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President: Mr. Mason SEARS (United States of America).

Present:

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

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

The representatives of the following specialized agencies: International Labour Organisation; United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

Examination of the annual report of the Administering Authority on the administration of the Trust Territory of Somaliland under Italian administration for the year 1954 (T/1174, T/1176, T/1177, T/1188, T/1189) *(continued)*

[Agenda item 4 (a)]

Examination of petitions circulated under rule 85, paragraph 2, of the rules of procedure of the Trusteeship Council (T/COM.11/L.128, T/PET.11/L.13 to L.17) *(continued)*

[Agenda item 5]

Report of the United Nations Visiting Mission to Trust Territories in East Africa, 1954, on Somaliland under Italian administration (T/1143 and Corr.1) *(continued)*

[Agenda item 6]

Report of the United Nations Advisory Council for the Trust Territory of Somaliland under Italian administration covering the period from 1 April 1954 to 31 March 1955 (T/1172) *(continued)*

[Agenda item 17]

General Assembly resolution 855 (IX): Financing of the economic development plans of the Trust Territory of Somaliland under Italian administration (T/1186) *(continued)*

[Agenda item 13]

At the invitation of the President, Mr. de Holte Castello (Colombia), Mr. Salah (Egypt) and Mr. Garcia (Philippines), representatives of States members of the United Nations Advisory Council for the Trust Territory of Somaliland under Italian administration, and Mr. Zaddotti, special representative of the Administering Authority for the Trust Territory, took places at the Council table.

QUESTIONS CONCERNING THE TRUST TERRITORY AND REPLIES OF THE SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE *(continued)*

Educational advancement (concluded)

1. Mr. ASHA (Syria) asked whether the Administering Authority had taken any action on the recommendation of the United Nations Advisory Council for the Trust Territory of Somaliland, under Italian administration to the effect that a UNESCO expert should visit the Territory to check the implementation of the five-year plan for the development of education (T/1172, para. 227).

2. Mr. ZADOTTI (Special Representative) said that the Administering Authority had UNESCO asked to send an expert as soon as possible. It was hoped that the expert who had been consulted in the preparation of the plan would be sent.

3. Mr. ASHA (Syria) asked how many students were following professional and technical courses.

4. Mr. ZADOTTI (Special Representative) replied that one Somali student was now in the third year of his medical course in Rome, while a trainee agronomist was studying at Florence; there were two further students in Italy, one studying in the commercial and the other in the economic field. More students would be sent to Italy on completing their secondary education.

5. Mr. ASHA (Syria) asked whether the work being done on fundamental education at Dinsor could be extended to other parts of the Territory.

6. Mr. ZADOTTI (Special Representative) said that that would be done as soon as sufficient staff had been trained by the mission working there. He was unable to say how long the training would take but the operation was certainly to be speeded up.

7. Mr. ASHA (Syria) asked what had been done to improve the admittedly unsatisfactory standard of teachers in the Territory.

8. Mr. ZADOTTI (Special Representative) said that new teachers were being trained and that those who had been appointed in haste when new schools had been urgently needed were taking summer courses to improve their technical standard.

9. Mr. ASHA (Syria) asked how many of the students who had graduated from the School of Political Administration had been appointed to the Civil Service.

10. Mr. ZADOTTI (Special Representative) said that, apart from those who had graduated in March or April 1955 and were undergoing further training in Italy, all graduates of the school had received appointments in the Administration.

11. Mr. ASHA (Syria) asked what steps were contemplated for establishing schools for nomads and semi-nomads.

12. Mr. ZADOTTI (Special Representative) said that it was hoped that when the UNESCO experts arrived in the Territory a programme to solve that problem could be worked out.

13. Mr. ASHA (Syria) asked whether it was the intention of the Administering Authority to establish secondary, technical or vocational schools elsewhere than in Mogadiscio.

14. Mr. ZADOTTI (Special Representative) replied that if the demand arose, the Administration would be prepared to meet it.

15. Mr. ASHA (Syria) said that he had gained the impression that such a demand already existed. He asked the special representative to inquire into the matter, for it was difficult for persons of limited means to send their children to Mogadiscio to study.

