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**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, Haiti, 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.

**General Assembly resolution 752 (VIII) and Trusteeship Council resolution 866 (XIII): Attainment by the Trust Territories of the objective of self-government or independence: report of the Secretary-General (T/L.464 and Corr.1 and Add.1) (concluded)**

[Agenda item 11]

1. Mr. OBEREMKO (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) noted that the interim draft report prepared by the Secretary-General (T/L.464 and Corr.1 and Add.1 annex) had been prepared on the basis of the information contained in official United Nations publications such as the reports of the Trusteeship Council and the Visiting Missions and the annual reports of the Administering Authorities. As paragraph 4 of the draft report stated, none of the annual reports contained any specific reference to General Assembly resolution 558 (VI), which had preceded resolution 752 (VIII), or any information on the estimated time in which the Trust Territories would attain self-government or independence.

2. Section II of the draft report uncritically summarized the information communicated by the Administering Authorities, regardless of the fact that that information had been compiled in such a way as to give the impression that the Administering Authorities were

doing everything possible to promote the advancement of the Trust Territories towards self-government or independence, which was not proven by the facts or by the real situation of the indigenous population of the Trust Territories. Paragraph 6 of the draft report, for example, stated that Tanganyika was administered as a separate territorial unit, whereas it was in fact joined to the neighbouring colonies of Kenya and Uganda in a political and economic union. The statement about Ruanda-Urundi in paragraph 7 was equally incorrect, as was the attempt to show that the Administering Authority's steps to integrate Togoland under British administration in the Gold Coast Colony had been taken after consultation and with the agreement of the indigenous population.

3. According to paragraph 4 of the addendum to the draft report (T/L.464/Add.1), New Guinea was administered not as a separate territorial unit but jointly with the Australian Territory of Papua. Instead of condemning such a situation as contrary to the Trusteeship Agreement, the draft report merely stated without any explanation that "article 5 of the Trusteeship Agreement provides for a customs fiscal and administrative union and for common services".

4. The statement that the constitutional convention in Western Samoa would be representative of all sections of the Samoan community (T/L.464/Add.1, para. 7) was incorrect. The convention would not consist of democratically elected representatives of the indigenous population, since in Western Samoa only the heads of families — hardly one quarter of the adult male population — had the right to the vote. It was equally untrue that the Samoan Legislative Assembly possessed extensive legislative powers and full financial authority (T/L.464/Add.1, para. 11). No bill passed by the Assembly could become law without the consent of the High Commissioner and no financial bill disposing of public revenue could be passed except upon his recommendation.

5. The fact that membership of the district and town advisory councils in New Guinea was confined to Europeans was stated without comment. As his delegation had shown, the Administering Authority's colonial policy in that respect could not be justified by the assertion of the Administering Authority that "the interests of the indigenous peoples are already protected by the policy of the Administration..." (T/L.464/Add.1, para. 21). There could be no justification for depriving the indigenous population of political rights; such a patently incorrect assertion of the Administering Authority was out of place in a report on the question of the attainment by the Trust Territories of self-government or independence, as was the purely colonial approach to education in New Guinea expressed in paragraph 33 of the addendum to the draft report.

6. The Council was being asked to endorse a report containing statements the sole purpose of which was to justify the Administering Authorities' refusal to promote the advancement of the Trust Territories towards self-government or independence or to give the

indigenous inhabitants the necessary education and training. The description of the situation in the Trust Territories and the Administering Authorities' policy in the Secretary-General's draft report was not objective; it distorted the real situation. The report could not serve as the basis for proper conclusions and recommendations by the Council, and his delegation would vote against its adoption.

7. Mr. FORSYTH (Australia) said that his Government did not share the views of the Soviet Union representative on the question of the administrative union of New Guinea and Papua.

8. Mr SCOTT (New Zealand) said that his delegation believed that document T/L.464/Add.1 gave a correct picture of the situation in Western Samoa. The Soviet Union representative's statement was misleading.

9. Sir Alan BURNS (United Kingdom) expressed his disagreement with the expressions used by the representative of the Soviet Union.

10. Mr. SINGH (India) informed the Council that his delegation's amendments (T/L.507) to the Secretary-General's draft report had been shown to the United Kingdom delegation, which had agreed to them.

