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**President: Mr. HENRÍQUEZ UREÑA (Dominican Republic).**

**Present:** The representatives of the following countries: Argentina, Australia, Belgium, China, Dominican Republic, France, Iraq, New Zealand, Thailand, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

**Examination of the annual report on the administration of the Trust Territory of Western Samoa for the year ending 31 March 1950 and of the report of the United Nations Visiting Mission to Trust Territories in the Pacific on Western Samoa (T/800, T/792 and T/825) (continued)**

REPORT OF THE DRAFTING COMMITTEE (T/L.133 and T/L.134) (continued)

1. Mr. QUESADA ZAPIOLA (Argentina) observed that the Drafting Committee, in the report it had prepared on Western Samoa (T/L.133), had not made any recommendation on suffrage because it had thought the matter would be discussed by the Trusteeship Council. The Council, at its fourth<sup>1</sup> and seventh sessions,<sup>2</sup> had recommended the introduction of universal suffrage, but the Visiting Mission had noted in its report (T/792) that the position in that regard was almost unchanged. The representative of Argentina therefore wished to submit a recommendation (T/L.138, para.1) to be added at the end of the sub-section on suffrage in section II of the Drafting Committee's report. Under that recommendation, the Council would call upon the Administering Authority to take steps with a view to widening the franchise in the Territory.

2. He proposed, further, the addition of a recommendation (T/L.138, para.2) at the end of the sub-section on the judiciary in the same section of the report. Under that recommendation, the Council would call upon the Administering Authority to take steps with a view to securing the tenure of Samoan associate judges.

3. Thirdly, he proposed the addition of a recommendation (T/L.138, para.3) at the end of the sub-section on the status of the inhabitants, in the same section of the report. Under that recommendation, the Council would call upon the Administering Authority to take steps with a view to settling the problem of the differentiation in status between Samoans and Europeans.

4. Mr. RYCKMANS (Belgium) drew attention to the sub-section on the judiciary, in section II of the working paper on conditions in the Trust Territory prepared by the Secretariat (T/L.134), which contained a reference to a statement made by the representative of the United States and supported by the representatives of Belgium and Iraq. He considered that the Trusteeship Council as a whole should endorse that statement by expressing its satisfaction that Samoan judges on the Native Land and Titles Court now had the same legal status as the European assessors.

5. Mr. CRAW (New Zealand) appreciated the fact that the representative of Argentina was anxious to cover all possible aspects in the Trusteeship Council's report to the General Assembly, but felt that if the Council rushed through recommendations at the last moment, it would not be doing its duty, especially to the people of Western Samoa, and might regret its action later.

6. If a large number of additional recommendations were going to be submitted, it would be better to send the report back to the Drafting Committee in order that those recommendations might be considered carefully.

7. With regard to the Argentine representative's proposal regarding suffrage, he pointed out that the Administering Authority had expressed its views on that question in the previous report on Western Samoa,<sup>3</sup> and those views also appeared in the Trusteeship Coun-

<sup>1</sup> See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fourth Session, Supplement No. 4*, p. 58.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*, Fifth Session, Supplement No. 4, p. 105.

<sup>3</sup> See *Report by the New Zealand Government to the Trusteeship Council of the United Nations on the Administration of Western Samoa for the year ending 31st March, 1949*. Department of Island Territories, Wellington, 1949.

cil's report to the fifth session of the General Assembly.<sup>4</sup> The Council should not lightly disregard the considered views of the Administering Authority.

8. Mr. SOLDATOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) said that as the Drafting Committee had ignored the proposals of the USSR delegation, he had prepared certain draft recommendations (T/L.137) for inclusion in the report of the Trusteeship Council. Those recommendations should be adopted because the Administering Authority had not as yet implemented the provisions of the Charter requiring it to promote the political, economic, social and educational advancement of the inhabitants of the Trust Territory and their progressive development towards self-government or independence. The Administering Authority should be called upon to adopt the necessary legislation to ensure the participation of the indigenous population in the legislative, judicial and executive organs of the Territory.