16. He asked whether the numbers of Somali teachers was accepted to increase appreciably in the next two or three years.

17. Mr. ZADOTTI (Special Representative) replied that on the current showing a considerable increase in the number of teachers could be expected. There were now 139 student teachers as against 35 in 1954 and the number should increase progressively.

18. Mr. ASHA (Syria) asked what was being done to eliminate the shortage of magistrates, especially in the *sharia* courts, and how many students were attending the School of Islamic Studies at Mogadiscio.

19. Mr. SALAH (Egypt) said that there were 260 students at the school.

20. Mr. ASHA (Syria) asked whether the Administration had informed the political parties, the Territorial Council or the people of Somaliland generally about General Assembly resolution 878 (IX), concerning the translation of some official documents into the Arabic language.

21. Mr. ZADOTTI (Special Representative) could not answer that question off-hand but assured the

Syrian representative that if it had not been done, he personally would arrange to have it done.

22. Mr. JAIPAL (India) asked what the Administration was doing to encourage school attendance among children in the towns and villages, where according to the UNESCO report (T/1188) school attendance was at the rather low figure of approximately 12 per cent. It might, for example, be possible to make propaganda for education through the municipal and district councils and to set up education committees in the municipalities on the lines of those planned for Mogadiscio.

23. Mr. ZADOTTI (Special Representative) replied that the reluctance of the parents and the shortage of teachers had hitherto tended to keep attendances low. Every effort was made to make the schools attractive to children, and those already attending appeared happy to be there. It was an encouraging sign that the Administration had received some requests to open schools in new areas.

24. The municipal councils were already taking an interest in school attendance, among other educational problems, and there was for almost every school a school committee composed of representatives of parents and the local population, whose purpose, besides assisting the pupils, was to encourage school attendance.

25. In reply to further questions from Mr. JAIPAL (India), Mr. ZADOTTI (Special Representative) said that the UNESCO suggestion that the size of classes should be increased to raise school attendance was practicable in the non-urban areas and smaller centres, where classes were small, but not in the towns, where classes were already too large.

26. With regard to the increase in the number of girls' primary schools, as recommended in the report of the United Nations Visiting Mission to Trust Territories in East Africa, 1954 (T/1143 and Corr.1) and by UNESCO, the Administration intended to start by expanding the girls' schools at Mogadiscio and Merca, the two principal towns.

27. Mr. JAIPAL (India) asked the special representative to comment on the fears expressed by the Visiting Mission that increased school attendance in towns and villages might widen the existing social gulf between the settled population and the nomads.

28. Mr. ZADOTTI (Special Representative) said that if the present differences in way of life persisted for many years, such a problem might well arise. The Administration, however, while developing the rural population, was also seeking to assist the nomads, and there was no immediate danger of any widening of the gulf.

29. In reply to a further question from Mr. JAIPAL (India), Mr. ZADOTTI (Special Representative) stated that there were almost 200 foreign teachers in the Territory. The Administration hoped, however, to recruit as many teachers as possible among Somalis, so that funds which would otherwise have to be spent on the higher salaries of foreign teachers could be put to other educational uses.

30. Mr. JAIPAL (India) asked how many Somalis were being trained at the pilot project in fundamental education at Dinsor and how soon it was hoped to establish similar projects elsewhere in the Territory. He also asked whether there were any women on the teams that were being trained.

31. Mr. ZADOTTI (Special Representative) said that one of the aims at Dinsor was to train teams to develop fundamental education elsewhere in the Terri-

tory. One team had already been trained and two others were in training. Each team included two women on the medical side.

32. In reply to questions from Mr. JAIPAL (India) concerning the Somali language as a medium of instruction, Mr. ZADOTTI (Special Representative) said that, though the attempt to use the Latin script for the language had failed, another script called the Osmania script was being studied. There was also the possibility of some other script being used. From the discussion with the petitioners at the 630th meeting, however, the Council would have realized that opposition among the population to the development of the Somali language would prove a serious obstacle. A primary school book in Somali had been prepared but had met with no success. More recently a Somali grammar had been written by a leading Italian linguist.