11. His delegation accepted the amendments submitted by France (T/L.501) and New Zealand (T/L.506). With regard to the Belgian amendment (T/L.505), section II B of the draft report referred to direct consultations with the inhabitants. Consultations with the two *conseils de pays* could not be included under that heading. As the report stood, it mentioned that the *Bami* and several chiefs had been consulted on the proposals embodied in the Decree of 14 July 1952. That was sufficient, although the Belgian amendment could be included as a footnote to paragraph 17 if the Belgian delegation so desired. He would oppose any change in the wording of the body of the report.

12. Mr. SCHEYVEN (Belgium) replied that the Belgian amendment was much closer to the facts than the text of paragraph 17 as it stood. It could not truthfully be said that there had been no consultation with the inhabitants when the official indigenous councils had been consulted.

*The French amendments (T/L.501) were adopted by 11 votes to 1.*

*The Belgian amendment (T/L.505) was adopted by 9 votes to 3.*

*The New Zealand amendments (T/L.506) were adopted by 10 votes to none, with 2 abstentions.*

*The Indian amendments (T/L.507) were adopted by 10 votes to none, with 1 abstention.*

*The draft report (T/L.464 and Corr. 1 and Add.1, annex) as a whole, as amended, was adopted by 5 votes to 1, with 6 abstentions.*

13. The PRESIDENT pointed out that the General Assembly had requested the Trusteeship Council to submit conclusions and recommendations concerning General Assembly resolutions 558 (VI) and 752 (VIII). Since the Council had agreed at the previous meeting not to do so at the current session, he proposed that a paragraph should be inserted in the relevant section of the report to the effect that the Council had decided to postpone the formulation of its conclusions and recommendations on the subject until the fifteenth session and to include such conclusions and recommendations in its report to the tenth session of the General Assembly.

*It was so decided.*

14. Mr. PIGNON (France) explained that he had not had to vote against the draft report, as his delegation's amendments had been adopted. He had abstained for reasons of principle. For a number of considerations of fact and law, his Government had never accepted resolutions 558 (VI) and 752 (VIII) and was therefore unable to support a report based on them.

15. The report was a comparatively brief document. While the facts contained in it were generally correct, other significant facts had had to be omitted. Hence, the survey of the situation in the Cameroons and Togoland under French administration was somewhat partial. His Government could not wholly endorse it and would submit a detailed statement on the subject at a later date. As he had stated at the 556th meeting, the way in which the report interpreted the constitutional relations between France and its Trust Territories differed from the interpretation given by his Government and French jurists. He reserved his Government's right to comment on the report during the ninth session of the General Assembly.

16. Sir Alan BURNS (United Kingdom) said that he had abstained from voting because he saw no reason for submitting a special report on the matters in question.

17. Mr. SCOTT (New Zealand) said that he had abstained from voting on the report for reasons of principle. His delegation had not supported General Assembly resolution 752 (VIII), which asked the Council unnecessarily to duplicate material which was to be found in more detail in the Council's regular report.

#### **Administrative unions affecting Trust Territories: reports of the Standing Committee on Administrative Unions (continued)**

[Agenda item 7]

#### **REPORTS ON THE CAMEROONS UNDER BRITISH ADMINISTRATION AND ON THE COMMITTEE'S WORK DURING THE COUNCIL'S FOURTEENTH SESSION (T/L.487, T/L.488)**

18. Mr. SCOTT (New Zealand), speaking as Chairman of the Standing Committee on Administrative Unions, introduced the Committee's report on the administrative union affecting the Cameroons under British administration (T/L.487).

19. Mr. OBEREMKO (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) regretted that such an important issue, which required careful consideration and the adoption of appropriate recommendations, was being discussed at the end of the session when time was short.

20. The question of administrative unions had been on the agenda of the General Assembly and the Council for a number of years. It remained unsolved because the Administering Authority refused to comply with the provisions of Chapter XII of the Charter, the Trusteeship Agreements and the General Assembly resolutions.

21. As early as 1948, the General Assembly had adopted resolution 224 (III) recalling that it had approved the Trusteeship Agreements upon the assurance of the Administering Authorities that they did not consider the terms of the relevant articles in the Agreements as giving powers to the Administering Authority to establish any form of political associa-

tion between the Trust Territories respectively administered by them and adjacent territories which would involve annexation of the Trust Territories in any sense or would have the effect of extinguishing their status as Trust Territories, and endorsing the Council's observation that an administrative union must remain strictly administrative in its nature and its scope, and that its operation must not have the effect of creating any conditions which would obstruct the further development of the Trust Territory as a distinct entity. Resolutions 326 (IV), 563 (VI) and 649 (VII) all reaffirmed that point. Those resolutions indicated the concern of the United Nations at the attempts of the colonial Powers to annex the Trust Territories under the cloak of "administrative unions" which were actually fully-fledged political and economic unions involving the complete absorption of the Trust Territories by the neighbouring colonies and the loss of their separate political status. By their policy of extending the colonial régime to the Trust Territories, the Administering Authorities were seriously impeding the advancement of those Territories towards self-government and independence.