9. The governmental system in Western Samoa was based on the tribal system and not on democratic principles. Under that system only the heads of families were allowed to vote and women had no voting rights. The Trusteeship Council should therefore urge the Administering Authority to take the necessary measures to ensure the transition from the tribal system to a system of self-government based on democratic principles.

10. Mr. LAURENTIE (France), Chairman of the Drafting Committee, said, with reference to the proposals submitted by the Argentine, Belgian and USSR representatives, that the Drafting Committee had decided to make as few recommendations as possible but had felt that each recommendation should have a wide scope.

11. With regard to the High Court of Western Samoa, the Visiting Mission had concluded that the practice to be followed by the Administration in the future would be best, and the Drafting Committee had therefore decided that it was unnecessary to make a recommendation.

12. With regard to the status of the inhabitants of the Trust Territory, the Drafting Committee had considered that it would be useless to make a recommendation as one had been made several months previously.<sup>5</sup>

13. With regard to the statement of the Soviet Union representative, it was incorrect to say that the Drafting Committee had not taken that delegation's proposals into account; it had, however, considered that they did not represent the majority opinion of the Council.

14. Speaking as representative of FRANCE, Mr. Laurentie said that he would vote against the various recommendations suggested by previous speakers.

15. Mr. RYCKMANS (Belgium) considered that the Trusteeship Council should not make too many recommendations. He would not, therefore, insist that the Council should take a definite stand on the United States representative's statement on the judiciary to which he had already referred. That statement should, however,

appear in the Council's report; alternatively, an appropriate sentence could be inserted at the end of the sub-section on the judiciary in section II of the Drafting Committee's report.

16. Mr. SOLDATOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) opposed the adoption of the recommendation on general economy in section III of the Drafting Committee's report. It was clear from the discussion of the Administering Authority's annual report on Western Samoa<sup>6</sup> that no measures had been taken to enable the indigenous population to participate in the general economy of the Trust Territory, and the land taken from the indigenous population by the German colonizers had not yet been returned. The USSR delegation would therefore vote against the recommendation.

17. Mr. QUESADA ZAPIOLA (Argentina) did not share the view of the New Zealand representative; he considered that members of the Trusteeship Council had the right to submit amendments to the Drafting Committee's report.

18. He supported the recommendation on general economy in section III of the report but suggested the addition of the following paragraph:

"The Trusteeship Council reiterates the importance which it attached at its fourth session to an overall plan of economic development, and requests the Administering Authority to state in its next annual report the steps which it has taken in this direction, particularly in the light of the agricultural and forest surveys, the current study of taxation and such other investigations as may be necessary for the formulation of an adequate plan of economic development."

19. Mr. RYCKMANS (Belgium) could not support the Argentine amendment as he felt it would be discourteous to repeat a recommendation unless the Administering Authority was not prepared to implement it.

20. Mr. CRAW (New Zealand) drew the Belgian representative's attention to the fact that, at its seventh session, the Council had congratulated the Administering Authority on the attention given to the problem of the diversification of the economy.<sup>7</sup>

21. Mr. QUESADA ZAPIOLA (Argentina) withdrew his amendment in view of the New Zealand representative's statement.

22. The PRESIDENT put the recommendation on general economy, in section III of the Drafting Committee's report (T/L.133) to the vote.

*The recommendation was adopted by 10 votes to 1, with 1 abstention.*

23. Mr. QUESADA ZAPIOLA (Argentina), referring to the recommendation on the New Zealand Reparation Estates, in section III of the Drafting Committee's report, suggested that the following phrase should be inserted between the words "Estates" and

<sup>6</sup> See Report by the New Zealand Government to the General Assembly of the United Nations on the Administration of Western Samoa for the year ending 31st March, 1950, Department of Island Territories, Wellington, 1950.