33. Mr. JAIPAL (India) observed that a people could not develop to the full in five or ten years if their language was still undeveloped. A script and grammar were of little value without books in the Somali language and teachers. Indeed, it seemed to him that the Somali language would be of very limited usefulness.

34. Mr. ZADOTTI (Special Representative) said that conferences on the subject had been held at the Social and Cultural Institute at Mogadiscio, but with little success. The Administration was making a scientific and active approach to the problem but could make no progress in the absence of popular support.

35. Mr. GRUBYAKOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) asked what percentage of the population was literate.

36. Mr. ZADOTTI (Special Representative) said that he had no exact figures, since the registration of the settled population had been taken only recently.

37. Mr. GRUBYAKOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) asked what percentage of the nomad population, which constituted 67 or 70 per cent of the total population, was illiterate.

38. Mr. ZADOTTI (Special Representative) said that it was difficult to give a precise figure but certainly the great majority of the nomads were illiterate. Some nomad children attended Koranic schools and might be considered literate when they had learned to read the Koran and to write, while others might be sent to school at Baidoa and other centres.

39. Mr. GRUBYAKOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics), referring to the special representative's statement that it was hoped that a UNESCO expert would deal with the question of the education of the nomad population, said that it was the duty of the Administering Authority under the Charter and the Trusteeship Agreement to promote the education of all the inhabitants in its care, regardless of what help might be offered by specialized agencies. He asked whether the Administering Authority had any plans of its own in that respect.

40. Mr. ZADOTTI (Special Representative) said that the Administering Authority certainly had plans. It had already established an experimental school, which had proved a complete failure. The difficulty was to make the nomad children attend school and it was in connexion with that problem that UNESCO's assistance had been requested. The most practicable—though perhaps not the most efficient—method seemed to be for a mobile teacher or school to follow the nomads. Another possibility was to set up schools in

areas near the wells, where the nomads had to go to water their cattle.

41. Another problem was that of the language of instruction. The Administration felt that the use of Somali would facilitate its task in certain respects. There could be no results, however, unless an effort was made by both sides—the Administration and the nomads.

42. Mr. GRUBYAKOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) said that it would appear from the special representative's remarks that the Administration had no specific plans in the matter.

43. He next wished to know whether the Administering Authority expected to be able to train a sufficient number of indigenous teachers for elementary, if not secondary, schools, so that there would be no need for Somaliland to engage teachers from abroad after it became independent.

44. Mr. ZADOTTI (Special Representative) said that the Administering Authority hoped to be in a position to supply almost a full staff of Somali elementary school teachers.

45. Secondary school teachers, however, required a university education, and that took some time to acquire. As soon as properly trained indigenous secondary school teachers became available, they would replace the foreign teachers.

46. Mr. GRUBYAKOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) noted that the special representative's statement regarding elementary school teachers seemed to confirm the Visiting Mission's opinion.

47. He asked what was the reason for the Somalis' reported reluctance to enter the teaching profession.

48. Mr. ZADOTTI (Special Representative) said that in the past the teachers had been paid less than Administration staff. When the Administration had raised the teachers' salaries, there had been a notable increase in the number of applicants for teaching positions.

49. Mr. GRUBYAKOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) asked the special representative to comment on the difference in the salaries of Somali and foreign elementary school teachers.

50. Mr. ZADOTTI (Special Representative) said that the higher salaries paid to foreign teachers were meant to compensate them for the special expenses they incurred through being away from home and, in some instances, for their higher qualifications.

51. Mr. GRUBYAKOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) noted that the Territory had only one secondary school, at Mogadiscio. He asked whether the Administering Authority had any plans to make secondary schooling available to the inhabitants of other areas.

52. Mr. ZADOTTI (Special Representative) said that the secondary school had been set up at Mogadiscio because there had been sufficient demand for it there. Plans to set up another secondary school at Baidoa had had to be abandoned when it had been found that only five or six pupils would attend the school. As soon as there was a sufficient need for secondary education in another area, the Administering Authority would set up a secondary school there.