22. At the thirteenth session of the Council (503rd meeting) his delegation had urged that the question of administrative unions should be considered as a whole, rather than piecemeal in connexion with the various reports submitted by the Standing Committee. Unfortunately that recommendation had not been adopted. Since that time the matter had become more urgent in view of the increasing attacks by the Administering Authorities against the very foundations of the International Trusteeship System.

23. The United Kingdom Government's proposal that the Trusteeship Agreement for Togoland under British administration should be terminated and the Trust Territory included in the neighbouring colony of the Gold Coast was the first specific attempt by the Administering Authorities to liquidate the Trusteeship System before the basic objectives of Chapter XII of the Charter had been achieved. The next step could be the attempt of the Administering Authority to seek an end to the trusteeship over the Cameroons under British administration. Ruling circles in Australia had for many years had the intention of annexing New Guinea to the colony of Papua openly and fully.

24. The USSR delegation had repeatedly warned the General Assembly and the Trusteeship Council of the danger of administrative unions to the Trusteeship System and had pointed out that the result would be to deprive the Trust Territories of their special international status and lead to their practical annexation. It had introduced concrete proposals directed at guaranteeing the independent advancement of the Trust Territories towards self-government and independence.

25. The Trusteeship Council could not ignore the colonial Powers' attempts to remove the Trust Territories from the International Trusteeship System without granting them self-government or independence. The Council must discharge its duties under the Charter. It should take steps to see that independent legislative and administrative organs not subordinate to any colonial organs were established and to ensure the participation of the indigenous inhabitants in the legislative, executive and judicial organs in the Trust Territories. His delegation had introduced a draft resolution to that effect at the thirteenth session (T/L.453), which he

once more commended to the Council's attention. Its adoption would undoubtedly facilitate and expedite the achievement of the objectives of Article 76 of the Charter.

26. Mr. LOOMES (Australia) said that his Government had established an administrative union for the Trust Territory of New Guinea and the neighbouring Non-Self-Governing Territory of Papua under the authority of a Trusteeship Agreement approved by the General Assembly. It considered that such a union was in the best interests of the Trust Territory. The establishment of such a union was not annexation or absorption. The Soviet Union representative had said that ruling circles in Australia had long desired to annex New Guinea. He apparently knew more of the intentions of such circles than Australia's accredited representatives in the Council.

27. The periodic reports submitted by the Standing Committee on Administrative Unions, including the most recent report on New Guinea (T/L.485 and Corr.1), indicated that in the Committee's opinion the administrative union affecting New Guinea was not operating in any way to the detriment of the advancement of the Trust Territory and that it might indeed be advantageous to it.

28. He would vote against the USSR draft resolution.

29. Mr. TARAZI (Syria) said that his delegation believed that generally speaking administrative unions ran counter to the objectives of the United Nations Charter and the Trusteeship Agreements. He would vote in favour of the USSR draft resolution.

30. The Australian representative had referred to the Standing Committee's report on the administrative union between New Guinea and Papua. His delegation could not support that report. It was unconvincing. He regretted that the members of the Committee had not taken into consideration the comments made in the Council. The link between Papua and New Guinea was not an administrative union, but a fusion or federation.

31. He hoped that in view of his statement at an earlier meeting that he was in favour of self-government, the United States representative would support the Soviet draft resolution, which was based on the general principles underlying international and general public law.

32. Mr. SEARS (United States of America) replied that administrative unions such as those affecting the Cameroons and Togoland under British administration were the only way to promote the immediate advancement of those Trust Territories towards self-government. He was therefore in favour of them.

33. Mr. EGUIZABAL (El Salvador) said that he would vote in favour of the Soviet Union draft resolution. His delegation had always been opposed to administrative unions. They ran counter to the principles underlying the whole Trusteeship System.

*The USSR draft resolution (T/L.453) was rejected by 6 votes to 3, with 3 abstentions.*

34. The PRESIDENT drew the Council's attention to the draft resolution in document T/L.508, which had been submitted by the Soviet Union delegation.

