



CONTENTS

	Page
Point of order by the Australian representative.....	159
General Assembly resolution 789 (VIII): Control and limitation of documentation (T/1120) (<i>concluded</i>)	
Report of the Committee on Control and Limitation of Documentation (T/L.477) (<i>concluded</i>).....	159
Examination of conditions in the Trust Territory of Western Samoa: annual report of the Administering Authority (T/1119, T/1122, T/1126) (<i>continued</i>)	
Questions concerning the Trust Territory and replies of the special representative (<i>concluded</i>).....	159
General debate (<i>continued</i>).....	159
Arrangements for a periodic visiting mission to Trust Territories in East Africa (<i>concluded</i>).....	161
Examination of petitions (<i>continued</i>)	
Seventy-fourth report of the Standing Committee on Petitions (T/L.462): petitions concerning Togoland under French administration.....	162
Seventy-seventh report of the Standing Committee on Petitions (T/L.466): petitions concerning Togoland under British administration.....	163
Reports of the Standing Committee on Petitions concerning Somaliland under Italian administration (T/L.467, T/L.468, T/L.469).....	164

President: Mr. Miguel Rafael URQUIA (El Salvador).

Present:

The representatives of the following States members of the Trusteeship Council: Australia, Belgium, China, El Salvador, France, India, 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.

Point of order by the Australian representative

1. Mr. LOOMES (Australia), speaking on a point of order, said that, according to *The New York Times* of 2 July, the Syrian representative had stated in a speech before the National Education Association meeting in New York that the colonial Powers were not genuinely preparing the peoples of the Trust Territories for self-government. The statement, if correctly reported, seemed to accuse the Administering Authorities of not carrying out obligations undertaken under the Charter and the Trusteeship Agreements. That accusation was absolutely unjustified, and Australia, as an Administering Authority, repudiated it.

2. Mr. ASHA (Syria) explained that *The New York Times* had quoted only part of his speech. He had referred to the past, not the present, and had intended no reflection on any member of the Council. He had made the identical statement in the Council at the twelfth session (461st meeting) and would be glad to furnish the full text of his address to representatives who desired it.

3. Mr. LOOMES (Australia) would welcome a copy of the full text.

General Assembly resolution 789 (VIII): Control and limitation of documentation (T/1120) (*concluded*)

[Agenda item 13]

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON CONTROL AND LIMITATION OF DOCUMENTATION (T/L.477) (*concluded*)

4. The PRESIDENT reminded the Council that, at the 547th meeting, the Syrian representative had suggested adding the words "if they so desire" at the end of the second sentence in paragraph 7 of the Committee's report (T/L.477).

5. He proposed that the Council should take note of the report and adopt the general procedure laid down therein, as amended by the Syrian representative.

That proposal was adopted by 10 votes to 1.

6. Mr. OBEREMKO (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) explained that he had voted against the report as a whole because some of the proposals it contained were not acceptable to his delegation. Had a separate vote been taken on paragraphs 4 and 5 of the report and on the Committee's conclusion concerning the strict application of rule 72 of the rules of procedure by the Administering Authorities, the USSR delegation would have voted in favour of them.

Examination of conditions in the Trust Territory of Western Samoa: annual report of the Administering Authority (T/1119, T/1122, T/1126) (*continued*)

[Agenda item 4 (b)]

At the invitation of the President, Mr. Edmonds, special representative of the Administering Authority for the Trust Territory of Western Samoa, took a place at the Council table.

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

7. Reverting to a question asked at a previous meeting by the USSR representative, Mr. EDMONDS (Special representative for Western Samoa) pointed out that only 15 per cent, i.e. 3,000 out of 20,000 children between the ages of 6 and 13, inclusive, were not enrolled in primary schools in 1953. It was to be noted, however, that there was a considerable margin of error in the figures, as they did not include children taught in the pastors' schools. Moreover, many of those not enrolled in 1953 might have attended primary school at some earlier period or return to classes at a later stage.

GENERAL DEBATE (*continued*)

8. Mr. S. S. LIU (China) commended the Administering Authority upon the progress in Western Samoa in the year under review. The establishment of the Working Committee on the Development Plan, the organization of elections for the new Legislative Assembly, and the creation of the Local Government Board were notable achievements. In view of the

initiative and political maturity shown by the Samoan leaders, the forthcoming constitutional convention could be expected to have significant results, and the receptivity of Samoans to the gradual adoption of universal suffrage should be greatly enhanced.

