unwise to meet twice a day to examine the reports on the Trust Territories and the petitions, since that would leave the members of the Council too little time to acquaint themselves with all the documents.

8. With regard to the tentative time-table before the Council<sup>1</sup> he felt that the fact had been overlooked that even after the draft Statute had been adopted, it would be necessary to devote several further meetings to the question of its implementation.

9. He requested the Council to take a decision in the light of all the considerations put forward.

10. Mr. SAYRE (United States of America) thought all members of the Council appreciated the efforts made by the Secretariat to help it in its work.

11. The Council had already decided to close the sixth session on 6 April by an almost unanimous vote. Many representatives, acting on the strength of that vote, had made travel reservations. It was therefore desirable that the Council should make every possible effort to complete its work by the date arranged, which there could be no question of altering.

12. From what the Assistant Secretary-General had said, it was also obvious that the Council would need to sit twice a day. He hoped the additional personnel required would soon arrive from Lake Success.

13. If representatives were as much in earnest about completing their work by 6 April as they had appeared to be by their adoption of that date for the closure of the session, and if they showed their intention by voluntarily making their statements as brief as possible, he still thought that the Council would be able to complete all the items on its agenda. If, unfortunately, some were left uncompleted, they would have to be taken up at the seventh session. But he was convinced that the Assistant Secretary-General's estimate of the number of meetings required was in some respects pessimistic.

14. Mr. RYCKMANS (Belgium) pointed out that the Council had decided to hold two meetings a day, not on account of item 19, but because it still had much

<sup>1</sup> Circulated as conference room paper No. 13 (not printed).

work to dispose of; such being the case, he did not see why the Council should not continue to meet twice a day after the completion of item 19.

15. Should it prove necessary, however, to defer any items to the next session, he suggested that its opening date be advanced to 7 June. He was still convinced, in any case, that if the members of the Council would take note of the Visiting Mission's reports, and make their observations on annual reports brief, they would be able to complete their task more quickly than the Assistant Secretary-General expected.

16. Mr. LAURENTIE (France) agreed with the United States and Belgian representatives. He was convinced that the Council could, if it wished, complete the bulk of its work by 6 April. It could, in fact, examine the annual report on the Cameroons under French administration and the general petitions relating thereto during the week 13 to 18 March, and devote the two following weeks to the reports on the two Togolands and to the Ewe question. That would still leave the Council four working days in which to examine the reports prepared by the Drafting Committee on Annual Reports.

17. As far as item 19 was concerned, it should be possible to dispose of it in seven or eight meetings.

18. If such a time-table were adopted, the Council would not be responsible for involving representatives of the Ewe people and the special representatives of the Administering Authorities for the Trust Territories of Togoland under British and Togoland under French administration in having to make an unnecessary journey to Geneva.

19. Mr. CARPIO (Philippines) thought that the Council was irrevocably committed to closing the present session on 6 April. It was morally committed to expediting its work as much as possible, even to the extent of holding two meetings on Saturdays. If at the end of the session certain items remained uncompleted, the Council would have to take them up at the next session. He saw no reason why the opening date of that session should not be brought forward to 1 June.

20. Sir Alan BURNS (United Kingdom) said that he would not repeat his views on the question, which were already known to the Council, except to reaffirm his conviction that work on the West African Trust Territories should be completed before the end of the session, so as to avoid the necessity of having again to bring special representatives all the way from West Africa to Lake Success.

21. The PRESIDENT said there was general agreement that the Council should conclude its work by 6 April at the latest, hold two meetings a day, even after the Jerusalem question had been disposed of, and postpone to the next session any questions which it might be to unable to consider.

22. Referring to the Belgian representative's proposal concerning the opening date of the seventh session, he thought it might well be fixed for 1 June 1950.

### 93. Examination of annual reports on the administration of Trust Territories (resumed from the 46th meeting)

CAMEROONS UNDER BRITISH ADMINISTRATION, 1948 (T/413, T/461, T/485, T/485/Add.1, T/L.47 and T/L.47/Add.1) (continued)

#### *Economic advancement (continued)*

*At the invitation of the President, Brigadier Gibbons, special representative of the Administering Authority for the Trust Territory of the Cameroons under British administration, took his place at the Council table.*

23. Mr. RYCKMANS (Belgium), referring to section 90 (page 78) of the annual report,<sup>2</sup> felt that the petitions received and the observations on them submitted by the Administering Authority showed that the position with regard to forests was much graver than might be gathered from the report. One petition (T/PET.4/16-5/7) even went so far as to ask for the abolition of all existing forest reserves, while others urged that such reserves should be retained only if the population expressed a desire to that effect. In point of fact, the petitions proved that the population had expressed no such desire.

24. The Administering Authority, while recognizing that its primary duty was twofold—to ensure a sufficient supply of forest products to future generations and to prevent the exhaustion of irreplaceable forests—, nevertheless gave the impression of being reluctant to adopt the necessary measures in face of the lack of understanding for them evinced by the natives.

25. The problem was a vital one, and he considered it the Council's duty to recommend that the Administering Authority energetically pursue a policy of forest conservation. Since the Trusteeship Council was not suspect in the eyes of the indigenous population, such a recommendation on its part would help to reassure them and induce them to accept measures which were absolutely essential in their own interests.

26. Sir Alan BURNS (United Kingdom) agreed entirely on the importance of forest conservation in Africa. His experience in that continent was that vast areas were being completely ruined by inadequate methods of protection. He agreed that the Council might well call the attention of the Administering Authority to that important point, in the interests of the people of the Territory.

27. Mr. LIU (China) asked the special representative if he could give the Council any more information on the special efforts which he had said were being made to render the statistics of the Trust Territory as complete and informative as possible. In particular, had he been referring to separate statistics for the Territory?

<sup>2</sup> 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 1948*: His Majesty's Stationery Office, 1949, Colonial No. 244.

28. Brigadier GIBBONS (special representative) confirmed that the special efforts being made were to provide entirely separate statistics on finance for the Trust Territory itself.

29. In the Southern Cameroons, consisting of two complete provinces, it was not at all difficult to obtain completely accurate figures of expenditure. It was not quite so easy in the case of revenue, since a small part of the revenue was derived from Customs dues paid at ports outside the Trust Territory in respect of goods which had crossed the boundary between the Trust Territory and Nigeria proper. In respect of that small part of the revenue, therefore, it was necessary to make estimates of the volume of trade by means of information obtained from commercial firms, study of local returns and similar methods.