35. Mr. OBEREMKO (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) said that the draft resolution should be considered in conjunction with the report of the Standing Committee on Administrative Unions on the

Cameroons under British administration (T/L.487). The report stated that the Standing Committee had postponed consideration of the administrative union between the Trust Territory and Nigeria because new constitutional arrangements had only recently been put into effect. But in his delegation's view that very fact demanded watchfulness on the part of the Committee lest the Cameroons should be deprived of its status as a Trust Territory before the purposes of the Trusteeship System had been achieved and the country granted independence and self-government. Measures had been taken which affected the Territory's status. Information and documents were available on the subject. It was clearly the task of the Standing Committee to examine them, and it could only be concluded that in refusing to do so it had failed in its task.

36. The reason was not far to seek; the colonial Powers wanted to prevent the adoption of positive decisions so that the Council could later be presented with the *fait accompli* of the incorporation of the Cameroons in the colony of Nigeria. It could be seen even from the information submitted officially by the United Kingdom Government that it was that Power's intention to break up the Territory of the Cameroons, to make the northern section part of one of the Nigerian provinces and to convert the southern section into a region of the Federation of Nigeria. The whole of the Trust Territory would remain subordinate to the colonial administration of Nigeria. The Administering Authority, by incorporating the Trust Territory into its colony of Nigeria, was openly violating the terms of the Trusteeship Agreement and the United Nations Charter, and in particular Article 76. It was endeavouring to annex the Territory, to end the trusteeship of the United Nations over the Cameroons and to prevent the Territory attaining independence and self-government.

37. The Soviet Union delegation believed that the Council should examine the administrative union affecting the Cameroons under British administration at the present session and take measures to maintain the status of the Cameroons as a Trust Territory until such time as it had attained independence and self-government in accordance with the Charter. For that purpose the Soviet Union delegation had submitted a draft resolution (T/L.508), which he would urge the Council to adopt. He could not agree with the Standing Committee's decision to defer the matter; it was important and urgent and should be dealt with immediately.

38. Sir Alan BURNS (United Kingdom) said that the Trust Territory of the Cameroons, together with Nigeria, was moving fast along the road to self-government and independence. The recent constitutional changes in the two countries had been made with the concurrence of the indigenous inhabitants, and were fully in accordance with the spirit of the United Nations Charter.

39. Mr. SCOTT (New Zealand) wished to refute the Soviet Union representative's charge that the Standing Committee had failed in its duty. The constitutional arrangements mentioned in the report were described in detail in document T/C.1/L.37, which had been submitted to the Council and thoroughly discussed at its thirteenth session, during the examination of conditions in the Cameroons under British administration. The Council had not only not objected to them, but had indeed noted with satisfaction the arrangements which had

been arrived at after consultation with the representatives of the indigenous inhabitants. The task of the Standing Committee was not mainly concerned with political and constitutional arrangements, which it was the responsibility rather of the Council itself to consider. The Standing Committee was required to examine the customs and fiscal aspects of the administration of a Trust Territory which was associated with a neighbouring territory in accordance with directives deriving from General Assembly resolutions. In fact the arrangements for the administration of the Northern Cameroons had remained virtually unchanged since the Territory had entered the Trusteeship System, while the arrangements governing the administration of the Southern Cameroons had tended, not towards incorporation into Nigeria, but towards increased autonomy for that area. The Standing Committee had had all those considerations in mind when it decided that an examination of the situation in the Trust Territory could more usefully be made at the next session of the Council.

40. For those reasons he would commend the report to the Council for approval.

41. The PRESIDENT put the USSR draft resolution (T/L.508) to the vote.

*The USSR draft resolution was rejected by 8 votes to 3, with 1 abstention.*

42. The PRESIDENT observed that since the Trusteeship Council was not called upon to adopt a resolution, it could simply take note of the Standing Committee's report on the Cameroons under British administration (T/L.487).

43. Mr. OBEREMKO (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics), supported by Mr. TARAZI (Syria), said that taking note of the report would imply confirmation of the decision of the Standing Committee recorded in it, and asked for a vote to be taken.

44. The PRESIDENT put to the vote the proposal to take note of the report (T/L.487).

*It was decided, by 9 votes to 1, with 2 abstentions, to take note of the report.*

45. The PRESIDENT drew the Council's attention to a further report of the Standing Committee on Administrative Unions, document T/L.488, and suggested that the Council should take note of it.