<sup>7</sup> See Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifth Session, Supplement No. 4, p. 105.

<sup>4</sup> See Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifth Session, Supplement No. 4, p. 100.

<sup>5</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 105.

“and expresses”: “but maintains the view that it would be desirable, if possible, to give statutory form to this arrangement”.

24. Mr. RYCKMANS (Belgium) thought the recommendation should specify the use to be made of the profits of the Reparation Estates, and suggested insertion of the phrase, “exclusively for the benefit of Western Samoa”, between the words “Estates” and “and expresses”.

25. Mr. CRAW (New Zealand) did not object to the Argentine and Belgian amendments, but pointed out that the recommendation adopted at the seventh session<sup>8</sup> of the Trusteeship Council had been adopted on 29 June 1950, and the Administering Authority’s annual report, on which the Drafting Committee’s report was based, was for the year ending 31 March 1950. The Administering Authority had therefore not had any opportunity to state its views as to the possibility of carrying out the recommendation.

26. Mr. RYCKMANS (Belgium) wondered whether the Argentine representative would agree to withdraw his amendment in view of the remarks of the New Zealand representative. The recommendation should not be repeated until the Administering Authority had had time to act on the original recommendation.

27. Mr. QUESADA ZAPIOLA (Argentina) replied that by repeating a recommendation, the Trusteeship Council expressed its interest in a matter which was a permanent item on its agenda; he was, therefore, unable to withdraw his amendment.

28. Mr. LAURENTIE (France), Chairman of the Drafting Committee, in reply to a question from Mr. SAYRE (United States of America), said the Belgian amendment clarified the Drafting Committee’s recommendation. The Argentine amendment simply repeated a recommendation which had been made six months’ previously and was therefore unnecessary.

29. Speaking as the representative of FRANCE, he said that he would vote against the Argentine amendment.

30. Mr. KHALIDY (Iraq) considered that the words “if possible” in the Argentine amendment were unnecessary and suggested their deletion.

31. Mr. QUESADA ZAPIOLA (Argentina) said the words “if possible” made the recommendation less severe, and should therefore be retained.

32. Mr. RYCKMANS (Belgium) said that if the Council considered it should renew its recommendation, he would prefer that it should use the text of the original recommendation.

33. Mr. SOLDATOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) said he would vote against the Drafting Committee’s recommendation and the amendments thereto. The land alienated from the indigenous inhabitants should be returned to them and the recommendation was therefore unnecessary.

34. Mr. KHALIDY (Iraq) asked that a separate vote should be taken on the words “if possible”.

35. The PRESIDENT put the Argentine amendment, minus the words “if possible”, to the vote.

*The amendment was rejected by 6 votes to 4, with 2 abstentions.*

36. Prince WAN WAITHAYAKON (Thailand) explained that he had abstained from voting because he thought that the amendment was unnecessary.

37. Mr. RYCKMANS (Belgium), in reply to a question from Mr. QUESADA ZAPIOLA (Argentina), said that he had suggested his amendment because the Visiting Mission had commended the Administering Authority for using the profits of the New Zealand Reparation Estates exclusively for the benefit of Western Samoa.

38. The PRESIDENT put the Belgian representative’s amendment to the vote.

*The amendment was adopted by 10 votes to none, with 1 abstention.*

39. Prince WAN WAITHAYAKON (Thailand) said he had voted for the Belgian amendment because it expressed the Trusteeship Council’s wish that the Administering Authority should continue to use the profits of the New Zealand Reparation Estates for the benefit of Western Samoa.

40. The PRESIDENT put the recommendation on the New Zealand Reparation Estates, as amended, to the vote.

*The recommendation was adopted, as amended, by 10 votes to 1, with 1 abstention.*

41. Mr. RYCKMANS (Belgium) proposed, for the sake of clarity, that the words “of imports” should be inserted in the recommendation on preferential treatment, in section III of the report, between the words “treatment” and “based”.

