



TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL

Nineteenth Session

OFFICIAL RECORDS

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President: Mr. Rafik ASHA (Syria).

Present:

The representatives of the following States: Australia, Belgium, Burma, China, France, Guatemala, Haiti, India, Italy, New Zealand, Syria, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

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 Trust Territory of the Cameroons under British administration for 1955 (T/1287, T/1298, T/1302 and Corr.1, T/1304, T/L.737 and Add.1, T/L.757) (*continued*)

REPORT OF THE DRAFTING COMMITTEE (T/L.737 AND ADD.1, T/L.757)

[Agenda item 3 (b)]

1. Mr. THORP (New Zealand), Chairman of the Drafting Committee, introduced the Committee's report (T/L.757) and drew attention to the additions and amendments (T/L.737/Add.1) the Drafting Committee had approved to the outline of conditions appearing in document T/L.737.

2. The PRESIDENT said that if there were no objections he would put the conclusions and recommendations in annex 1 of the Drafting Committee's report to the vote paragraph by paragraph.

3. Mr. BENDRYSHEV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) said that the words "or independence" should be added at the end of the heading to paragraph 1, since that was the wording used in the Charter and in many General Assembly resolutions on the subject.

4. Mr. WIESCHHOFF (Secretary of the Council) said that during the Council's discussion of General Assembly resolution 752 (VIII) the various subjects dealt with in that resolution had been discussed under headings which the Council, in its resolution 1369 (XVII), had instructed the drafting committees to include. The relevant heading in the present case had been "Consultations with the inhabitants in regard to the measures taken or contemplated towards self-government"; that was the wording which had been adopted the preceding year and which appeared in the Council's report (A/3170).

5. Mr. THORP (New Zealand) said that the Drafting Committee had seen no reason to vary the procedure adopted by the Council in 1956 or to vary the headings used in the outline of conditions appearing in document T/L.737.

6. Mr. HAMILTON (Australia) pointed out that in resolution 1369 (XVII) the Council had instructed the Secretariat to include in the customary working papers outlines of conditions in each Trust Territory drawn up in such a manner as would facilitate consideration of developments under the headings set out in paragraph 3 of General Assembly resolution 752 (VIII). The relevant heading in that resolution did not include the words "or independence".

7. Mr. GIDDEN (United Kingdom) said that in the circumstances any amendment to the title of the paragraph would amount to an amendment of a previous decision of the Council, for which there was no justification. If the Soviet amendment was maintained, his delegation would accordingly vote against it.

8. Mr. BENDRYSHEV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) said that the instructions given in General Assembly resolution 752 (VIII) had referred to a special section of the Council's reports; what was before the Council now was not a special section but a general recommendation. He would therefore maintain his amendment.

The USSR amendment was adopted by 6 votes to 5, with 3 abstentions.

9. Mr. SEARS (United States of America) said that his delegation had abstained in the vote because it considered that the heading was entirely a matter of drafting precedent. It was obvious that the whole purpose of the Trusteeship System was to lead the Trust Territories towards self-government or independence, particularly towards independence, and that the policy which the United Kingdom was pursuing in West Africa was designed to attain that goal.

10. Mr. GIDDEN (United Kingdom) said that his delegation had voted against the amendment because its effect was to alter needlessly a decision taken by the Council at a previous session.

11. Mr. JAIPAL (India) said that his delegation had voted in favour of the Soviet amendment because the addition of the words "or independence" was entirely in accordance with the Charter, and particularly with Article 76 b. The wording of General Assembly resolution 752 (VIII), which his delegation had sponsored, had been based on the idea that the people of a Trust Territory should be consulted with regard to the measures contemplated for the attainment of self-government but that when they attained self-government they themselves should decide when to become independent, and that further consultation of the people by an external authority became unnecessary at that point. That was why the words "or independence" had been excluded from the title.

12. Mr. BENDRYSHEV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) proposed that the words "towards full self-government and independence" should be added to the last sentence of paragraph 1, between the words "the Trust Territory" and "the Council".