30. In the Northern Cameroons, the various segments of which were administered as parts of organizations which spread into the Protectorate of Nigeria, it was necessary to make considerably greater use of estimates.

31. He also pointed out that a certain amount of the expenditure on the Trust Territory related to the cost of maintaining the regional and central governments' staff, a considerable proportion of whose time was taken up with work connected with the Trust Territory. That figure had, of course, also to be estimated.

32. When he had stated that special efforts were being made to make the statistics relating to the Trust Territory more complete and informative, he had meant efforts, principally on the part of a new department of statistics, which had recently been established in Nigeria, to make such estimates more accurate. He had the assurance of the statistical experts that a very considerable degree of accuracy had now been attained.

33. Mr. LIU (China) asked the special representative what steps were being taken to deal with the very serious problem of "stranger natives", referred to in the Visiting Mission's report (chapter II (a), section (vi), fourteenth paragraph).

34. Brigadier GIBBONS (special representative) stated that that problem arose almost entirely in the areas surrounding the plantations in the Victoria and Kumba Divisions, where a large proportion of the residents were, in fact, immigrant settlers. The Administration was giving serious consideration to whether it should restrict immigration into the Trust Territory from other parts of West Africa, and in particular from Nigeria, or whether it should try to control the problem of immigrant settlers by some means less open to question, from the point of view of the principles laid down in the Charter of the United Nations. He thought he could safely say that opinion was tending to shift towards control of the use of the land itself, rather than movements of people, through the representative local government bodies. That would probably be facilitated by local government reform, the two problems being considered simultaneously.

35. He was now in a position to give the answers to two questions asked at the forty-sixth meeting. He

could state in the first place that the amounts accumulated by the Nigeria Cocoa Marketing Board were not liable to taxation. It might be of interest to the Council to know that out of the reserves which the Board had accumulated, primarily with the object of protecting producers against the effects of a fall in world prices, it had actually subsidized, to the extent of £1,600,000, the prices paid to producers in Nigeria and the Trust Territory during the latter part of the 1948/49 cocoa season.

36. A subsidiary use to which the funds were put was the making of grants likely to promote the development of cocoa production. By the end of 1949, contributions and grants of that nature had amounted to £1,204,400. The greater part of that expenditure had, naturally enough, been devoted to general research, and had included items of £310,000 for endowment of the West African Cocoa Research Institute and of £200,000 for the provision of bursaries at the new University College of Ibadan.

37. £163,500 had, however, also been made available for recent developments in communications, of which £13,500, or 8.2 per cent, had been received by the Trust Territory.

38. In the 1948/49 season, the cocoa production of the Trust Territory had accounted for about 3.5 per cent of the combined production of Nigeria and the Cameroons.

39. The second question which he had been unable to answer related to the Ordinance establishing the Cameroons Development Corporation. The difficulty in that respect presumably arose from the fact that the Council was not sitting at Lake Success, since twenty copies of the Ordinance had been made available to the Council before the publication of the annual report for 1948. In the circumstances, he would refer members of the Council to the adequate summary of that Ordinance which appeared in section 36 (page 50) of the annual report.

40. Mr. CARPIO (Philippines) pointed out that in answer to question 34 (T/L.47) in which the Philippines delegation had asked whether the Administering Authority did not regard the budgetary appropriations for administrative and similar purposes in the Adamawa and Dikwa Native Authorities as disproportionately high compared with those for educational and medical purposes, the Administering Authority had replied that the population in those areas had not hitherto welcomed widespread education and medical facilities, and had observed that if popular support was to be won development had necessarily to be gradual. In view of the large number of complaints about the lack of educational and medical services, he asked whether the Administering Authority was really satisfied by the rate of progress, and did not consider that greater initiative on its part was called for.

41. Brigadier GIBBONS (special representative) stated that the majority of petitions complaining about the lack of educational and medical facilities originated from the Southern Cameroons, where the need for such

services was now widely appreciated by the population. The Administration was certainly not content to leave the situation as it was, but felt that it would be improper for it to force the population to accept, for example forms of medical treatment which were repugnant to them. The initiative required of the Administering Authority was one appropriate to the circumstances, which could best be carried out within the framework of the system of indirect administration, by progressively spreading confidence in modern methods and thereby facilitating their acceptance.

42. Mr. CARPIO (Philippines) noted that in its answer to the same written question the Administering Authority had stated that the expenditure incurred by the native administration on educational, medical and health services was supplementary to its own. He also noted that in its answer to question 35 (T/L.47), the Administering Authority had stated that the figures of expenditure on those services, as well as on agriculture, would be made available in the annual report for 1949. He considered that that lack of data illustrated clearly the problems raised by the integration of the Territory with Nigeria.

43. Brigadier GIBBONS (special representative) said that it was for the members of the Council to judge whether sufficient data had been given to enable them to form a clear picture of conditions, and added that, in his view, the material laid before the Council by the Administering Authority tended to show that the latter spent its money on administering the Territory rather than compiling statistics.

44. Mr. CARPIO (Philippines) emphasized the fact that full data for the whole Territory were desirable in view of the fact that question 34 (T/L 47) referred to the "admitted inadequacy of educational and medical facilities" in the northern areas.

45. Mr. GERIG (United States of America), assuming that it would be in order for him to raise, in connexion with the discussion on the economic aspects of the annual report, the issue of land alienation from the Bakweri and other communities living in the plantation areas, drew attention to the conclusions and recommendations of the Visiting Mission contained in its report (chapter II (a), section (ix)). He would refrain from recapitulating the facts of the case, which were sufficiently well known to the Council, but would stress that the Visiting Mission's conclusions deserved the Council's support. It was clear that the needs of the communities were not being sufficiently taken into account by the Cameroons Development Corporation and that the people did not fully understand the purposes of the Corporation's work and the benefits therefrom which would in due course accrue to them. It was stated in that section of the report that "the present dispute is due in large part to a lack of adequate understanding of the role of the Cameroons Development Corporation as the means by which the people themselves are to be trained and equipped to take over the plantations as a going concern".