*It was so decided.*

42. The PRESIDENT put the recommendation on preferential treatment to the vote as amended.

*The recommendation was adopted, as amended, by 10 votes to none, with 2 abstentions.*

43. Mr. RYCKMANS (Belgium) proposed, for the sake of clarity, that the first part of the recommendation on public finance, in section III of the report, should be amended to read as follows: “The Trusteeship Council, considering that the rapidly increasing population of the Territory requires a corresponding increase of public revenues, awaits with interest...”.

*It was so decided.*

44. The PRESIDENT put the recommendation on public finance to the vote as amended.

*The recommendation was adopted, as amended, by 10 votes to none, with 2 abstentions.*

45. The PRESIDENT drew attention to a text submitted by the Secretariat (T/L.135) for insertion in the sub-section on the rights of Chinese immigrants in section IV of the Drafting Committee’s report (T/L.133). If no objections were voiced, the text would be inserted.

*It was so decided.*

46. Mr. QUESADA ZAPIOLA (Argentina) recalled that the Trusteeship Council, at its fourth<sup>9</sup> and seventh<sup>10</sup>

<sup>9</sup> *Ibid.*, Fourth Session, Supplement No. 4, p. 58.

<sup>10</sup> *Ibid.*, Fifth Session, Supplement No. 4, p. 106.

<sup>8</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 106.

sessions, had requested the Administering Authority to undertake a study of the standard of living in the Territory. He wished, in that connexion, to propose the addition of a recommendation (T/L.138, para.4) at the end of the sub-section on the standard of living in section IV of the report, to the effect that the Administering Authority should include in its next annual report such information on the standard of living as might have been provided by the survey of agriculture.

47. The PRESIDENT said that the drafts submitted would be considered in due course.

48. He drew the Council's attention to the recommendation on public health contained in section IV of the Drafting Committee's report.

49. Mr. RYCKMANS (Belgium) proposed the deletion of the phrase "the decrease of 50 per cent in the number of cases of tuberculosis reported, and considers", with the consequential substitution of the word "tuberculosis" for the words "this disease". It would be most unwise for the Trusteeship Council to commend the Administering Authority for a decrease of 50 per cent in the number of cases of tuberculosis reported to the authorities, when the study currently under way might show that no such decrease had actually taken place.

50. Mr. CRAW (New Zealand) stated that the Administering Authority would be able to supply the information requested by the Argentine representative, which would be based upon the survey carried out in connexion with the census taken by the Food and Agriculture Organization.

51. He fully agreed with the Belgian representative's argument.

52. Mr. LAURENTIE (France), Chairman of the Drafting Committee, said that there would be no objection on the part of the Drafting Committee to the amendment proposed by the Belgian representative.

53. The PRESIDENT said that if there were no objections, the amendment submitted by the representative of Belgium would be considered as adopted.

*It was so decided.*

54. Mr. SOLDATOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) requested that the vote on the recommendation should be taken in two parts, the first part ending with the words "Central Medical School of Fiji".

55. The PRESIDENT put the first part of the recommendation on public health to the vote as amended, then the second part, and finally the recommendation as a whole.

*The first part of the recommendation, as amended, was adopted by 10 votes to 1, with 1 abstention.*

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

*The recommendation as a whole, as amended, was adopted by 10 votes to 1, with 1 abstention.*

56. At the request of Mr. SOLDATOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics), the PRESIDENT put the recommendation on general educational advancement, in section V of the Drafting Committee's report (T/L.133), to the vote in two parts, the first part

ending at the end of the first sentence. He then put the recommendation to the vote as a whole.

*The first part of the recommendation was adopted by 10 votes to 1, with 1 abstention.*

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

*The recommendation as a whole was adopted by 10 votes to 1, with 1 abstention.*

57. Mr. RYCKMANS (Belgium) proposed the insertion of the word "further" before the word "steps" in the recommendation on mission schools in section V of the report.