46. In response to a request by Mr. TARAZI (Syria), the PRESIDENT put to the vote the proposal to take note of the report (T/L.488).

*It was decided, by 9 votes to 1, with 2 abstentions, to take note of the report.*

47. Mr. TARAZI (Syria) said that he had voted against the decision to take note of the report because he considered that it was incomplete.

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

**Examination of conditions in the Trust Territory of New Guinea: (a) annual report of the Administering Authority (T/1114 and Add.1, T/1122, T/1124); (b) petitions circulated under rule 85, paragraph 2, of the rules of procedure (continued)**

[Agenda items 4 (c) and 5]

**REPORT OF THE DRAFTING COMMITTEE ON NEW GUINEA (T/L.496)**

48. Mr. YANG (China), Chairman of the Drafting

Committee on New Guinea, introduced the Committee's report (T/L.496), which had been unanimously adopted. The Committee had considered the question of the administrative union between New Guinea and Papua, but had made no report on it to avoid duplicating the work of the Standing Committee on Administrative Unions.

49. Mr. SCHEYVEN (Belgium) announced that his delegation would abstain in the vote on several recommendations contained in the report, because it considered them superfluous. A notable example was contained in paragraph 20, which urged the Administering Authority to persevere in its efforts to improve public health, a duty which it must naturally carry out.

50. Mr. TARAZI (Syria) presented a series of amendments to the report (T/L.512).

51. Mr. FORSYTH (Australia) reviewed the Syrian amendments (T/L.512), and said that he would vote against all of them. The addition to paragraph 9, concerning the legislative system for the two territories of New Guinea and Papua, had the same effect as the draft resolution on administrative unions submitted by the USSR (T/L.509). Australia would reject both texts. The amendment to paragraph 12 added nothing to the Drafting Committee's text and did not warrant approval. In the light of the special representative's statement (545th meeting) regarding the inadvisability, for the time being, of altering the incidence of taxation in the Trust Territory, the Syrian amendment to paragraph 16 was likewise inappropriate. Finally, the proposed addition to paragraph 23 was superfluous since it recommended educational measures that had already been taken. The special representative might be of assistance in answering questions raised by some sections of the Drafting Committee's report.

*At the invitation of the President, Mr. J. H. Jones, special representative of the Administering Authority for the Trust Territory of New Guinea, took a place at the Council table.*

52. The PRESIDENT asked the members of the Council to vote on the recommendations and conclusions in the Drafting Committee's report (T/L.496) and the Syrian amendments thereto (T/L.512).

53. Mr. TSARAPKIN (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) announced that he would vote against paragraph 6 of the Drafting Committee's report (T/L.496) because he considered that the Administering Authority's so-called policy of peaceful penetration was, instead, a policy of subjection of the indigenous population by threat of force.

*Paragraph 6 was adopted by 8 votes to 1, with 3 abstentions.*

54. Mr. TSARAPKIN (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) then asked for a separate vote on the second sentence of paragraph 7.

*The first sentence of paragraph 7 was adopted by 9 votes to none, with 3 abstentions.*

*The second sentence was adopted by 8 votes to 3, with 1 abstention.*

*The third sentence was adopted by 9 votes to none, with 3 abstentions.*

*Paragraph 7 as a whole was adopted by 6 votes to none, with 6 abstentions.*

55. Mr. TSARAPKIN (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) called for a separate vote on the first part

of paragraph 8, because the concluding part of the paragraph, by accepting the Administering Authority's assurance of greater indigenous participation in administration as the auxiliary division of the Public Service developed, implicitly gave that Authority the right to restrict such participation.

*The first part of paragraph 8, up to and including the words "greatly needs" was adopted by 10 votes to none, with 2 abstentions.*

*The remainder of the paragraph was adopted by 7 votes to 1, with 4 abstentions.*

*Paragraph 8 as a whole was adopted by 8 votes to none, with 4 abstentions.*

56. The PRESIDENT next called for a vote on the Syrian amendment (T/L.512, amendment 1) to paragraph 9 of the Committee's report (T/L.496).

57. Mr. TSARAPKIN (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) considered the Syrian amendment necessary, because only by establishing a legislative system in the Trust Territory separate and independent from that of Papua could the rapid political development of the indigenous population be assured. It was dismaying to find that after thirty years of administration, the Administering Authority was only now considering the participation of the indigenous inhabitants as observers on the Legislative Council. The USSR could therefore not vote for paragraph 9 as it stood in the report.