53. Mr. EGUIZABAL (El Salvador) wished to know what progress had been made in setting up a second fundamental education centre similar to the one at Dinsor.

54. Mr. ZADOTTI (Special Representative) said that he did not know any particulars beyond the fact that the necessary personnel for the new centre was being trained.

55. Mr. DORSINVILLE (Haiti) drew attention to the statement in the UNESCO report (T/1188) that primary teachers were paid lower salaries than junior administrative officials and that the Administering Authority intended to revise the salary scale. From paragraph 417 of the Visiting Mission's report, it would appear that the salary scale had in fact been revised. He asked what salary rate had been fixed for primary teachers and how their salaries compared with those of the junior administrative personnel already mentioned.

56. Mr. ZADOTTI (Special Representative) said that, under the Administering Authority's plan for the reassessment of the salaries of all Somali personnel in the Administration, primary teachers' salaries had been raised to between 600 and 700 somalos, which had resulted in a considerable increase in the number of enrolments in the teacher-training schools. Under a recent ordinance, all the personnel employed by the Administration had been regraded according to education and experience. As a result of that, the salaries of teachers had been increased and were now as high as those of officers in the junior ranks, who had education and training equivalent to that of teachers.

57. Mr. DORSINVILLE (Haiti) asked for information regarding the expansion of existing teacher-training facilities, recommended in the UNESCO report.

58. Mr. ZADOTTI (Special Representative) said that the Administering Authority was considering an expansion of its teacher-training programme but there were financial implications to be borne in mind. If, as UNESCO suggested, foreign teachers were recruited, the expenditure involved would be a heavy burden on the education budget. The Administering Authority had therefore begun to consider ways of increasing the number of Somali student teachers.

59. Mr. DORSINVILLE (Haiti) asked how many school-age children there were in the Territory and what proportion of them were attending primary schools.

60. Mr. ZADOTTI (Special Representative) pointed out that the words "school age" could not really apply to Somaliland, where a child was not necessarily expected to start attending school at the age of six. The Administering Authority was working towards that goal but had not yet achieved it. There were about 10,000 pupils in the primary schools in the Territory, while some 2,000 more children who could not go to school in the morning attended the evening schools for adults. About one-fifth of the total school-age population was attending school at present.

61. Mr. DORSINVILLE (Haiti) asked what was the Administering Authority's attitude to the suggestion in the UNESCO report that a national fundamental education training centre might be established.

62. Mr. ZADOTTI (Special Representative) said that the Administering Authority would certainly consider the suggestion with great interest. He himself felt that there were good prospects of establishing such a centre.

The meeting was suspended at 4 p.m. and resumed at 4.30 p.m.

63. Mr. S. S. LIU (China) asked what was the reason for the slight decrease in the expenditure on education during the period under review.

64. Mr. ZADOTTI (Special Representative) had no precise information but thought that it might be due to the increased expenditure on economic development.

65. Mr. S. S. LIU (China) asked what was the Administering Authority's opinion of the suggestions made by the Visiting Mission with regard to the staff and co-ordination of the Dinsor project.

66. Mr. ZADOTTI (Special Representative) said he thought the Administering Authority agreed in principle with the suggestions put forward by the Visiting Mission. Efforts were being made to increase and improve the technical staff, but emphasis was now being laid more on the training of Somali staff, who would be useful later in the Territory, than on the recruitment of foreign personnel.

67. Mr. DE HOLTE CASTELLO (Colombia) asked whether measures had been taken to improve the transport facilities at the Dinsor project, which, according to paragraph 443 of the Visiting Mission's report, were inadequate.

68. Mr. ZADOTTI (Special Representative) said that new means of transport had been provided.

69. Mr. CLAEYS-BOUUAERT (Belgium) said that the education of nomads was one particular aspect of the sociological problem to which the presence of a large nomadic population gave rise. The Administering Authority could not be accused of neglecting its responsibilities, for with the means at its disposal it had provided the most appropriate type of education for the needs of the people's requirements; moreover, such education was not entirely reserved for the non-nomadic population. He asked whether some of the primary schools included boarding establishments for pupils who were unable to journey to school daily.