58. The PRESIDENT said that if there were no objections, the amendment would be considered as adopted.

*It was so decided.*

59. The PRESIDENT put the recommendation on mission schools to the vote as amended.

*The recommendation, as amended, was adopted by 10 votes to 1, with 1 abstention.*

60. The PRESIDENT put the recommendation on post-primary and higher education, in section V of the Drafting Committee's report (T/L.133), to the vote.

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

*The meeting was suspended at 4.15 p.m. and was resumed at 4.40 p.m.*

61. The PRESIDENT drew the Council's attention to the first of the recommendations concerning political advancement submitted by the delegation of the Soviet Union for inclusion in the report of the Trusteeship Council (T/L.137, para.1).

62. Mr. KHALIDY (Iraq) said he would vote for the recommendation but wished to know what was meant by the words "other measures" in the text.

63. Mr. SOLDATOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) said he had in mind measures taken by the executive and by the courts.

64. The PRESIDENT put the first USSR recommendation to the vote.

*The recommendation was rejected by 5 votes to 2, with 4 abstentions.*

65. Mr. QUESADA ZAPIOLA (Argentina) explained that he had abstained only because the USSR recommendation — with which he, like the representative of Iraq, agreed in principle — appeared to be premature, as the Council had already adopted a recommendation requesting the Administering Authority to inform it as to the progress made in the field of professional and technical education designed to enable Samoans to participate increasingly in the services of the Territory. To expect the indigenous inhabitants to participate in administration before they had been educated for it would be unreasonable.

66. Mr. YANG (China) said he had also abstained, as he, like the Argentine representative, regarded the recommendation as unnecessary.

67. Prince WAN WAITHAYAKON (Thailand) explained that although he agreed with the principle of the recommendation, he had abstained because the

recommendation was either unnecessary or could be interpreted as a request to the Administering Authority to take immediate steps to ensure the indigenous inhabitants' participation in the administration, whereas the Council had always believed that such participation should be secured only as rapidly as possible.

68. Mr. SOLDATOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) regretted that the Argentine representative had not requested an explanation before he had voted, as he had apparently misunderstood the proposal of the Soviet Union. The recommendation that the Administering Authority should take measures to ensure the participation of the indigenous inhabitants in the government of the Territory in no way precluded it from educating them for such participation. There was, however, every indication that the Administering Authority had for thirty years failed to provide adequate education. It was useless for the Council continually to repeat its vain exhortations.

69. Mr. RYCKMANS (Belgium) said he had voted against the recommendation because it must be taken in the context of the USSR representative's observations in the Drafting Committee which were summarized in paragraph 4 of the sub-section on general political advancement in section II of the Secretariat's working paper (T/L.134). It was clear, from those observations, that the representative of the Soviet Union felt that the Administering Authority had done virtually nothing to ensure increased participation in the administration by the indigenous inhabitants, but that was simply not correct. Even if the USSR representative had asked for increased participation, Mr. Ryckmans would have voted against it, because the Trusteeship Council had repeatedly made recommendations to that effect.

70. The PRESIDENT drew attention to the second recommendation proposed by the Soviet Union (T/L.137, para. 2).

71. Mr. KHALIDY (Iraq) could support that recommendation if the USSR representative were prepared to agree to the deletion of the phrase "and which is encouraged by the Administering Authority". The statement might not be accurate and was in any case too extreme.

72. Mr. QUESADA ZAPIOLA (Argentina) supported the amendment of the representative of Iraq and further suggested that the word "delays" should be substituted for the words "is incompatible with", which was, again, an unduly sweeping statement.

73. Mr. DE MARCHENA (Dominican Republic) opposed the USSR recommendation; it confused sociological and political concepts.

74. Mr. MATHIESON (United Kingdom) also opposed the recommendation proposed by the Soviet Union. It was incompatible with the general recommendation on political advancement which had already been adopted and with the considered views of the Visiting Mission.