13. Mr. GIDDEN (United Kingdom) said that his delegation would vote against any amendment which would introduce a variation of the language used in the Charter.

14. Mr. SEARS (United States of America) proposed that the word "full" should be deleted from the Soviet amendment and that the word "and" should be replaced by "or".

The United States proposal was adopted by 13 votes to none, with 1 abstention.

The USSR amendment, as amended, was adopted by 8 votes to none, with 6 abstentions.

Paragraph 1, as amended, was adopted by 13 votes to none, with 1 abstention.

In successive votes, paragraphs 2 and 3 were adopted by 12 votes to none, with 2 abstentions.

15. Mr. ROLZ BENNETT (Guatemala) said that his delegation had abstained in the vote on paragraph 3 because it considered that the wording of the last sentence left the recommendation too largely to the Administering Authority's discretion.

In successive votes, paragraphs 4 and 5 were adopted unanimously.

16. Mr. BENDRYSHEV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) proposed that the words "continue to study", in the last sentence of paragraph 6, should be replaced by the words "fully utilize".

17. Mr. THORP (New Zealand) said that the Drafting Committee had regarded the words "continue to study" as wider in meaning than the word "utilize" since they left open the possibility that the Administering Authority might apply other means not yet contemplated or used.

The USSR amendment was rejected by 7 votes to 5, with 2 abstentions.

18. Mr. JAIPAL (India) said that he had voted in favour of the Soviet amendment because it was the Council's intention not merely that the Administering Authority should study means but that it should take action.

Paragraph 6 was adopted by 12 votes to none, with 2 abstentions.

Paragraph 7 was adopted by 13 votes to none, with 1 abstention.

19. Mr. BENDRYSHEV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) proposed that the first sentence of paragraph 8 should be amended to read: "... bearing in mind that advancement in the economic and social fields is most urgently required ...". As it stood, the sentence implied that it was not necessary to advance in the political field.

20. Mr. THORP (New Zealand) said that the phrase used in paragraph 8 had been taken from the report of the United Nations Visiting Mission to the Trust Territories of the Cameroons under British Administration and the Cameroons under French Administration, 1955, and had been endorsed in exactly that form by the Council at its seventeenth session.

21. Mr. DORSINVILLE (Haiti) said that he would abstain in the vote on the Soviet amendment because he

saw no reason to alter the opinion expressed by the Visiting Mission.

The USSR amendment was rejected by 6 votes to 4, with 3 abstentions.

22. Mr. MUFTI (Syria) asked for a separate vote on the phrase beginning with the words "bearing in mind" and ending with "urgently required".

The phrase was adopted by 10 votes to 3, with 1 abstention.

23. Mr. BENDRYSHEV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) proposed that the following sentence should be added after the first sentence of paragraph 8: "The Council recommends that the Administering Authority take the necessary steps for development of all fields of the economy of the entire Trust Territory in the interest of its indigenous inhabitants and for the betterment of their material conditions".

The USSR amendment was rejected by 7 votes to 3, with 4 abstentions.

Paragraph 8 was adopted by 10 votes to 1, with 3 abstentions.

24. Mr. ROLZ BENNETT (Guatemala) said that he had voted against the phrase beginning with the words "bearing in mind" because he considered that it tended to diminish the importance of political development, not because he felt that economic and social advancement should not be advanced by every possible means.

25. Mr. JAIPAL (India) said that he had abstained in the vote because he found that the Council did not give the same degree of support to the views of all Visiting Missions.

26. Mr. BENDRYSHEV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) proposed that the following new paragraph should be added after paragraph 8: "The Council recommends that the Administering Authority grant to the legislative organs of the Trust Territory full powers in all matters pertaining to the raising and expenditure of the revenues derived from the Territory".

27. Mr. GIDDEN (United Kingdom) said that in the Southern Cameroons the Government was effectively controlled by the elected members of the House of Assembly, whose views on the subject of the raising and expenditure of public funds would be paramount. Similarly, all funds derived from the northern part of the Trust Territory and paid to the Northern Region would in effect be controlled by the elected representatives of the northern part of the Trust Territory. Hence the Soviet recommendation was, politically speaking, unnecessary, and his delegation would vote against it.