46. Educational work suited to the level of the people's understanding should therefore be undertaken, and the

process of training workers should be intensified and accompanied by a rehabilitation programme financed, in part at least, out of the Corporation's profits. He would ask what plans the Administering Authority had on that point, and would suggest that the Council draft an appropriate recommendation.

47. Turning to the problem of land ownership, he noted that only one-third of the acreage controlled by the Corporation was under cultivation, and that a further one-third was probably useless for agricultural purposes. However, some of the arable land not under cultivation should be allotted to over-populated villages. The Visiting Mission had discussed that problem on the spot with the administrative officers, and had been very favourably impressed by the attitude of a village spokesman who had proposed that land which was not being used for banana cultivation should be given to the villagers. He had shown a generous and comprehensive attitude deserving of commendation. It would be advisable for the Administering Authority to take prompt action in making land available to those people.

48. A programme carried out on the lines he had indicated should yield rapid and constructive results.

49. Brigadier GIBBONS (special representative) recalled that the Administering Authority's programme of rehabilitation for the Bakweri peoples and their neighbours had been set out in the documents relating to the Bakweri petitions.

50. No difficulties would arise in finding land, or in excising land from the plantations, since there was, as the United States representative had pointed out, a good deal of plantation land which had not yet been developed. After making a detailed village-to-village survey, the Administering Authority had come to the conclusion that it was essential to ensure that the people make good use of any land that was put at their disposal. It should not be wasted by being allowed to pass into the control of immigrant settlers. Improved agricultural methods must be applied. Excision of land for the use of the Bakweri and their neighbours must take the form of a scheme of controlled and assisted resettlement, in which the Corporation must obviously play an important part. It was intended that financial assistance should not come out of the Corporation's profits, which had already been earmarked for the use of the people of the Trust Territory, but should take the form of additional expenditure to be borne by the Corporation.

51. The resettlement areas would be placed under the control of representative bodies composed of the people themselves, the local administration and the Corporation. Since there was need for additional food in that area, an order would be made to ensure the adequate cultivation of food crops, as opposed to export crops.

52. In short, it was intended to create model communities which would apply sound methods of husbandry and would benefit from the educational, medical and

social welfare facilities provided by the Cameroons Development Corporation.

53. The Administration and the Corporation were ready to enter into discussion with the people on the details of the scheme as soon as the people themselves were ready to initiate discussions. The delay which had occurred was entirely due to the fact that the people were anxious to hear the opinion of the Trusteeship Council on their petitions.

54. With regard to the point made by the United States representative on the promotion of better understanding of the Corporation's work among the people and their greater participation therein, he would state that the Nigerian Government was giving the matter its closest attention. The moral rights of the people in the great tracts of the land acquired for them by the Governor had been explicitly declared in the Ex-Enemy Lands Cameroons Ordinance of 1946, whereby those lands were constituted as native lands. Although the Administering Authority fully intended to continue its work of enlightening the people on its constructive land policy, it would be by no means easy to persuade the Bakweris and their neighbours of the wisdom and goodwill underlying the provisions of the Ordinance, because it had been designed, not for their exclusive benefit, but for the good of all the inhabitants of the Trust Territory. Clearer understanding by the Bakweri people of the issues involved would therefore have to depend on their attaining a higher level of development. That process would undoubtedly be hastened by the successful application of the policy of controlled resettlement through which the Bakweri would gain practical experience of the benefits which they would derive from the work of the Corporation.

55. He did not doubt that the expenditure of part of the first declared profits of the Corporation on schemes of local developments would have a good effect, especially since the welfare measures applied by the Corporation within the plantations had reached a stage at which definite services could be made available to the neighbouring population.

56. It was a cardinal aim of Nigerian government policy to increase progressively the active participation of the people in the Corporation's affairs, which they would ultimately control. The Visiting Mission had noted the progress already achieved. Further steps in that direction would be taken as soon as circumstances permitted, but it had to be borne in mind that the Corporation's efficiency should always be the overriding consideration. It would not be practicable to introduce the elective principle into the selection of members of the Corporation. Nor would any useful purpose be served by setting a theoretical target date for the transfer of the Corporation to African management.

57. The District Development Committees, to which he had already referred in preceding statements, would undoubtedly play an important role in promoting a better understanding of the Corporation's activities. Those Committees, on which the tribal improvement

unions and the Native Authorities were represented, would, in collaboration with the district officers, survey local conditions and estimate local needs, submitting proposals the execution of which would be financed from the sum of £35,000 set aside for local development schemes from the Corporation's profits for 1948. The Administering Authority hoped that, thanks to those Committees, the people and the Corporation would be brought into closer contact, and that there would be fostered that sense of association to which the Visiting Mission rightly attached so much importance.

58. Finally, he would emphasize the important role which, from the point of view of the Bakweri people, would be played by the District Development Committee of the Victoria Division. Within that body the Bakweri people and the Corporation would meet and co-ordinate all the policies serving to promote the rehabilitation of the people within the area.

59. Mr. RYCKMANS (Belgium) agreed on the whole with what the United States representative had said. Personally, however, he considered it necessary to stress in particular the crux of the problem—namely, immigration—which was endangering the division of the Bakweri lands. According to the annual report, the position appeared to be that the Bakweris were in the habit of leasing or selling their land to foreigners in order to get money. According to a traditional custom now completely obsolete, a stranger desiring to settle in a village used to be obliged to present it in advance with cattle or a given sum of money. Today it appeared that foreigners came and settled in Bakweri territory without payment, and appropriated for very small sums any land which suited them. Consequently, if the Bakweri were able to alienate land for the benefit of foreigners, the more land they had the more they would dispose of, since they were not by nature farmers and preferred to lease the land to others. The present situation was quite serious, for there were in the district 4,896 adult Bakweri and an equal number of adult foreigners. The Administration ought to protect the Bakweris' interests, even against themselves, and should take energetic action to supervise foreign immigration into the Bakweri lands. That would be the only way of solving the problem and of securing to the Bakweri the land necessary for their community life.

60. Brigadier GIBBONS (special representative) said that the Belgian representative had put his finger on the core of the problem. It was because the Administering Authority was so clearly aware of that problem that it wished its policy of rehabilitation to be linked with adequate control which would ensure that the land put at the disposal of the Bakweri would remain in their hands.