9. China was also gratified by the Administration's efforts to ensure independence of the judiciary, and hoped the separation of administrative and judicial powers would be extended to the higher courts.

10. The economic survey would have far-reaching effects on the future development of the Territory, and might arouse the interest of the people in the need to increase production in order to cope with population increase. China would welcome fuller information on the British preferential tariff in the next annual report.

11. Finally, gratifying progress had been made in the social and educational fields. China agreed with UNESCO that some form of compulsory education should be instituted as early as possible, perhaps by the new Legislative Assembly, even if it was limited, at the outset, to district schools.

12. Mr. QUIROS (El Salvador) said that New Zealand was effectively fulfilling its obligations under the Trusteeship Agreement, and it was adequately implementing the recommendations of the Council and of the United Nations Visiting Mission to Trust Territories in the Pacific, 1953, with respect to Western Samoa. Its success was due not only to its sustained efforts, but to the sound moral and social structure of the Samoan people, whom the Administering Authority would, he hoped, soon lead to self-government.

13. The new system of elections to the Legislative Assembly, the establishment of the Local Government Board and of the Apia Town Planning Committee were initial steps in preparing the people for direct local elections by universal suffrage. The Working Committee on the Development Plan represented a further political advance, and augured well for a successful constitutional convention.

14. The measures taken to promote the co-operative movement were highly commendable, and, once the relevant ordinance was promulgated, could be expected to yield substantial benefits to the community. Studies should proceed, however, on the diversification of crops and the creation of new industries, with a view to reducing the islands' dependence on imports and meeting the needs of a growing population.

15. Turning to health and education, he said he hoped that a tuberculosis specialist would soon be appointed, that the difficulties in instituting compulsory education would be overcome, and that a public library would be established.

16. Mr. MAX (France) said that the Samoans were an unusually homogeneous people with no acute economic or political problems, except that of population growth, and expressed gratification at the progress of the Territory under New Zealand administration. The introduction of universal suffrage was made difficult by the Samoans' attachment to their traditional institutions, and the Council might be able to assist in the educational work required. Samoan society was stable but economic needs would probably lead to the replacement of the traditional framework. Public health was satisfactory and the Administering Authority was meeting the most urgent needs. Similarly, the educational system was being expanded and the establishment of Samoa College was a notable advance, as was the granting of scholarships for study abroad. France was

especially gratified by the measures taken to preserve Samoan folklore.

17. Mr. LOOMES (Australia) expressed satisfaction regarding the advancement of Western Samoa. The Administering Authority had demonstrated its appreciation of the Samoan mentality and attachment to traditional institutions by giving wide publicity to its plan for new and advanced forms of constitutional government, and by providing full opportunity for consultation and deliberation among Samoan leaders. No crystallization of opinion on key issues could be expected until after the forthcoming constitutional convention, but caution should be exercised to prevent over-rapid change and to preserve a balance between economic and political development in the Territory. The Administration was to be commended for the District and Village Government Board Ordinance and for setting up the Town Planning Committee to wrestle with the difficulties of instituting local government in Apia. It had an excellent record of international co-operation with the South Pacific Commission, the World Health Organization and the United Nations Children's Fund.

18. Economically, Western Samoa enjoyed prosperity and stability. Prosperity was assured by the high prices of its three main exports: copra, bananas and cocoa. Maintenance of that high price level was the best incentive for increased production to meet the needs of a growing population. The policy of the Administering Authority was largely responsible for the Territory's stability. Western Samoa showed no inflationary trend, partly owing to the Administration's price controls; it had a favourable balance of payments and idle money for capital investment, a circumstance enjoyed by few under-developed countries. The economic survey prepared by Mr. Stace, of the South Pacific Commission, could be useful in recommending ways to absorb that idle capital and utilize credit facilities, if necessary. On the other hand, the Samoans were beginning to set up small industries; the co-operative movement was growing; and sustained efforts were being made to improve agriculture and the cattle industry.

19. The Administration had shown understanding of traditional customs, had increased medical personnel and facilities and expanded the educational system. Australia looked forward to the fruition of its plans to extend the Teachers Training College and the training of infant-school teachers.