*The Syrian amendment to paragraph 9 was rejected by 5 votes to 3, with 4 abstentions.*

*Paragraph 9 was adopted by 8 votes to 2, with 2 abstentions.*

58. Mr. TARAZI (Syria), explaining his negative vote, said that the legislative system common to the two Territories did not give proper weight to the interests of the people of New Guinea.

59. Mr. TSARAPKIN (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) requested clarification of the phrases "when conditions are appropriate" and "a multi-racial basis" in paragraph 10. The first appeared to fix no time-limit for the establishment of district and municipal government organs, and the second was confusing, as the indigenous population was of a single race.

60. Mr. PIGNON (France) explained that the paragraph was intended to promote the participation of indigenous representatives in the district councils.

61. Mr. FORSYTH (Australia), noting that the answer to the USSR representative's query had been given fully in the annual report,<sup>1</sup> the report of the United Nations Visiting Mission to Trust Territories in the Pacific, 1953 (T/1078), and in the replies of the special representative, endorsed the French representative's interpretation of the purpose of paragraph 10. At present, the district advisory councils consisted of persons selected by the Administration. The Administering Authority wanted them to include representatives of all sectors of the population when it deemed conditions to be appropriate.

62. Mr. TSARAPKIN (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) would vote against the paragraph because it was, in fact, directed against the interests of the indigenous population. It provided for the creation of government organs in which a small proportion of the

<sup>1</sup> See Report to the General Assembly of the United Nations on the Administration of the Territory of New Guinea from 1st July, 1952, to 30th June, 1953, Commonwealth of Australia, 1953.

indigenous population would be permitted to sit, at the discretion of the Administering Authority, and only when the Administering Authority considered it feasible.

*Paragraph 10 was adopted by 8 votes to 2, with 2 abstentions.*

63. Mr. TARAZI (Syria) asked for a separate vote on the second part of paragraph 11, beginning with the words "and hopes that the Administering Authority. . .".

*The first part of paragraph 11 was adopted by 9 votes to 2, with 1 abstention.*

*The second part was adopted by 10 votes to none, with 2 abstentions.*

*Paragraph 11 as a whole was adopted by 9 votes to none, with 3 abstentions.*

*The Syrian amendment to paragraph 12 (T/L.512, amendment 2) was adopted by 6 votes to 5, with 1 abstention.*

*Paragraph 12 (T/L.496), as amended, was adopted by 7 votes to 2, with 3 abstentions.*

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

*Paragraph 14 was adopted by 9 votes to none, with 3 abstentions.*

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

64. In reply to questions by Mr. SCOTT (New Zealand), Mr. TARAZI (Syria) explained that the income tax referred to in his amendment to paragraph 16 meant a tax on the profits of the companies concerned. It was for the Administering Authority to decide whether the tax should be imposed on companies registered outside the Territory.

65. Mr. FORSYTH (Australia) pointed out that the Administering Authority had the question under consideration and the amendment was therefore unnecessary.

66. The PRESIDENT put the Syrian amendment to paragraph 16 (T/L.512, amendment 3) to the vote.

*There were 6 votes in favour and 6 against.*

*After a brief recess in accordance with rule 38 of the rules of procedure of the Trusteeship Council, a second vote was taken.*

*There were 6 votes in favour and 6 against. The amendment was not adopted.*

67. Mr. TSARAPKIN (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) asked for a separate vote on the last sentence of paragraph 16. The adoption of that sentence immediately after the rejection of a proposal concerning the introduction of a company tax would create a very bad impression in the General Assembly. If companies drawing large profits from the Territory were not to be taxed, the indigenous people who lived at a primitive subsistence level should not be expected to pay taxes. He wondered what was meant by the statement that taxes had been levied with the "full consent" of the people concerned.

68. Mr. FORSYTH (Australia) pointed out that it was shown in paragraph 16 that the Administering Authority bore approximately two-thirds of the burden of public expenditure in the Territory. Secondly, the Syrian amendment had merely proposed that the possibility of introducing a company tax should be considered; that was already being done. Thirdly, the taxes in question were imposed by the indigenous inhabitants

meeting in their councils, and under no pressure from the Administering Authority. The special representative had more than once explained to the Council that it was important not to impede the Territory's economic development by imposing direct taxes that would bear too heavily on the enterprises by which the Territory was being developed.