28. Mr. JAIPAL (India) said that his delegation would abstain from the vote on the Soviet proposal because it considered that the recommendation would prejudice the findings of the forthcoming constitutional conference.

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

Paragraph 9 was adopted by 13 votes to none, with 1 abstention.

29. Mr. ROLZ BENNETT (Guatemala) pointed out that the first sentence of paragraph 10 embodied two distinct ideas and might give the impression that the development of tea, coffee and cotton production was directly related to financial assistance to co-operatives. He suggested that the phrase concerning financial assistance to co-operatives should be transferred to paragraph 11. Paragraph 10 would then begin "The Council

notes with approval the steps taken to develop production of tea, coffee and cotton" and the rest of the paragraph would remain as it stood.

30. Mr. THORP (New Zealand) supported that proposal.

31. Mr. BENDRYSHEV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) asked for a separate vote on the words "with approval".

The words "with approval" were adopted by 12 votes to 1, with 1 abstention.

32. Mr. ROLZ BENNETT (Guatemala) said that in view of the phrase at the end of paragraph 8, which had already been adopted, expressing confidence that in encouraging foreign private investment in the Territory due regard would continue to be paid to the interests of the Cameroonian people, he had voted in favour of maintaining the words "with approval".

The Guatemalan amendment was adopted without objection.

Paragraph 10, as amended, was adopted by 13 votes to none, with 1 abstention.

33. Mr. ROLZ BENNETT (Guatemala) proposed that paragraph 11 should be amended to read: "The Council notes with interest the financial assistance given to co-operatives by the Southern Cameroons Production Development Board and, considering the importance of mobilizing all available funds into productive enterprises, it also notes that the Territorial authorities are encouraging the establishment of savings societies. . .". The rest of the paragraph would remain as it stood.

34. Mr. THORP (New Zealand) thought it would be preferable to break the sentence into two. The passage would then read: "The Council notes with approval the financial assistance given to co-operatives by the Southern Cameroons Production Development Board. Considering also the importance of mobilizing all available funds into productive enterprises, the Council notes with interest. . .".

35. Mr. ROLZ BENNETT (Guatemala) agreed to that proposal.

The Guatemalan amendment, as amended, was adopted unanimously.

Paragraph 11, as amended, was adopted unanimously.

36. Mr. MUFTI (Syria) proposed the addition at the end of paragraph 12 of the words "and enable it to overcome its present backwardness".

37. Mr. GIDDEN (United Kingdom) said he would be prepared to support such an amendment if the Syrian representative would agree to some such wording as the following: ". . . will stimulate interest in the co-operative movement in that part of the Territory and enable it to reach the same stage of development as the co-operative movement has reached in the southern part of the Territory".

38. Mr. MUFTI (Syria) agreed to that wording.

39. Mr. BENDRYSHEV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) pointed out that the co-operatives mentioned were mostly for the marketing of produce; there were no co-operatives designed to pool the working resources of the Territory. He therefore proposed that the following sentence should be added to paragraph 12: "The Council recommends that the Administering Authority take steps to promote the creation by indigenous inhabitants of co-operatives in the field of production."

40. Mr. JAIPAL (India) asked whether the Soviet proposal envisaged the establishment of any kind of

producers' co-operatives other than those that already existed and, if so, what they would produce.

41. He asked the representative of the Administering Authority whether the suggested producers' co-operatives would be more economic than the present co-operative enterprises, whether the people of the Territory had agreed to such new measures, and whether those measures would affect land holdings, land tenure and so forth.

42. Mr. BENDRYSHEV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) noted that most of the Indian representative's questions were within the province of the United Kingdom representative. He pointed out that the co-operatives he had in mind were not producers' co-operatives, which dealt with marketing and transport, but co-operatives directly concerned with the process of production, which would enable the indigenous inhabitants to use more advanced methods in agriculture and modern machinery.