70. Mr. ZADOTTI (Special Representative) said that while it was the Administering Authority's policy to provide boarding facilities and to extend them whenever possible, the financial implications of enlarging the boarding schools would be heavy and the results obtained would not be commensurate with the expenditure. The Administering Authority had to consider present action in the light of its financial implications after 1960.

71. Mr. CLAEYS-BOUUAERT (Belgium) asked how many nomadic children were boarders.

72. Mr. ZADOTTI (Special Representative) said he did not know the exact figure, but the number was not large.

Mr. de Holte Castello (Colombia), Mr. Salah (Egypt) and Mr. Garcia (Philippines), representatives of States members of the United Nations Advisory Council for the Trust Territory of Somaliland under Italian administration, and Mr. Zadotti, special representative of the Administering Authority for the Trust Territory, withdrew.

Arrangements for the United Nations Visiting Mission to the Trust Territories of Togoland under British administration and Togoland under French administration, 1955 (T/1191, T/L.584/Rev.1) (continued)

[Agenda item 7]

73. The PRESIDENT recalled that the Council had decided at its 615th meeting that the Visiting Mission

should be composed of Mr. Banerji (India), Chairman, Mr. Kevin (Australia), Mr. Tarazi (Syria) and Mr. Robbins (United States of America), and that the Mission's itinerary and terms of reference should be considered at a later stage.

74. Drawing attention to document T/1191, in which the Secretary-General informed the Council that Mr. Kevin would not be able to serve on the Visiting Mission and that the Australian Government had nominated Mr. John Mill McMillan in place of Mr. Kevin, he suggested that that nomination should be approved.

It was so decided.

75. The PRESIDENT invited the Under-Secretary to make a statement on the itinerary of the Visiting Mission.

76. Mr. COHEN (Under-Secretary for Trusteeship and Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories) said that, in accordance with the request made by the Council at its 615th meeting, the Secretariat had prepared an itinerary in consultation with the members of the Visiting Mission and the representatives of the Administering Authorities concerned. It was proposed that the Mission should leave Headquarters on 7 August 1955 and proceed to Accra via London, visit the Trust Territory of Togoland under British administration from 10 August to 2 September and the Trust Territory of Togoland under French administration from 3 to 20 September and return to New York on 1 October 1955, after brief stops in Accra, London and Paris. The total duration of the visit would be approximately eight weeks.

In the absence of any objection, that itinerary was approved.

77. The PRESIDENT recalled that the representative of El Salvador had presented a draft resolution on the terms of reference of the Visiting Mission (T/L.584/Rev.1).

78. Mr. EGUIZABAL (El Salvador) proposed the addition to the draft resolution of two new operative paragraphs, which would be circulated in writing.

79. It was his delegation's view that the Visiting Mission had been given a dual mission in General Assembly resolution 860 (IX), to which Trusteeship Council 1084 (XV) referred. In that resolution the Assembly had decided that steps should be taken to ascertain the wishes of the inhabitants of the Trust Territory of Togoland under British administration as to their future, without prejudice to the eventual solution they might choose, and it had requested the Trusteeship Council to dispatch a special mission to both Trust Territories to make a special study of the problems involved and report thereon. The Mission, therefore, had both to ascertain the wishes of the inhabitants and to study the problems involved. It was in order to make that point clear that paragraph 5 of the draft resolution (T/L.584/Rev.1) mentioned Trusteeship Council resolution 1084 (XV) as a whole, instead of merely referring to paragraph 3 of the resolution.

80. The PRESIDENT said that the discussion of the new revised text of the draft resolution would be postponed until the next meeting.