75. Mr. RYCKMANS (Belgium) observed that although it might be correct that the tribal system was incompatible with a fully developed democratic system, it was certainly not incompatible with the progressive development towards democracy. The Samoans were very much attached to their own customs, so that to request them — or the Administer-

ing Authority — to introduce a system repugnant to them would be to stultify the whole idea of the Trusteeship System.

76. Mr. SOLDATOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) replied that there was a difference between national culture and custom on the one hand, and political organization on the other. The delegation of the Soviet Union was wholly in favour of permitting the Samoans to retain their customs. Its recommendation was aimed at ensuring that the Samoans should achieve self-government on a democratic, not a tribal, basis, for the tribal system was completely undemocratic.

77. Mr. RYCKMANS (Belgium) said that the Samoans themselves made no such distinction between their cultural traditions and their political institutions; they were equally attached to both. If, therefore, they were granted self-government at that stage, the result might well be that their political organization would be based on the tribal system. The whole point of placing Western Samoa under the Trusteeship System was that the people should gradually be brought to a state where they themselves desired to abandon their tribal customs in favour of self-government on a democratic basis.

78. Prince WAN WAITHAYAKON (Thailand) would not object to the USSR recommendation in principle if the word "transition" were substituted for the word "transfer", which appeared to imply an unduly abrupt and forcible change to democracy.

79. Mr. SOLDATOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) said it would be wrong to believe, as the Belgian representative had tried to imply, that the Samoan people desired no change in their form of government. In November 1946 they had in fact submitted a petition<sup>11</sup> demanding immediate self-government. Their unanimous desire for self-government and their readiness to assume political responsibility had been clearly acknowledged in the report of the Visiting Mission. While the USSR delegation supported the Samoans' demands, the Belgian representative seemed to oppose anything which might promote self-government on a democratic basis and constantly argued that such radical measures required much time. For thirty years the Administering Authority had done nothing to encourage self-government and if it were allowed to continue the same policy the indigenous population would never acquire the necessary political education and experience. The only aim of his proposal was to remedy that deplorable state of affairs, and to suggest that he advocated changes which were contrary to the wishes of the population itself was quite untrue.

80. He could not agree with the United Kingdom representative that one of the recommendations just adopted by the Council covered that question; but even were that a fact, it would not be a reason for voting against the recommendation proposed by the Soviet Union.

81. Mr. RYCKMANS (Belgium) said that when he had investigated conditions in Samoa in 1947 as a member of the United Nations Visiting Mission to Western Samoa, he had found that the people were following the lead of their chiefs. To have granted

<sup>11</sup> See *Official Records of the Trusteeship Council, First Session, Supplement*, annex 4, document T/Pet.1/1.

them self-government then would have merely perpetuated the tribal system—it would have been self-government by the tribal chiefs and not self-government on a democratic basis. He was in favour of independence under a democratic system, but opposed to independence under a tribal system.

82. Mr. YANG (China) drew attention to the penultimate paragraph of the sub-section on general political advancement in section II of document T/L.133, which quoted the Administering Authority's opinion that the Samoans were not ready for full self-government. The recommendation proposed by the USSR seemed to imply that Samoans were denied a democratic government by the Administering Authority, which allegedly preferred the tribal system to a democratic one.

83. Mr. SOLDATOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) said that although the text of his proposal accurately expressed his delegation's views on the subject, he would accept the changes suggested by the representatives of Argentina and Iraq, and also substitute the word "transition" for the word "transfer" to meet the point raised by the representative of Thailand.

84. The PRESIDENT put the second USSR recommendation (T/L.137, para. 2) to the vote as amended.

*The recommendation was rejected by 7 votes to 4, with 1 abstention.*

85. The PRESIDENT put the third USSR recommendation (T/L.137, para.3), concerning land alienation, to the vote.

*The recommendation was rejected by 6 votes to 1, with 5 abstentions.*

86. Mr. MATHIESON (United Kingdom) asked whether, under the fourth recommendation proposed by the Soviet Union (T/L.133, para. 4), the Administering Authority would be required to increase budgetary appropriations for social welfare purposes from its own metropolitan budget or from that of the Territory.