43. Mr. GIDDEN (United Kingdom) said that the majority of the existing co-operatives, particularly in the southern part of the Territory, were producers' co-operatives in the usual sense of the term. The Soviet proposal would give the impression that the existing co-operatives were not producers' co-operatives, as in fact they were. For that reason his delegation would have to vote against the proposal.

44. Mr. DORSINVILLE (Haiti) asked whether the USSR representative would agree to the insertion of the words "more actively" between "promote" and "the creation" in his proposed amendment.

45. Mr. BENDRYSHEV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) agreed to that addition.

The USSR amendment was rejected by 7 votes to 6, with 1 abstention.

46. Mr. JAIPAL (India) said he had voted in favour of the USSR amendment, as amended by the representative of Haiti, because the United Kingdom representative had affirmed that there were already producers' co-operatives in the Territory. The proposal was therefore merely to recommend the establishment of more such co-operatives.

47. Mr. DORSINVILLE (Haiti) thought the wording of paragraph 12 somewhat obscure; the reference at the end of the paragraph to "that part of the Territory" was not clear.

48. Mr. THORP (New Zealand) pointed out that there was an omission in the text; the words "northern part of the" should be inserted between "assistant registrar to the" and "Trust Territory".

49. After an exchange of views, Mr. THORP (New Zealand) read out the following proposed text for the second sentence of paragraph 12:

"It hopes that the substantial progress made by the co-operatives in the south will serve as an example in the north and that the measures taken in the northern part itself, notably the recent enactment of a co-operative societies law, the appointment of an assistant registrar and the provision of financial assistance, will stimulate interest in the co-operative movement there, enabling the co-operatives to reach the same stage of development as in the Southern Cameroons."

The New Zealand amendment was adopted by 13 votes to none, with 1 abstention.

Paragraph 12, as amended, was adopted by 13 votes to none, with 1 abstention.

50. Mr. ROLZ BENNETT (Guatemala) said that while he had voted in favour of the amended paragraph 12 the meaning of the second sentence was not entirely clear to him. It appeared to urge that the co-operative movement in the north should be brought up to the level of development of that in the south. His delegation did not think it was enough to set as a goal for one part of the Territory the only partial development achieved in another. Continuing progress in both parts of the Territory should be encouraged.

The meeting was suspended at 4.15 p.m. and resumed at 4.30 p.m.

In successive votes, paragraphs 13 and 14 were adopted by 13 votes to none, with 1 abstention.

Paragraph 15 was adopted by 12 votes to none, with 2 abstentions.

51. Mr. BENDRYSHEV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) suggested that the words "steady progress" in paragraph 16 should be changed to "some progress", since the number of girls attending school was still very small.

The USSR amendment was rejected by 7 votes to 4, with 3 abstentions.

Paragraph 16 was adopted by 12 votes to none, with 2 abstentions.

Paragraph 17 was adopted by 12 votes to none, with 1 abstention.

52. Mr. BENDRYSHEV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) said that his delegation had abstained from voting on paragraph 17 because in it the Council welcomed the establishment of an independent broadcasting corporation which was in a neighbouring country, the Trust Territory having no wireless station of its own.

53. He proposed the following addition to paragraph 18:

"The Council suggests to the Administering Authority that it should take steps to increase the number of hospitals and physicians and to train qualified medical personnel from among the indigenous inhabitants of the Territory."

54. Mr. GIDDEN (United Kingdom) said that, while the objective envisaged by the Soviet representative was desirable in itself, it entailed a serious question of finance. If funds were to be used for that purpose they would have to be taken away from something else. Such sweeping generalizations were apt to vitiate the carefully considered recommendations of the Council.

55. Mr. JAIPAL (India) said that while he could easily support the proposal that the number of physicians should be increased and that more medical personnel should be trained from among the indigenous inhabitants, he was not sure that any additional hospitals were actually necessary.

56. Mr. BENDRYSHEV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) pointed out that as it stood paragraph 18 made no recommendation but was simply a statement of certain facts. During the general debate many delegations had stressed the need for an improvement of medical facilities in the Territory, and the figure given by the Administering Authority for the number of hospital beds was far from satisfactory. He therefore thought that a recommendation of some kind was necessary.