Arrangements for the United Nations Visiting Mission to the Trust Territories of the Cameroons under British administration and the Cameroons under French administration, 1955 (T/L.585) (continued)

[Agenda item 8]

General Assembly resolution 859 (IX): Hearings of petitioners from the Trust Territory of the Cameroons under French administration

[Agenda item 14]

81. The PRESIDENT recalled that at its 615th meeting the Council had decided that the Visiting Mission should be composed of Mr. Dorsinville (Haiti), as Chairman, Mr. Scheyven (Belgium), Mr. Yang (China) and Mr. Mulcahy (United States of America), and that it would consider the Visiting Mission's itinerary and terms of reference at a later stage. He called on the Under-Secretary to make a statement.

82. Mr. COHEN (Under-Secretary for Trusteeship and Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories) said that the Secretariat had prepared an itinerary in consultation with the members of the Visiting Mission and the representatives of the Administering Authorities concerned, according to which the Visiting Mission would depart from Headquarters on 15 October 1955 and proceed to Lomé by way of Paris. It would remain in the Cameroons under French administration from 18 October until 18 November and in the Cameroons under British administration from 18 November until 5 December. It would then proceed to Lagos, London and Paris and return to New York in mid-December. The total duration of the visit would be approximately two months.

In the absence of any objection, that itinerary was approved.

83. The PRESIDENT asked the members of the Council to consider the Visiting Mission's terms of reference. He recalled that at its previous session (585th meeting) the Council had decided to postpone consideration of paragraph 3 (b) of General Assembly resolution 859 (IX) on the hearing of petitioners in the Cameroons under French administration until it had laid down the terms of reference of the Visiting Mission to the Territory. He drew attention to a draft resolution proposed by the delegation of El Salvador (T/L.585).

84. Mr. EGUIZABAL (El Salvador) said that his delegation wished to insert in the draft resolution two new paragraphs like those which it had added to the draft resolution concerning the Visiting Mission to Togoland (T/L.584/Rev.1). Furthermore, it wished to add to paragraph 2 of the draft resolution contained in document T/L.585, after "in petitions received by the Trusteeship Council relating to the Territories", the words "in hearings in the General Assembly of petitioners from the Trust Territory of the Cameroons under French administration".

85. He would submit those amendments in writing in order to give members of the Council time to consider them and a vote could be taken the following day.

86. The PRESIDENT said that the item would be postponed until the next meeting.

General Assembly resolutions 752 (VIII) and 858 (IX) and Trusteeship Council resolution 1085 (XV): Attainment by the Trust Territories of the objective of self-government or independence (T/L.500, T/L.579)

[Agenda item 12]

87. Mr. ROBBINS (United States of America) proposed that the President should appoint a small sub-committee to go into the question and make recom-

mendations concerning the procedure the Council should follow in dealing with it.

88. Mr. GRUBYAKOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) was unable to see what purpose would be served by setting up a sub-committee.

89. Mr. JAIPAL (India) felt that the United States proposal was useful. He was inclined to support it.

90. Mr. GRUBYAKOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) understood that the proposed sub-committee would establish a new procedure for dealing with the specific question; he could not agree that the Council's rules of procedure should be changed in order to deal with one particular item.

91. Mr. ROBBINS (United States of America) emphasized that he did not intend to suggest altering the rules of procedure or to propose any new procedure for dealing with the item before the Council. His proposal was merely intended to expedite and simplify the Council's consideration of the matter.

The United States proposal was adopted by 4 votes to none, with 8 abstentions.

92. The PRESIDENT nominated Belgium, Haiti, India and the United States as members of the sub-committee.

93. Mr. CLAEYS-BOUUAERT (Belgium) said that, in view of the position taken by his delegation in the General Assembly with regard to the matter in question, he did not think that his delegation should be represented on the sub-committee.

94. In view of the Belgium representative's statement, the PRESIDENT nominated New Zealand as a member of the sub-committee.

95. Mr. SCOTT (New Zealand) recalled that the question was one of principle, to which his Government attached some importance, and that his delegation had voted against the resolution in the General Assembly. He could not, therefore, accept the nomination until he had received instructions from his Government. Accordingly he formally reserved his delegation's position with regard to the nomination.

96. The PRESIDENT said that, in view of the New Zealand representative's statement, consideration of the question would be deferred until the following day.

The meeting rose at 5.45 p.m.