20. From the Council's study of conditions in Western Samoa, it was clear that 1954 would be a crucial year: the constitutional convention would be held in late 1954; Mr. Stace's economic survey would lay the pattern for future economic development; and the educational study made by Dr. Beeby, Director of Education in New Zealand, would be examined closely to assess the feasibility of compulsory education.

21. Mr. ROBBINS (United States of America) congratulated New Zealand as the Administering Authority and the people of Western Samoa on the advances achieved in the year under review. It was to be hoped that the Western Samoans would take full advantage of the opportunities offered them to move rapidly towards a greater measure of self-government, that they would assume their increased responsibilities with earnestness and wisdom and that they would be able to maintain their present tranquility and happy adjustment to their environment.

22. If the present happy state of affairs was to continue, the Samoan people must fully realize the

effects of their phenomenal increase in population on their future and plan to meet that increasingly grave problem. They must realize that the cultivation of taro patches higher and higher up the slopes of the islands, with the resulting erosion caused by the exceptionally heavy rainfall, was not the answer. The increase in general education would be a tremendous help in meeting the problems ahead.

23. The Administering Authority and the people of Western Samoa were to be commended on their efforts to assess the over-all problems of the Territory. Basic studies such as Mr. Stace's economic survey, the study of labour conditions made by Mr. Duncan, of the New Zealand Department of Labour and Employment, and Dr. Beeby's report on education were essential to sound planning in the Territory. The Administering Authority was also to be commended for seeking the co-operation of outside bodies, such as the specialized agencies and the South Pacific Commission. Projects like the research on methods of controlling the rhinoceros beetle would benefit not only the Samoans but other peoples too.

24. His delegation noted with satisfaction the establishment of the Executive Council in March 1953, the opening of Samoa College — which it hoped would lead, among other things, to the appointment of additional Samoans to higher posts in the government services in the near future — the passage of the District and Village Government Board Ordinance, and the steps taken to carry out the proposal to transfer the New Zealand Reparation Estates to Samoan hands.

25. Since the Second World War existing relations in the South Pacific had been greatly expanded and new links forged. One of the most significant developments was the establishment of the South Pacific Commission. Government administrators, technicians and representatives of the people met together periodically on an area-wide basis to discuss their common interests and problems, thus widening the horizon of the peoples of the area beyond the confines of their own islands. The results of the deliberations had a direct bearing on the daily lives of the people and had led to the development of a degree of friendship and neighbourliness hitherto unknown. The Governments of Australia and New Zealand could be proud of having launched and consistently supported the South Pacific Commission in which the principles of the United Nations, and particularly of the Trusteeship System and Article 74 of the Charter, were translated into action.

Arrangements for a periodic visiting mission to Trust Territories in East Africa (concluded)

[Agenda item 6]

26. Mr. S. S. LIU (China) introduced a draft resolution (T/L.479) setting out the terms of reference for the United Nations Visiting Mission to Trust Territories in East Africa, 1954. It closely followed the provisions adopted by the Council with regard to previous visiting missions.

27. Mr. OBEREMKO (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) said that his delegation would not participate in the vote, because the draft resolution had been submitted by a person who did not represent China and who was illegally occupying China's seat on the Trusteeship Council.

28. Mr. S. S. LIU (China) preferred not to reply to that remark. The Council's vote on the draft resolution would sufficiently repudiate it.

29. Mr. QUIROS (El Salvador) questioned the logic of the phrase "accept and receive petitions" in paragraph 3.

30. Mr. RYCKMANS (Belgium) said that he, too, had doubts concerning that phrase. The Visiting Mission was not competent to take a decision on the substance of a petition, in other words to discuss its admissibility; it was competent only to receive petitions and transmit them to the Trusteeship Council. It would therefore be preferable to delete the words "accept and".

31. After Mr. QUIROS (El Salvador) had supported that suggestion, Mr. S. S. LIU (China) pointed out that the phrase "to accept and receive" had been used in previous resolutions. Nevertheless it was clear from the discussion that it would be preferable to delete the words "accept and".

32. Mr. TARAZI (Syria) proposed that the following paragraph should be inserted between paragraphs 1 and 2: "Requests UNESCO to offer its assistance to the Visiting Mission to the extent which the Visiting Mission deems necessary."

33. UNESCO's contribution to the work to be undertaken in the Trust Territories should be stressed. It would help the Council if UNESCO's contribution to educational advancement could be made during the time the visiting missions were in the Trust Territories, since that would certainly lead to an improvement in the relevant section of the visiting missions' reports.