*The meeting was suspended at 4.45 p.m., and was resumed at 5.10 p.m.*

61. Mr. GERIG (United States of America) drew attention to the price list of commodities given in the Visiting Mission's report (chapter II (b), seventeenth paragraph), and explained that it had been included in order that the Council might gain a better understanding of the

relationship between wages and prices in the Trust Territory.

62. He believed that unskilled labourers on plantations received one shilling and ninepence, or one shilling and tenpence per day. The price of a khaki shirt was ten shillings, so that it would take an unskilled workman some five or six days to earn a shirt. There was thus a considerable disparity between wages and prices, although he was prepared to admit that that disparity was not peculiar to the Territory in question, since everywhere in Africa rates for unskilled labour were low. Unfavourable working conditions and the climate together resulted in somewhat low average productivity. It could therefore be claimed that the average unskilled labourer was paid just about what he earned. At the same time, if he wished to buy such necessities as kerosene, sugar or canvas shoes, he had to work for a number of days before he could afford them.

63. He raised the question in full awareness of the fact that the Administering Authority was concerned with the problem, and was studying methods whereby the disparity between prices and the income of the average native labourer could be reduced. There was the ever-present danger that an increase in wages would serve as a pretext to middlemen to raise prices. He believed, however, that it might be appropriate for the Council to draft a recommendation on that point, suggesting that essential consumer goods should be made available at prices accessible to the average native worker, and that the Administering Authority should give further consideration to the problem of wage and price adjustment. That was a problem to which, in his opinion, the Council must devote its constant attention if the standard of living of the indigenous inhabitants was to be raised.

64. Brigadier GIBBONS (special representative) stated that the Administering Authority hoped to arrest the vicious spiral of increasing wages and rising prices by the institution of plantation retail shops, a number of which had already been opened on the estates of the Cameroons Development Corporation. Those shops would eliminate middlemen.

65. The final solution of the problem for Nigeria and for the Trust Territory alike would ultimately have to depend on increased productivity of labour, which was at present very low. Indeed, that problem, too, constituted a vicious circle, in that the worker needed certain amenities if he was to work better, but, unless he did so and increased his productivity, the economic system could not finance those amenities. In his opinion, the remedy lay in compromise measures, which would tend to increase the productivity of labour until the stage was reached where higher wages could be afforded by the country. The worker would then be able to afford to pay for those amenities which the Administering Authority wished to put at his disposal.

66. Mr. RYCKMANS (Belgium) considered, as did the special representative, that that problem was one common to all African territories, especially those far from the coast. The United States representative had

spoken of the high prices of consumer goods. He himself thought that the prices of imported commodities were much higher than in Europe. On the other hand, exportable goods were obviously much cheaper than in Europe; in support of that statement, he quoted the prices of a number of everyday items. There were, of course, means of improving the situation, including controlled-price stores. He was glad to note that the Administering Authority had set up a number of those stores; where goods were sold at controlled prices. The situation could probably not be put right entirely, but it should be possible with the help of such stores and canteens to reduce to the minimum the gap between the value of local and that of imported products. None the less, a progressive increase in wages was as necessary in that Territory as it was in others.

67. Mr. CARPIO (Philippines) drew attention to the Administering Authority's reply to question 57 (T/L.47), where it was stated that: "The standards of living of each type of labourer are related to the needs, habits and standards of living of the people among whom they live."

68. That type of argument had been used to excess in the past to justify a low wage policy. Not only was it out of date; it was also futile, since the Cameroons Development Corporation earned enormous profits, most of which, instead of being used for the benefit of the people in the Territory, went to pay taxes levied by the Government of Nigeria. Meanwhile, the workers' wages were such that they were obliged to live from hand to mouth. After all, the prosperity of the Corporation ultimately depended on the workers themselves and in his opinion the Corporation and the authorities concerned were in a position to be more liberal. To argue that workers did not need reasonable wages because, on the one hand, they did not work hard enough, and, on the other, lived in slums, would hardly be possible in the case of a community in the United Kingdom. How long would a Government last in the United Kingdom if it put up such a defence of its wage policy?

69. The wage paid in the Trust Territory should be related to the prosperity of the Corporation, and the profits it earned by the efforts of its employees. He failed to see why a certain percentage of those profits should not be set aside to improve the living conditions of the workers.

70. Turning to the question of the Bakweri Land Committee, he asked whether the statement made on that question by the United States representative was a formal and final statement to be interpreted as having settled the matter once and for all. The problem formed the subject of a special petition, which had been in abeyance for several years; it had been specially investigated by the Visiting Mission, whose report formed a distinct item on the Council's agenda, quite apart from the annual report. He raised the issue because he wished to reserve his right to make a statement on the problem at a later stage in the discussion.

71. The PRESIDENT pointed out that the United States representative had asked whether, when economic



conditions in the Territory were being discussed, he might offer some remarks concerning the petitions relating to the Bakweri land problem. Comments had already been made on the question as a whole. As the special representative had already given the Council certain explanations, and it had before it the observations contained in the Visiting Mission's report, he thought it advisable to continue the discussion on that subject, which was serious enough to deserve something more than piecemeal study. The present discussion would, moreover, not prevent members of the Council from commenting on the question during the general discussion, before the Drafting Committee began its work on the report to the General Assembly.

72. Mr. RYCKMANS (Belgium) said that, as economic conditions in the Cameroons under British administration were under discussion, the time appeared to be ripe to deal with the question of the Bakweri. After views had been exchanged on that matter, the Council could perhaps instruct a small committee, or even the *Ad Hoc* Committee on Petitions itself, to prepare a draft reply to the petition of the Bakweri people.

73. Mr. CARPIO (Philippines) said he had been under the impression that the Council was examining the annual report on the Trust Territory of the Cameroons under British administration. He had previously submitted a draft resolution (T/L.48) to the effect that the examination of the annual report should be accompanied by a preliminary examination of relevant petitions and pertinent sections of the Visiting Mission's report. He had withdrawn that proposal because members of the Council had indicated their preference for a final discussion covering petitions and the report of the Visiting Mission. In view of the fact that the problem of the Bakweri Land Committee formed the subject of several petitions and had been investigated by the Visiting Mission, the report of which was not at the present time under consideration, and since, moreover, the Administering Authority's observations on the report of the Visiting Mission had not yet been made available to the Council, he was not prepared to see the debate concluded there and then, and was bound to reserve his right to raise the matter at an appropriate stage in the future.