57. Mr. THORP (New Zealand) said that from the summary of observations of individual members of the

Council presented to the Drafting Committee¹ it appeared that only the representatives of the Soviet Union and Syria had made any direct comment on the training of medical personnel. Paragraph 18 could therefore be said to reflect the views of the Council.

58. Mr. JAIPAL (India) thought that it was not entirely accurate to base the report on the final statements of members of the Council with reference to a particular Trust Territory. The interest delegations had shown in certain matters during the questioning period should be taken into consideration when the Council's conclusions were drafted.

59. Mr. GIDDEN (United Kingdom) suggested that as an alternative to the Soviet proposal the words "trusts that a general improvement in the medical services of the Territory will prove possible" might be inserted after the words "expansion of medical services".

The USSR amendment was rejected by 7 votes to 4, with 3 abstentions.

The United Kingdom amendment was adopted by 9 votes to none, with 5 abstentions.

Paragraph 18, as amended, was adopted unanimously.

Paragraph 19 was adopted by 13 votes to none, with 1 abstention.

60. Mr. BENDRYSHEV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) noted that the first sentence of paragraph 20 stated that the indigenous courts had not in practice exercised their power to impose corporal punishment except in the case of male juveniles, whereas the annual report for 1955² showed that the magistrates' courts in the Southern Cameroons had imposed corporal punishment on thirty adult indigenous inhabitants in that year. He asked the Chairman of the Drafting Committee for a clarification of that point.

61. Mr. THORP (New Zealand) said that the sentence in question dealt only with the powers of indigenous courts.

62. Mr. BENDRYSHEV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) thought it would be more consistent with the facts to state that sixty-three indigenous inhabitants of the Trust Territory had been subjected to corporal punishment in 1955, by decision of the Courts.

63. Mr. THORP (New Zealand) said that factual data were not normally included in the Council's recommendations. Furthermore, he did not think that the data which the Soviet representative wished to include had any direct relevance to the subject of the recommendation.

64. Mr. BENDRYSHEV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) pointed out that paragraph 18 gave only factual information. Furthermore, the first sentence of paragraph 20 appeared to give information which was not factual, for it implied that no one except male juveniles received corporal punishment. He therefore proposed that the following phrase should be added at the beginning of the paragraph:

"The Council notes that according to the annual report of the Administering Authority sixty-three indigenous inhabitants of the Territory were subjected

¹ Working paper distributed to members of the Drafting Committee only.

² Report by Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the General Assembly of the United Nations on the Cameroons under United Kingdom Administration for the Year 1955, Colonial No. 325 (London, Her Majesty's Stationery Office, 1956). Transmitted to members of the Trusteeship Council by the Secretary-General under cover of document T/1287.

to corporal punishment by decision of the courts in 1955.”

65. He also proposed the deletion of the words “with satisfaction”, for as it stood the sentence appeared to indicate that the Council was satisfied that male juveniles still received corporal punishment, whereas in reality it had often urged the immediate abolition of that practice.

66. Mr. THORP (New Zealand) pointed out that the second sentence of paragraph 20 had reference to the cases of corporal punishment which the Soviet representative had mentioned, namely, cases dealt with by courts other than indigenous courts. He therefore suggested that the Soviet amendment might be introduced in the second sentence.

67. Mr. BENDRYSHEV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) said that he could not agree to the transfer of his amendment to the second sentence.

68. Mr. GIDDEN (United Kingdom) said that the amendment was unacceptable to his delegation in any case; but if the Council should vote to adopt it he would suggest that the phrase “according to the annual report of the Administering Authority” should be deleted. Furthermore, the Soviet representative seemed to have assumed that all the sixty-three persons sentenced to corporal punishment had been indigenous inhabitants. That information was not given in the annual report and he could not confirm it.

69. Mr. BENDRYSHEV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) said that he was willing to omit the word “indigenous”.

The first USSR amendment was rejected by 7 votes to 6, with 1 abstention.

The second USSR amendment was rejected by 7 votes to 3, with 4 abstentions.