34. Mr. RYCKMANS (Belgium) questioned the admissibility of the amendment. The Charter provided for visiting missions appointed by the Council but it said absolutely nothing about visiting missions from UNESCO or any of the other specialized agencies. He did not mean to imply that the specialized agencies should be refused permission to visit Trust Territories. Representatives of UNESCO and the other specialized agencies had visited Ruanda-Urundi to make various studies and had been shown everything they wished to see. On the other hand, such visits should be arranged by direct negotiations between the specialized agency and the government concerned. They had nothing to do with the Council's visiting missions. He would therefore vote against the Syrian amendment and reserved his Government's position should it be adopted.

35. He would vote in favour of the Chinese draft resolution because the words "as fully as possible" in paragraph 1 made it quite clear that the Visiting Mission was not being asked to perform miracles but only to do its work conscientiously and to make the best use of the limited time at its disposal. If, however, the Syrian amendment were adopted, he would be obliged to vote against the draft resolution as amended.

36. Mr. MUNRO (New Zealand) was not sure whether the Syrian representative meant that a representative of UNESCO should accompany the Visiting Mission or merely that the Visiting Mission should consult UNESCO when it prepared its report. If the Visiting Mission did ask a representative of UNESCO to go to one of the Territories and the Administering Authority agreed, he wondered who would pay for such a visit.

37. Mr. DESTOMBES (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization) explained that normally any request by the Council to furnish assistance to the Visiting Mission would have to be submitted to the UNESCO Executive Board. He was unable to say whether UNESCO would be able to send an official or expert with the Visiting Mission to East Africa which was to leave within a week or two.

38. Nevertheless UNESCO approved of the spirit of the Syrian amendment. At the eleventh session of the Council UNESCO had suggested (T/1005) that the value of its comments would be greatly increased if it could examine on the spot the educational and social problems mentioned in the reports, should the Trusteeship Council consider that desirable. The manner in which those visits could be made had not been specified; it had been left to the Council to express its views on that subject; no decision had been taken. UNESCO would welcome any further discussion along those lines.

39. Mr. TARAZI (Syria) pointed out that nothing in the Charter provided for visits by the specialized agencies to the Trust Territories, but there was nothing to prevent them. Furthermore his amendment did not necessarily imply that UNESCO must send an official with the Visiting Mission. Indeed, in view of its financial position, UNESCO would probably be unable to provide an expert should the Mission request it to do so. In any event, no additional financial burden would be imposed on the United Nations. His amendment was merely intended to stress that UNESCO should be considered as an expert body at the disposal of the Visiting Mission and should furnish all the assistance which the Visiting Mission requested. It had been objected that that went without saying, but he could see no harm in being specific.

40. The UNESCO representative had raised a very interesting point concerning UNESCO's role in connexion with visiting missions. It might be helpful for the Council to consider the problem along the lines suggested.

41. Sir Alan BURNS (United Kingdom) said he was sure that the Visiting Mission would receive any assistance it requested from UNESCO or from any other specialized agency. In those circumstances, and in view of the difficulties to which the Belgian and New Zealand representatives had drawn attention, the Syrian amendment would serve no useful purpose.

42. Mr. MAX (France) associated himself with the remarks made by the representatives of Belgium and the United Kingdom, but wished to make it clear that his Government had no objection whatsoever to UNESCO's activities in the Trust Territories for which it was responsible; indeed, it welcomed them.

43. Mr. LOOMES (Australia) said that his delegation greatly appreciated the assistance given by UNESCO and the other specialized agencies to the work of the Council. The Chinese draft resolution, which he would support, laid down terms of reference for the Visiting Mission; that was quite in accordance with the Charter. To introduce another matter which raised difficult questions of principle and budgetary allocations, unnecessarily confused the issue. He would therefore vote against the Syrian amendment.

44. Mr. ROBBINS (United States of America) could not understand why one of the specialized agencies should be singled out for mention in the Syrian amendment. If all the specialized agencies were requested to furnish assistance of the type envisaged, the reports of the Visiting Mission would be complicated and possibly considerably delayed. It would therefore be better to leave the whole question to the Visiting Mission to decide. If it felt that it needed expert information, it would certainly ask for and receive it.