74. The PRESIDENT recalled that it had been implicitly agreed that during the discussion members of the Council might put to the special representative questions on the economic, social, cultural and other conditions in the Territory under examination, and also on the general petitions. It had also been agreed that petitions concerning individuals should not be dealt with until they had been given preliminary examination by the *Ad Hoc* Committee on Petitions. The question of the Bakweri lands was already familiar to the Council from its study of it at the fourth session.<sup>3</sup> For those reasons, he considered that the suggestion made by the United States representative that the matter be discussed forthwith was a good one.

<sup>3</sup> See *Official Records of the Trusteeship Council*, fourth session, 7th, 8th and 9th meetings.

75. Mr. RYCKMANS (Belgium) agreed with the Philippines representative in thinking that it was better to deal with the whole situation in a Territory simultaneously. In that connexion, he thought it would be better in future to place on the agenda the item "Examination of the situation in the Trust Territory of . . ." rather than "Examination of the annual report on the administration of the Trust Territory of . . .".

76. In studying the whole situation in a Territory it was necessary to consider at the same time the annual report of the Administering Authority, the information given in petitions, and the data collected by the Visiting Mission.

77. If the Philippines representative was not in a position to deal with the question of the Bakweri that day, the Council might perhaps defer discussion of it until the following day.

78. Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE (United Kingdom) was surprised that the Philippines representative, who had consistently expressed the desire that the Council conclude its session on 6 April, should propose that three separate discussions be held on one and the same problem. It had been his (Mr. Fletcher-Cooke's) understanding that all the relevant documents would be examined by the Council during the general discussion on the annual report and the oral questioning of the special representative. He had interpreted the draft resolution, submitted and subsequently withdrawn by the Philippines representative, in that very sense.

79. With regard to the observations of the Administering Authority on the report of the Visiting Mission, he understood that the document would be distributed to Members of the Council on the following day. In point of fact, in his replies at the present meeting, the special representative had fully availed himself of the material contained in that document. He (Mr. Fletcher-Cooke) would not object if further consideration of the problem of the Bakweri Land Committee were deferred until the following day, provided that it was taken as part of the general discussion on the annual report.

80. The PRESIDENT explained the course which he considered the debate on the situation in the Cameroons under British administration should follow, and pointed out that when a member of the Council raised a question and the special representative gave the necessary information in reply, the *Ad Hoc* Committee on Petitions already knew the feeling of the Council on the matter, and could take that into consideration when preparing a reply to any relevant petitions. For example, that was the way in which the matter of forest conservation, raised by the Belgian representative, had been dealt with. He thought the same might be done in the case of the question of the Bakweri raised by the United States representative. That procedure would expedite the Council's work, which was essential if the Council desired to end its session on 6 April.

81. M. KHALIDY (Iraq) inclined to the view that the Bakweri problem should be discussed in connexion with the economic sections of the annual report.



82. Mr. CARPIO (Philippines) fully shared the desire of members of the Council to finish the work of the session as soon as possible, but stated that he could not speak on an important subject without preparation. He would point out that the report of the Visiting Mission was not on the agenda for the present meeting; what was more important, members of the Council had as yet had no opportunity of studying the Administering Authority's observations on that report. He had to register his strong objections to the procedure which was being followed, and emphasize that the *Ad Hoc* Committee on Petitions had been set up precisely in order to ensure that petitions should receive better and more thorough consideration. That Committee had not yet studied the Bakweri petitions.

83. The PRESIDENT pointed out to the Philippines representative that he had not said that the question of the Bakweri had been completely disposed of by the observations just exchanged; the Council could revert to the problem during the next meeting on the annual report. He recalled that, he had suggested, at the forty-sixth meeting, that the report of the Administering Authority, that of the Visiting Mission and the general petitions be discussed together. That suggestion had apparently been accepted by the Council, and had been taken into account in the discussion on the political and economic conditions in the Territory which had already taken place.

84. Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE (United Kingdom) recalled the statement made by the Philippines representative at the eleventh meeting of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on Petitions<sup>4</sup> to the effect that petitions which raised general issues should be discussed in the Council, and not in Committee. Now he was advancing the opposite argument. He failed to see how, in the face of so much tergiversation, the Council could dispose of its work.

85. The observations of the Administering Authority on the Bakweri Land Committee's Petition (T/182/Add. 2 and T/182/Add. 3) had been circulated several days ago; the observations of the Administering Authority on the report of the Visiting Mission would be available to the Council the following day. Moreover, as he had already indicated, the special representative had quoted extensively from the relevant portions of that document in his replies to questions on the Bakweri problem. He failed to see why the Philippines representative should ask that the matter be deferred, especially since he had hitherto advocated speedy action on petitions.

86. Mr. GERIG (United States of America), agreeing with the United Kingdom representative, said he could not accept the argument that the report of the Visiting Mission was not now before the Council. It had been referred to throughout the discussion on the annual report.

87. Mr. RYCKMANS (Belgium) agreed with the remarks of the United States representative, and explained that in their observations the various speakers had taken into account both the annual report and that of the

Visiting Mission; he regarded the latter as a means of checking the former. In the course of the discussion, account had also been taken of the petitions. It was only natural that when discussing the economic situation in the Cameroons under British administration, members of the Council should make use of all the sources of information at their disposal.

88. Mr. CARPIO (Philippines) maintained his position and indicated that he would wish to read the Ordinance referred to by the special representative before commenting on it. He might in due course wish to ask whether the Administering Authority would be willing to give a solemn assurance to the Council that the land was now absolutely vested in the indigenous inhabitants of the Territory, and that any undertakings given to that effect would not be revoked in future.

89. The Bakweri question involved so many problems that it was impossible to examine it cursorily in the course of a preliminary discussion.

90. The PRESIDENT thought that the Council should decide, taking all the factors into account, whether it wished to reconsider its decision to complete its work by 6 April. There was no doubt that if the Council agreed to examine the question of the Bakweri in accordance with the procedure described by the Philippines representative it would have to devote several meetings to it.

91. Mr. KHALIDY (Iraq) asked how the Council could conclude its session on 6 April, and yet examine the problems enumerated by the Philippines representative *seriatim*. The Bakweri problem, like the Ewe problem, was bound to come up repeatedly.