70. Mr. DORSINVILLE (Haiti) suggested the deletion of the words “the passage of” in the first sentence, since it was not the passage of the law but the law itself which had formally eliminated the power of indigenous courts to impose corporal punishment.

The Haitian amendment was adopted by 5 votes to none, with 9 abstentions.

Paragraph 20, as a whole, as amended, was adopted by 6 votes to none, with 8 abstentions.

71. Mr. ROLZ BENNETT (Guatemala) proposed that the words “None the less, considering that the situation still calls for more energetic action and . . .” should be inserted before the words “Recognizing the priority” in the second sentence of paragraph 21. He would like some explanation of the expression “education rates” in the last sentence of the same paragraph.

72. Mr. THORP (New Zealand) explained that the Drafting Committee had understood that “education rates” were a tax to be levied by the local government authorities.

73. Mr. DORSINVILLE (Haiti) said that he would be obliged to vote against paragraph 21 if the education rates were payable only by the parents of school children. A tax of that nature, however small, was bound to discourage parents from sending their children to school. It would be preferable to institute a general tax applicable to everyone. In addition to the psychological advantages, the yield from such a tax would be greater.

74. Mr. GIDDEN (United Kingdom) observed that the Southern Cameroons Government’s objective was precisely to institute a general rate payable by all and

not only by the people who sent their children to school. The rate would cover the costs of education, which would itself be free. The phrase “education rates” was perhaps too elliptical to be translated happily into another language and the words “rates to be devoted to educational expenditure” might meet the case.

75. He would vote against the Guatemalan amendment because it implied that energetic action had not been taken by the Governments concerned, in practice the African Ministers. Education was nowhere more desired than in the United Kingdom territories in West Africa. While he saw no objection to encouraging the African Ministers, care should be taken not to imply any censure of them. The amendment would be less open to objection on that score if the word “more” were deleted.

76. Mr. ROLZ BENNETT (Guatemala) accepted that suggestion.

With that modification, the Guatemalan amendment was adopted by 13 votes to none, with 1 abstention.

77. Mr. BENDRYSHEV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) proposed that the words “the Administering Authority and” should be inserted before the words “the Governments concerned” in the second sentence of paragraph 21 and that of the following phrase should be added at the end of the sentence: “and will introduce throughout the Territory, in the near future, free and universal primary education”.

78. Mr. BARGUES (France) saw no need for the first Soviet amendment: the term “the Governments concerned” necessarily included the Government of the Administering Authority as well as the local Territorial Government.

79. He would vote against the second Soviet amendment because it was impractical. He was sure that the Administering Authority was as desirous as the Council of promoting educational advancement, but education could be made compulsory only when there were enough schools to accommodate all the children of school age. The provision of so many schools was at present a material impossibility.

In successive votes, the two USSR amendments were rejected by 7 votes to 4, with 3 abstentions.

The United Kingdom amendment to replace the words “education rates” in the third sentence of paragraph 21, by the words “rates to be devoted to educational expenditure” was adopted by 10 votes to none, with 3 abstentions.

Paragraph 21, as amended, was adopted by 10 votes to none, with 4 abstentions.

80. Mr. DORSINVILLE (Haiti) explained that he had abstained from voting on the first USSR amendment because he understood the term “the Governments concerned” to include that of the Administering Authority. He had also abstained from voting on the paragraph as a whole. Although he agreed that priority should be given to educational advancement, he was not clear how such advancement was to be financed.

81. Mr. JAIPAL (India) said that he had abstained from voting on the paragraph as a whole because he believed that the recommendation should be addressed exclusively to the Administering Authority and because he objected to the United Kingdom amendment: an extension of rates devoted to educational expenditure was quite different from an extension of the existing education rates.

82. Mr. BENDRYSHEV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) said that paragraph 22 implied that the Council was satisfied with the development of secondary and higher education in the Territory. His delegation could not subscribe to that view. He therefore proposed that the following sentence should be inserted at the beginning of the paragraph: "The Council recommends that the Administering Authority take steps for the significant expansion of secondary education throughout the Territory and for the training of indigenous highly qualified specialists for all walks of life in the Territory, including specialists with higher education".