45. Mr. S. S. LIU (China) said that in principle his delegation would welcome any assistance that could be

extended to the Visiting Mission by any of the specialized agencies. He would have supported the Syrian amendment had the UNESCO representative himself not mentioned certain difficulties. Since, however, UNESCO might find it difficult to send a representative with the Visiting Mission within the next two weeks, it would be impracticable to include the Syrian amendment. It would also be rather unusual to insert a request to UNESCO in the terms of reference of a visiting mission. In the circumstances, he would abstain from voting.

The Syrian amendment was rejected by 6 votes to 3, with 1 abstention.

46. The PRESIDENT put to the vote the Chinese draft resolution (T/L.479) as amended by the deletion of the words "accept and" in paragraph 3.

The draft resolution as amended, was adopted by 8 votes to none, with 1 abstention.

47. Mr. TARAZI (Syria) explained that he had abstained from voting on the draft resolution because his amendment had not been accepted.

The meeting was suspended at 4.5 p.m. and resumed at 4.35 p.m.

Examination of petitions (continued)

[Agenda item 5]

SEVENTY-FOURTH REPORT OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON PETITIONS (T/L.462): PETITIONS CONCERNING TOGOLAND UNDER FRENCH ADMINISTRATION

48. The PRESIDENT asked the members of the Council to vote on the draft resolutions annexed to the Standing Committee's report (T/L.462).

Draft resolution I was adopted by 6 votes to none, with 4 abstentions.

49. Mr. SUMSKOI (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) explained that he had abstained from voting because the draft resolution contained no recommendation that the Administering Authority should cease to persecute the members of the Comité de l'unité togolaise and Juvento.

Draft resolution II was adopted by 7 votes to 1, with 3 abstentions.

50. Mr. SUMSKOI (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) had voted against draft resolution II because it took into account only the observations of the Administering Authority, completely ignoring the concrete facts and complaints about persecution of members of the Comité de l'unité togolaise and Juvento. The USSR representative in the Standing Committee on Petitions had submitted a draft resolution (T/C.2/L.80, p. 7) recommending the Administering Authority to cease that persecution, but it had been rejected by the representatives of the Administering Authorities.

Draft resolution III was adopted by 7 votes to none, with 2 abstentions.

51. Mr. SUMSKOI (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) said that although he had voted for the draft resolution, he wished the record to show that Mr. Mensah Aithson had been unjustifiably expelled from the Trust Territory and ought to be sent back to Togoland under French administration to continue to guide the activities of Juvento, of which he was the National Secretary.

52. Mr. RYCKMANS (Belgium) explained that he had abstained from voting because the draft resolution

was ambiguous. The statement "the decision to expel Mr. Mensah Aithson from the Territory is subject to reconsideration" might lead the petitioner to think that he had an absolute right of appeal, although the Administering Authority had made it clear that he could appeal only if he could prove that he was a national of Togoland.

53. Mr. MAX (France) had abstained from voting for the same reason as the representative of Belgium.

54. Mr. TARAZI (Syria) had voted for the draft resolution precisely because of that paragraph, which he had himself proposed in the Standing Committee.

Draft resolution IV was adopted by 6 votes to 1, with 4 abstentions.

55. Mr. SUMSKOI (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) had voted against the draft resolution because it contained no paragraph calling upon the Administering Authority to cease the persecution of the Comité de l'unité togolaise and Juvento. The USSR representative in the Standing Committee had proposed such a paragraph (T/C.2/L.80, p. 10), but it had been rejected by the representative of the Administering Authorities.

56. The PRESIDENT pointed out that the Standing Committee had submitted two alternatives for draft resolution V, (T/L.462, para. 86), which would be voted on separately.

57. Mr. SUMSKOI (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) noted that the word *yakoby* in the Russian text ("allegedly" in the English) had been used in paragraph 77 of document T/L.462 to qualify a statement by the petitioner. He proposed its deletion, since it tended to cast doubt on the petitioner's statements.

58. Alternative A of draft resolution V merely drew the petitioner's attention to the Administering Authority's observations, and therefore the representatives of the non-administering Powers in the Standing Committee had not been able to accept it. If the Trusteeship Council's resolution did not recommend the Administering Authority to cease the persecution of members of political parties, such persecution would continue, with the result that the Trusteeship Council would continue to receive petitions. The Administering Authority itself would be interested in avoiding disorder in the Territory. It was alternative B, therefore, which would correspond to the tasks and purposes of the Trusteeship Council.