92. Mr. RYCKMANS (Belgium) suggested that the President ask the Philippines representative to be good enough to specify the day on which he thought the Council could complete its examination of the economic conditions in the Cameroons under British administration, allowing him (Mr. Carpio) due time to put all his questions on the Bakweri problem. He himself had no further observation to make on the petitions, and had also indicated that he approved the conclusions of the Visiting Mission's report as a whole, while drawing the special attention of the Administering Authority to the need for introducing strict supervision of immigration.

93. Mr. CARPIO (Philippines) reiterated his arguments and drew attention to the fact that the representatives of the All-Ewe Conference were to be given a special hearing by the Council on 20 March 1950. The problem of the Bakweri Land Committee was surely of equal importance, and could not therefore be summarily dismissed.

94. The PRESIDENT pointed out to the Philippines representative that it was not feasible to treat either the problem of the Bakweri or that of the Ewe as a special question. Both had to be examined as matters arising out of petitions.

95. Mr. LAURENTIE (France) recalled that he had informed the Council, on a number of occasions, that

<sup>4</sup> See document T/AC.20/SR.11 (not printed).

the French delegation was very anxious that the position of the Cameroons under French administration and of Togoland under French administration should be examined during the present session. That desire did not appear to have met with any objection, but if in the course of the Council's discussions there were some obstruction, that would obviously amount to opposition to the French delegation's desire, for if the debates were unduly prolonged, examination of conditions in the two Territories under French administration could not take place. That was why he wished to know exactly what were the intentions of the Council on the subject, since his Government was very anxious to have that information.

96. Mr. CARPIO (Philippines) recalled that the report (chapter II (a) section (vii) sixth paragraph) of the Visiting Mission clearly indicated that the Bakweri wanted an explicit and categorical statement from the Administering Authority to the effect that they were the rightful owners of the land and that it would be developed for their benefit. In point of fact, however, it was intended that during the next forty years the greater portion of the profits derived from the exploitation of the land should be made over to the Nigerian Government in the form of taxes.

97. Replying to the PRESIDENT, he added that he could not undertake to make a statement on the Bakweri problem the following day, but would be prepared to do so before the end of the final discussion on the annual report.

98. Replying to Mr. LIU (China), the PRESIDENT recalled that it had been agreed that once the examination of the special points had been completed, a general discussion would be opened to provide the Drafting Committee on Annual Reports with the necessary material for preparing the relevant section for inclusion in the Council's report to the General Assembly. Since the forty-second meeting, the Council had been examining the position in the Trust Territory of the Cameroons under British administration, taking into account the annual report of the Administering Authority, the report of the Visiting Mission, and the petitions of a general character. There was therefore no question of any new procedure.

99. Mr. KHALIDY (Iraq) proposed that the Council proceed with its business, the rights of members to speak on the Bakweri problem being reserved up to the end of the time allotted for the questioning of the special representative on the annual report.

100. Mr. LIU (China) stated that he had interpreted the Council's decision on procedure as meaning that members were free to make their comments either during the period allotted to questions, or during the general discussion on the annual report. Although he had himself so far made no comments, his silence did not signify that he had forfeited his right to speak on relevant issues. The Iraqi representative's proposal, however, implied that discussion of the Bakweri problem would be in order only during the time allotted to the questioning of the special representative.

101. Mr. KHALIDY (Iraq) indicated that he had intended that any member could speak on the Bakweri problem either during question time, or in his final observations.

102. The PRESIDENT said he was glad to note that members were in complete agreement on the procedure to be followed, and invited the Council to pass to the examination of questions relating to social advancement in the Trust Territory of the Cameroons under British administration.

#### *Social advancement*

103. Mr. RYCKMANS (Belgium) said that in section 117 (page 90) of the annual report, there was a reference to workers being looked after by the Cameroons Development Corporation; at the same time he had noted in a number of petitions complaints of inadequate medical facilities in the Territory.

104. Further, in the report (chapter II (a), section (v), tenth paragraph) of the Visiting Mission, it was stated that persons who were not employed by the Cameroons Development Corporation had to pay a small contribution in order to benefit by the medical facilities provided by the Corporation. It seemed to him only right that a corporation which was concerned with the welfare of the population of the Territory should be under an obligation to care for all sick persons without distinction, and he asked whether the Administering Authority did not intend to make the provision of such treatment obligatory.

105. Brigadier GIBBONS (special representative) replied that the facilities which had been put at the disposal of the Corporation's workers were also available to people living in the neighbourhood of the plantation. The latter received free medical treatment. It was, however, probable that persons who came from a long distance to attend the hospital maintained by the Corporation were asked to pay something towards their treatment.

106. Mr. RYCKMANS (Belgium) pointed out that in section 149 (page 105) of the annual report there was a reference to an ordinance under which employers were bound to provide free medical attention for their staff.

107. In that connexion, he wished to know whether the Cameroons Development Corporation was bound to provide the services of a doctor for its staff. He thought that the Government should make it compulsory for large employers like the Corporation, or other big plantations employing more than a thousand workers, to provide a doctor for its staff. In his opinion, such an obligation should be imposed on them by law.

108. Brigadier GIBBONS (special representative) replied that the Cameroons Development Corporation employed several doctors. Without referring to the Labour Code Ordinance he was unable to state whether it was stipulated therein that the hospitals run by employers had to be serviced by doctors. However, they invariably were. The Cameroons Development Corporation had

a considerable medical staff of qualified doctors and nursing sisters; the United Africa Company, which was the only other large employer in the Trust Territory, also employed a doctor in its hospital.

109. Mr. CARPIO (Philippines), referring to the statement made in section 43 (pages 60-61) of the annual report to the effect that no measures were being taken to protect economically weaker indigenous groups, said that it was clear from certain petitions submitted to the Council that the Administering Authority was applying a discriminatory policy towards the different tribes. That was particularly true in the case of the people of Bali and their Chief. The brief account of the dispute given in the Secretariat's summary (T/485) of general questions raised in the petitions from the Trust Territory under the heading of "Disputes concerning the Fon and people of Bali" showed that the people's ill-feeling was due to the fact that, regardless of tribal custom, the Administering Authority appointed to chieftaincies such persons as were likely to prove subservient to it.