83. Mr. ROLZ BENNETT (Guatemala) asked for a separate vote on the two parts of the amendment, the first dealing with the expansion of secondary education and the second with the training of specialists. Many members of the Council had spoken in favour of the expansion of secondary education and the Administering Authority had said that it would view such an expansion with favour.

The first part of the USSR amendment up to and including the words "throughout the Territory" was rejected by 7 votes to 6, with 1 abstention.

The remainder of the USSR amendment was rejected by 7 votes to 5, with 2 abstentions.

84. Mr. DORSINVILLE (Haiti) explained that he had abstained from voting on the second part of the amendment, which had become impracticable with the rejection of the first part.

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

85. Mr. MUFTI (Syria) proposed the deletion of the word "careful" before the word "consideration" in paragraph 23. It was to be assumed that the Administering Authority would always give careful consideration to the Council's recommendations.

86. Mr. GIDDEN (United Kingdom) accepted the Syrian representative's amendment.

That amendment was adopted without objection.

In successive votes, paragraph 23, as amended, and paragraph 24 were adopted unanimously.

87. Mr. BENDRYSHEV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) thought that it would be less open to misinterpretation to speak of "some extension of facilities" in paragraph 25; it was a matter of opinion whether or not the extension had been "substantial".

88. Mr. THORP (New Zealand) said that in the Drafting Committee's opinion the extension had indeed been substantial. If there had been only "some extension", the matter would scarcely have been worthy of note. He would therefore vote against the USSR amendment on the grounds that it would alter the Drafting Committee's decision.

The USSR amendment was rejected by 7 votes to 2, with 5 abstentions.

Paragraph 25 was adopted by 13 votes to none, with 1 abstention.

89. The PRESIDENT drew the Council's attention to annex II of the Drafting Committee's report

(T/L.757) and asked it to take a decision on the recommendation in paragraph 3 of that annex.

90. Mr. BENDRYSHEV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) proposed that the recommendation should read as follows:

"Taking into account the resolutions of the General Assembly, in particular resolution 1064 (XI) in which the Assembly recommends that the Administering Authority take the necessary steps with a view to ensuring the attainment by the Trust Territory of the Cameroons under British administration of self-government or independence in the near future, the Council recommends that the Administering Authority take the necessary steps to ensure the attainment by the Trust Territory of the Cameroons under British administration of full self-government and independence in a period of time not to exceed three years."

91. Mr. JAIPAL (India) said that when a Territory had reached a stage in its political development beyond which further development became more or less automatic and subject only to the will of the people, the fixing of a time-limit was somewhat purposeless. The Cameroons under British administration had reached such a stage. He would therefore abstain from voting on the USSR amendment.

92. Mr. SEARS (United States of America) agreed with the Indian representative, but said that he would vote against the amendment.

The USSR amendment was rejected by 7 votes to 2, with 5 abstentions.

93. Mr. MUFTI (Syria) proposed that the word "above" in the first paragraph of the recommendation should be replaced by the phrase "in paragraph 1". The only new situation to which the General Assembly's attention should be drawn was that described in annex II, paragraph 1. If his amendment were rejected he would be obliged to vote against the recommendation.

94. Mr. THORP (New Zealand) pointed out that the phrase "as outlined above" referred also to paragraphs 2 and 3, where the conclusions and recommendations adopted by the Council at its seventeenth session were summarized.

The Syrian amendment was rejected by 7 votes to 5, with 2 abstentions.

95. Mr. MUFTI (Syria) asked for a separate vote on annex II, paragraph 1. He would vote in favour of that paragraph.

Annex II, paragraph 1, was adopted by 8 votes to 2, with 4 abstentions.

In successive votes, paragraphs 2 and 3 and annex II as a whole were adopted by 6 votes to 4, with 4 abstentions.

96. The PRESIDENT put to the vote the recommendation in paragraph 6 of the Drafting Committee's report (T/L.757).

The recommendation was adopted by 12 votes to none, with 2 abstentions.

The meeting rose at 6.35 p.m.