59. Mr. MAX (France) said that in French the conditional tense of the verb, as used in the French text of paragraph 77 of the report, was required in reported speech referring to facts which had not yet been proved.

60. The Administering Authority's observations showed clearly its concern to maintain public order and it would be quite sufficient to draw the petitioner's attention to them.

61. The PRESIDENT observed that the Council was adopting or rejecting the draft resolutions annexed to the Standing Committee's report. It was doubtful whether the Council could make alterations in the actual text of the report.

62. Mr. SUMSKOI (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) stated that when the matter had been raised by the USSR representative in the Standing Committee it had been decided that documents ought to be prepared in an impartial form. The Council should place on record the fact that petitions should be summarized in working papers in the third person and without the

use of such words as *yakoby*, *povidimomu* ("allegedly, apparently"), etc.

63. Mr. GIDDEN (United Kingdom) wished to repudiate any implication that the Secretariat had failed to present its working papers objectively. No doubt the words in the Russian text objected to by the USSR representative bore a stronger connotation than the English word "allegedly", which did not imply doubt but merely indicated that the statement it qualified was as yet unproved. There would be no grounds for amending the English text.

64. Mr. RYCKMANS (Belgium) assured the USSR representative that the use of the conditional tense in the French text in no way implied that the petitioner's statement was false. In fact, however, the text as it stood implied no evaluation of the petitioner's statement.

65. Mr. SUMSKOI (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) said that the problem was one of translation into Russian from French, or more usually English, texts. The USSR delegation would only ask that the words *yakoby*, *povidimomu*, etc. should not appear in documents issued in Russian.

66. The PRESIDENT put to the vote the Standing Committee's alternative A of draft resolution (T/L.462, para. 86).

Alternative A was adopted by 6 votes to 5.

Draft resolution VI was adopted by 6 votes to 1, with 4 abstentions.

67. Mr. SUMSKOI (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) explained that he had voted against the resolution because it completely ignored the petitioner's complaint and took account only of the Administering Authority's observations, which were clearly at variance with it.

Draft resolution VII was adopted by 6 votes to 1, with 4 abstentions.

Draft resolution VIII was adopted by 6 votes to none, with 5 abstentions.

Draft resolution IX was adopted by 6 votes to none, with 5 abstentions.

68. The PRESIDENT put to the vote the Standing Committee's recommendation in paragraph 3 of the report (T/L.462).

That recommendation was adopted by 6 votes to 1, with 4 abstentions.

SEVENTY-SEVENTH REPORT OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON PETITIONS (T/L.466): PETITIONS CONCERNING TOGOLAND UNDER BRITISH ADMINISTRATION

69. The PRESIDENT suggested that the Council should vote on the draft resolution submitted in the Standing Committee's report (T/L.466).

That draft resolution was adopted by 7 votes to 2, with 1 abstention.

70. Mr. GIDDEN (United Kingdom) explained that he had abstained from voting, first, because the petitioners had been requested in paragraph 2 to "represent their grievances to the Administering Authority", which they had already done; and, secondly, because a positive vote would have implied that the Administering Authority thought it possible that the petitioners' grievances could be settled satisfactorily, which was unlikely to be the case.

71. Mr. SUMSKOI (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) had voted for the resolution with great reluctance, because the recommendation to the peti-

tioners to present their case was too elastic and the suggestion that the Administering Authority should hear them "with sympathy" was too soft.

REPORTS OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON PETITIONS CONCERNING SOMALILAND UNDER ITALIAN ADMINISTRATION (T/L.467, T/L.468, T/L.469)

At the invitation of the President, Mr. de Holte Castello (Colombia) and Mr. Salah (Egypt), members of the United Nations Advisory Council for the Trust Territory of Somaliland under Italian Administration, took places at the Council table.

Seventy-eighth report of the Standing Committee on Petitions (T/L.467)

Draft resolution I was adopted unanimously.

Draft resolution II was adopted by 9 votes to none, with 2 abstentions.

Draft resolution III was adopted by 10 votes to none, with 1 abstention.

Draft resolution IV was adopted by 10 votes to none, with 1 abstention.

Draft resolution V was adopted by 10 votes to none, with 1 abstention.