110. Some smaller tribes had accused the Bali people of stealing their land, and several complaints had been made against the Fon of Bali. He would ask the ex-Chairman of the Visiting Mission to give the Council further information, since it was advisable that the Council should know what was going on.

111. Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE (United Kingdom) reiterated the protest which he had already made in the *Ad Hoc* Committee on Petitions<sup>5</sup> against the outright accusation that the Administering Authority selected or influenced the selection of those chiefs who were prepared to act as its puppets. He felt bound to register the strongest possible objection to that unfounded charge. Members of the Council would no doubt recall the description given by the special representative in his opening statement (42nd meeting) of the method by which the chiefs and headmen were selected; they would therefore be able to form their own judgment.

112. The PRESIDENT, referring to the request of the Philippines representative, reminded the Council that the Visiting Mission had been dissolved, and that its former members, in particular its Chairman, could give information only in an individual capacity, not in their capacity of Chairman or members of the Visiting Mission, which had already submitted a collective report.

113. Mr. KHALIDY (Iraq) regretted that he would be unable to make the full statement requested, without consulting his documents. He would be prepared to do so later.

114. Mr. CARPIO (Philippines) said that he had been under the impression that when the Council had considered the reports of the Visiting Mission to East Africa, Mr. Laurentie had been referred to by members and had spoken in his capacity as ex-Chairman of that Visiting Mission, despite the fact that the Mission had already been dissolved. The President's observation was therefore, unjustified.

115. Mr. LAURENTIE (France) observed that on the occasions referred to he had spoken only as ex-Chairman of the Visiting Mission.

116. Brigadier GIBBONS (special representative) said he believed that the real motives underlying the petitions submitted by the Bali people were entirely different from those adduced by the Philippines representative.

117. Under the previous Administration which had been responsible for the Territory of the Cameroons, the people of Bali had been made the ruling caste in the area of the Bamenda grasslands, where they had come as conquerors some hundred and fifty years ago. The present Administering Authority had abolished that artificial superiority, and had limited the influence of the Bali people to a small area. It was probably for that reason that individuals who had old grudges against the Balis now came forward with claims and complaints.

118. The Bali people were solidly behind their present Fon, who had been installed as the outcome of a proper, and virtually unanimous, expression of opinion. The Administering Authority had accepted his appointment as being in accordance with the popular will of the Balis.

119. Mr. CARPIO (Philippines) referred to the petition (T/PET.4/56) in which the petitioner alleged that he had been prevented from ascending the tribal throne by the District Administrative Officer, who had threatened him with imprisonment if he persisted in his intentions. Was there any truth in that allegation and, further, what truth was there in the allegations that the Administering Authority actively sponsored only those persons who would serve its interests, as opposed to the interests of the people?

120. Brigadier GIBBONS (special representative) said he was under the impression that the Philippines representative had been present at the eleventh meeting of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on Petitions,<sup>6</sup> when a full explanation had been given of that particular case.

121. Mr. CARPIO (Philippines) stated that, pending the comments which the Iraqi representative had agreed to make as ex-Chairman of the Visiting Mission on the people of Bali and their Fon, he would for the time being desist from further questions on that subject.

122. He noted that the Visiting Mission had drawn attention in its report (chapter III (a)) to the people's complaint about the small number of doctors and the general inadequacy of health services in the Trust Territory. There was in that respect a startling difference between the Cameroons under British and the Cameroons under French administration, although the population was approximately the same in each Territory. In the annual report on the former it was stated in table 33 (page 327) of the statistical appendices that there were only seven doctors in the Territory, and it was stated in table 34 (page 328) that there were only

<sup>5</sup> See document T/AC.20/SR.11 (not printed).

<sup>6</sup> See document T/AC.20/SR.11 (not printed).

eleven hospitals with 679 beds for both Europeans and Africans. It appeared, from section 174 of the annual report (T/368) on the latter, that there had been 150 doctors and 29 hospitals providing 3,627 beds for Africans alone in 1948.

123. Brigadier GIBBONS (special representative) said he was unable to compare conditions in the two Territories, since he had knowledge only of one. The Cameroons under French administration contained large cities, where there were naturally greater hospital and medical facilities than in an area which, like the Cameroons under British administration, was wholly rural. In such a Territory the extension of medical facilities must necessarily proceed more slowly.

124. Mr. CARPIO (Philippines), referring to the statement made by him at the forty-sixth meeting of the Council on the devolution of governmental functions to the Native Authorities, asked what financial assistance was given to those Authorities in the performance of their tasks. If such financial assistance were indeed given, where could reference thereto be found in the annual report?

125. Brigadier GIBBONS (special representative) replied that the Nigerian Government made grants to the Native Authorities for various purposes. It used a system of code grants in accordance with which expenditure by the Native Authorities in the construction of certain types of roads, for instance, was forthwith met by proportionate grants from Nigerian Government funds. Similarly, if a Native Authority opened and ran a school, the latter would receive grants-in-aid.

126. Answering a further question from Mr. CARPIO (Philippines), he stated that such grants had been made in 1947/48, and that they were included in the normal figures for government expenditure.

127. Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE (United Kingdom) drew attention to the fact that the last item in table 16 (page 315) of the statistical appendices to the annual report referred to codified grants.

128. Mr. CARPIO (Philippines) asked what the difference was between "grants" and "codified grants".

129. Brigadier GIBBONS (special representative) explained that if the Native Authority carried out certain tasks, it automatically received proportionate payment in the form of a codified grant. Special grants were also made for special purposes.

130. Mr. CARPIO (Philippines) said he presumed, on the basis of the figures given in table 16, that during the whole of the year 1947/48 the codified grants allotted to the Emirate of Dikwa amounted to £164, and that codified grants of £26 each had been made to the Native Authorities of Benue and Adamwa. Were those amounts sufficient for the discharge of such important functions as bridge-building, education, forestry services, etc.?

131. Brigadier GIBBONS (special representative) drew attention to the fact that the next item in table 16 (page 315) of the statistical appendices to the annual report following those quoted, was for codified grants

to the Cameroons Province to the amount of £24,088. Government expenditure was not limited to codified grants, the purpose of which was to ensure maximum returns for certain types of expenditure.

132. The Native Authorities did not receive any other direct financial assistance, but that did not invalidate the fact that the Administering Authorities shouldered the far greater expenditure incurred in providing many different kinds of service. Total Government expenditure in the Trust Territory was shown in table 14 (page 313).