*The first part of paragraph 16 up to and including the words "among the indigenous inhabitants" was adopted by 9 votes to none, with 3 abstentions.*

*The remainder of paragraph 16 was adopted by 9 votes to 3.*

*Paragraph 16 as a whole was adopted by 8 votes to none, with 4 abstentions.*

69. Mr. TARAZI (Syria) asked for a separate vote on the second sentence of paragraph 17.

*The first sentence of paragraph 17 was adopted by 9 votes to none, with 3 abstentions.*

*The second sentence was adopted by 11 votes to none, with 1 abstention.*

*Paragraph 17 as a whole was adopted unanimously.*

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

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

70. Mr. TSARAPKIN (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) asked for a separate vote on the first part of paragraph 20 up to and including the words "outlying districts". Medical and public health services in the Territory had been so inadequate in the past that any expansion did not deserve mention in the Council's report. He intended to abstain on the words in question.

*The first part of paragraph 20 was adopted by 10 votes to none, with 2 abstentions.*

*The remainder of paragraph 20 was adopted by 10 votes to none, with 2 abstentions.*

*Paragraph 20 as a whole was adopted by 10 votes to none, with 2 abstentions.*

71. Mr. TSARAPKIN (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) pointed out that paragraph 21 referred to the Council's recommendations for a general improvement of education at all levels and at the same time called for the implementation of the Administering Authority's plans for education which placed the major emphasis on primary education and teacher training with the development of secondary and higher education to follow. The two recommendations were incompatible. Either the Administering Authority's policy or the policy recommended by the Council had to be followed.

72. Mr. YANG (China) said that all the members of the Drafting Committee had accepted the text of paragraph 21.

73. Mr. FORSYTH (Australia) said that the words "major emphasis" in the second sentence of paragraph 21 should be sufficient to remove the Soviet representative's doubts regarding the compatibility of the Council's and the Administering Authority's policy on education.

74. Mr. TSARAPKIN (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) replied that the Council's recommendation for a general improvement of education at all levels could not be reconciled with a policy of placing major emphasis on primary and teacher-training schools. In the last sentence of the paragraph the words "to ensure the implementation of the Administering Authority's

plans for education as rapidly as possible" should be deleted.

75. Mr. TARAZI (Syria) asked for separate votes on the first sentence, the second and third sentences, and the last sentence of paragraph 21.

*The first sentence of paragraph 21 was adopted by 11 votes to none, with 1 abstention.*

*The second and third sentences were adopted by 7 votes to none, with 5 abstentions.*

*The last sentence was adopted by 11 votes to none, with 1 abstention.*

*Paragraph 21 as a whole was adopted by 9 votes to none, with 3 abstentions.*

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

76. Mr. TARAZI (Syria) explained that although he approved of the idea of eliminating Melanesian Pidgin he had been unable to vote for paragraph 22, because it made no reference to the development of the languages of the Territory.

77. Mr. TSARAPKIN (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) said that he had abstained for the same reason. Most of the people spoke indigenous languages. Only a small minority spoke English.

78. He would vote against paragraph 23 because education was the responsibility of the Administering Authority and should not be left to the religious missions. The financial aid it was proposed to provide for

the missions should be devoted to educational work under the responsibility of the Administering Authority.

*Paragraph 23 was adopted by 8 votes to 2, with 2 abstentions.*

79. Mr. SEARS (United States of America) proposed that the word "further" should be inserted after the word "develop" in the Syrian amendment, calling for a new paragraph after paragraph 23 (T/L.512, amendment 4).

80. Mr. TARAZI (Syria) accepted that proposal.

81. Mr. SCOTT (New Zealand) said that he would abstain on the Syrian proposal as it added nothing to the third sentence of paragraph 21, which the Council had just adopted.

82. Mr. FORSYTH (Australia), supported by Mr. PIGNON (France), said that the United States addition to the Syrian proposal had changed the latter's meaning. It now recognized that something had already been done and suggested that that development should be carried further. Although he still felt the amendment was unnecessary, he would abstain instead of voting against it.

*The new paragraph proposed by Syria (T/L.512, amendment 4) as amended, was adopted by 7 votes to none, with 5 abstentions.*

*The first part of paragraph 5 of the Drafting Committee's report (T/L.496), up to and including the words "to the General Assembly", was adopted by 10 votes to 1, with 1 abstention.*

The meeting rose at 6.40 p.m.