Draft resolution VI was adopted by 10 votes to none, with 1 abstention.

Draft resolution VII was adopted by 10 votes to none, with 1 abstention.

Draft resolution VIII was adopted by 9 votes to none, with 2 abstentions.

Draft resolution IX was adopted unanimously.

72. The PRESIDENT put the recommendation in paragraph 3 of the report to the vote.

That recommendation was adopted by 9 votes to none, with 2 abstentions.

Seventy-ninth report of the Standing Committee on Petitions (T/L.468)

73. Mr. TARAZI (Syria) considered that the matter in draft resolution I came within the competence of the territorial courts and that it was for the petitioner himself to take his case to the courts. The final clause of the draft resolution, i.e., the words "and consequently that no recommendation by the Council is called for" was therefore unnecessary, and he requested a separate vote on it.

The first part of draft resolution I was adopted unanimously.

The final clause of draft resolution I was adopted by 8 votes to none, with 3 abstentions.

Draft resolution I as a whole was adopted by 9 votes to none, with 2 abstentions.

Draft resolution II was adopted by 10 votes to none, with 1 abstention.

Draft resolution III was adopted by 10 votes to none, with 1 abstention.

Draft resolution IV was adopted by 10 votes to none, with 1 abstention.

Draft resolution V was adopted by 10 votes to none, with 1 abstention.

74. Mr. TARAZI (Syria) requested a separate vote on the final clause of draft resolution VI, i.e. the words "and consequently that no recommendation by the Council is called for".

The first part of draft resolution VI was adopted unanimously.

The final clause of draft resolution VI was adopted by 8 votes to none, with 3 abstentions.

Draft resolution VI as a whole was adopted by 9 votes to none, with 2 abstentions.

Draft resolution VII was adopted by 10 votes to none, with 1 abstention.

Draft resolution VIII was adopted by 10 votes to none, with 1 abstention.

75. Mr. QUIROS (El Salvador) proposed that, in the absence of any other alternative, the words "Alternative A-France", preceding the operative part of draft resolution IX, should be deleted.

It was so decided.

Draft resolution IX was adopted by 10 votes to none, with 1 abstention.

Draft resolution X was adopted by 10 votes to none, with 1 abstention.

76. The PRESIDENT explained that the words "and at its fourteenth session" which appeared in square brackets in paragraph 3 of draft resolution XI would be retained or omitted according to the results of the report to be submitted by the Drafting Committee on Somaliland.

Draft resolution XI was adopted by 10 votes to none, with 1 abstention.

Draft resolution XII was adopted by 10 votes to none, with 1 abstention.

77. Mr. SUMSKOI (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) thought that draft resolution XIII was unsatisfactory in view of the petitioners' assertions that the Administering Authority was supplying some tribes with arms and thus running the risk of inflaming tribal warfare. The recommendation in the last operative paragraph of the draft was unjust and did not meet the requests of the petitioners. He would therefore vote against it.

Draft resolution XIII was approved by 10 votes to 1.

78. The PRESIDENT put to the vote the recommendation in paragraph 3 of the report.

That recommendation was approved by 8 votes to none, with 3 abstentions.

Eightieth report of the Standing Committee on Petitions (T/L.469)

Draft resolution I was adopted by 10 votes to none, with 1 abstention.

Draft resolution II was adopted unanimously.

Draft resolution III was adopted by 10 votes to none, with 1 abstention.

Draft resolution IV was adopted by 9 votes to none, with 2 abstentions.

Draft resolution V was adopted by 9 votes to none, with 2 abstentions.

Draft resolution VI was adopted by 10 votes to none, with 1 abstention.

Draft resolution VII was adopted by 9 votes to none, with 2 abstentions.

Draft resolution VIII was adopted by 9 votes to none, with 2 abstentions.

Draft resolution IX was adopted by 9 votes to none, with 2 abstentions.

79. The PRESIDENT put to the vote the recommendation in paragraph 3 of the report.

That recommendation was approved by 9 votes to none, with 2 abstentions.

80. Mr. SALAH (Egypt) pointed out that no reference to the participation of the United Nations Advisory Council for the Trust Territory of Somaliland under Italian Administration in the work of the Standing Committee on Petitions had been made in the three reports

which had just been considered. He proposed that the error should be rectified.

It was so decided.

The meeting rose at 5.55 p.m.