133. Mr. CARPIO (Philippines) asked whether the amounts shown in table 14 (page 313) were additional to the expenses incurred by the native authorities.

134. Brigadier GIBBONS (special representative) replied in the affirmative.

135. Mr. CARPIO (Philippines) assumed that those amounts included the revenues derived by the Government of Nigeria from the Trust Territory.

136. Brigadier GIBBONS (special representative) said that the amounts of such revenue were shown in table 13.

137. Mr. CARPIO (Philippines) concluded, from a comparison of the totals of expenditure in table 14 and of revenue in table 13, that the difference between the two amounted to £272,800. Was that the amount which was advanced to the Trust Territory by the Nigerian Government in the form of a special benefit?

138. Brigadier GIBBONS (special representative) replied that that was indeed the exact amount paid by the Nigerian Government to the Trust Territory by way of subsidy.

139. Mr. CARPIO (Philippines) considered that so small an amount would be easily offset by the monies derived by the Nigerian Government from the Cameroons Development Corporation in income tax, rentals, customs duties, export duties and, possibly, import duties.

140. Brigadier GIBBONS (special representative) stated that, in 1947/48, the total sum received by the Nigerian Government from the Cameroons Development Corporation had amounted to a little over £3,000. That was a very small sum indeed compared with the enormous subsidy paid by the Nigerian Government to the Trust Territory during that one year.

141. Answering a further question by Mr. CARPIO (Philippines), relating to the possibility of increased profits in subsequent years, Brigadier GIBBONS stated that the amount of taxes collected by the Nigerian Government from the Cameroons Development Corporation would be included, together with figures of the Nigerian Government's expenditure, in the tables appended to the annual reports. He believed that references to the future would be more profitable and more pertinent when the figures for future years became available.

142. Mr. CARPIO (Philippines) suggested that the alleged deficits of the Nigerian Government would in future

be amply met out of the profits of the Cameroons Development Corporation.

143. Brigadier GIBBONS (special representative) said that the debit and credit balance would depend on the rate at which expenditure in the Trust Territory increased.

144. Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE (United Kingdom) said that there was no provision in the Trusteeship Agreement for the Territory of the Cameroons under British administration, or indeed in any other trusteeship agreement, which required the Administering Authority to spend more in a Territory than it derived from taxation therein. The tables in the statistical appendices to the annual report did not show the considerable amount of money spent in the Territory and contributed by the Nigerian Government or by the United Kingdom Government. Rather than criticism, he would have expected appreciation from the Trusteeship Council of the fact that the Administering Authority had gone beyond its legal commitments in spending money in the Trust Territory.

145. Mr. CARPIO (Philippines) said he appreciated the point made by the United Kingdom representative, but submitted that, whereas the Administering Authority had all along given the impression that it was making no profits in the Trust Territory, it had clearly emerged that something like fifty per cent of the enormous profits made by the Cameroons Development Corporation went to the Nigerian Government. Obviously, the Cameroons Development Corporation was a gold-mine. In the light of facts and figures which the Council had before it, he wished to question the validity of the argument that the Trust Territory had to be integrated with Nigeria because it was not self-supporting. The vast profits earned by the Cameroons Development Corporation rendered that argument untenable and, since the Administering Authority was not acting in the Trust Territory for its own pleasure, the situation had to be faced and taken into consideration by the Council.

146. The PRESIDENT requested the United Kingdom representative and the special representative to defer further replies to those observations until the next meeting.

The meeting rose at 6.50 p.m..

251st meeting

## FORTY-NINTH MEETING

*Held at the Palais des Nations, Geneva,  
on Friday, 10 March 1950, at 10.30 a.m.*

President : M. Roger GARREAU.

*Present* : The representatives of the following countries : Argentina, Australia, Belgium, China, Dominican Republic, France, Iraq, New Zealand, Philippines, United Kingdom, United States of America.

Observers from the following countries : Israel, Hashemite Kingdom of the Jordan, Syria.

## 94. Question of an international regime for the Jerusalem area and protection of the Holy Places (General Assembly resolution 303 (IV) of 9 December 1949) (T/118/Rev.2, T/423 and T/L.35) (resumed from the 47th meeting)

1. The PRESIDENT read out a telegram<sup>1</sup> which he had received from the Friends of Neture Karta in New York. He had understood that its signatories were requesting the Council to consult Chief Rabbi Ruben ben Gis of Jerusalem and his Rabbinical Court. With the Council's agreement, he could reply that, if the Chief Rabbi in question wished to be heard by the Council, he could come to Geneva, where the Council would receive him as it had received representatives of the Churches who had wished to submit their observations. If the Chief Rabbi was unable to come to Geneva, he could transmit a memorandum, which would be circulated to members of the Council.

2. Mr. RYCKMANS (Belgium) thought it would be preferable to reply that the Trusteeship Council had already stated that anyone wishing to express his views might request permission to do so.

3. Mr. JAMALI (Iraq) suggested that the authors of the telegram should simply be informed of the general invitation issued by the Council to all bodies which wished to do so to express their views on the preparation of the Statute for Jerusalem orally before the Council.

4. The PRESIDENT said that a reply along the lines suggested would be sent to the signatories of the telegram.

## SECOND READING OF THE DRAFT STATUTE FOR JERUSALEM (T/118/REV.2 and T/L.35) (continued)

*Article 26* : Immunity of members of the Legislative Council

5. The PRESIDENT recalled that no comment had been offered on Article 26 at the first reading.

6. Mr. LAKING (New Zealand) suggested that, as it was improper to describe a statement made by a member of a legislative body, in the course of his duties as an utterance, the word "said" should be substituted for the word "uttered" in paragraph 1. He considered that the words "or in order to counteract the effects of such crime" in paragraph 7 were redundant and should be deleted.

*The New Zealand representative's suggestions were accepted.*

*Article 26 as amended was provisionally accepted.*

*Article 27* : Judicial system

7. Mr. DE LEUSSE (France) recalled that the representative of the Philippines had suggested during the first reading (34th meeting) that any dispute arising in connexion with the Holy Places should be settled by the Supreme Court. Such an arrangement might be

<sup>1</sup> Subsequently circulated as document T/457/Add.2.