87. Mr. SOLDATOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) replied that as the Territory had a very large accumulated surplus of public funds, an increase in budget appropriations for social welfare purposes would not give rise to any difficulty. Even if the Territory had no revenue surplus it would still be the Administering Authority's duty under the Charter to make such increased appropriations from its own resources. Thus far, however, all Trust Territories had been merely exploited by their Administering Authorities, so that the United Kingdom representative's question was hardly relevant.

88. Mr. CRAW (New Zealand) pointed out that expenditure for public education had increased from 18,000 New Zealand pounds in 1945-1946 to 70,000 pounds in 1949-1950. Few countries could boast of a similar achievement, the expenditure having increased almost fourfold in five years.

89. Mr. SOLDATOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) said that during the discussion on the annual report, he had already pointed out the inadequacy of the existing health facilities in the Territory and had emphasized that the Administering Au-

thority was not fulfilling the recommendation adopted by the Trusteeship Council at its fourth session for improvements in the health and social welfare services.<sup>12</sup> The Territory had four doctors, nine nursing sisters, twenty-three Samoan medical practitioners and fifty-five Samoan staff nurses, while the Administering Authority itself recognized that those figures should be increased to six, twenty, thirty-six and one hundred and five respectively.

90. The Administering Authority was taking no steps to improve matters in the educational field. Village schools received no financial aid from the Administration and nothing was done to help Samoan students. The Visiting Mission itself had noted the population's desire for education and had admitted that there was ample room for improvement in that direction. The number of scholarships had decreased as compared with the previous year and now amounted to only ten. The report of the Administering Authority spoke of an acute shortage of teachers. Despite the increased appropriations mentioned by the New Zealand representative, the *per capita* expenditure for education was only 18 shillings—an obviously inadequate sum. The corresponding figure in New Zealand for 1948 had been six times higher.

91. Mr. CRAW (New Zealand) pointed out that increased appropriations did not necessarily result in increased services. The Territory was short of teaching staff; that was the main difficulty. The use of statistics relating to the metropolitan territory was, in Mr. Craw's opinion, out of order.

92. Mr. RYCKMANS (Belgium) emphasized that according to the Visiting Mission the main limiting factor in the educational field was the lack of the necessary personnel and material. He would vote against the recommendation proposed by the Soviet Union because the question was sufficiently covered by other recommendations of the Council and because the wording implied that the Administering Authority had not done enough to promote health and education, although the achievements of New Zealand in that field were almost without parallel.

93. Prince WAN WAITHAYAKON (Thailand) felt that more could and should be done to improve the health and educational services. Education was particularly important because the people could not hope to attain self-government until they could fill all the high administrative posts themselves. The Council, however, had already adopted a recommendation on that subject and the choice of means to implement it should be left to the discretion of the Administering Authority itself. He believed, therefore, that the Council should not adopt the USSR recommendation.

94. Mr. QUESADA ZAPIOLA (Argentina) said it would be difficult to vote against the recommendation proposed by the Soviet Union when the Council had just adopted a recommendation calling upon the Administering Authority to improve educational and health services. However, in recognition of the Administering Authority's past endeavours, the word "increase" in the USSR recommendation should be replaced by the words "continue to increase".

<sup>12</sup> See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fourth Session, Supplement No. 4*, p. 58.

95. The PRESIDENT put the amendment proposed by the representative of Argentina to the vote.

*The amendment was adopted by 5 votes to 1, with 6 abstentions.*

96. The PRESIDENT put the fourth USSR recommendation (T/L.137, para. 4), as amended, to the vote.

*The recommendation, as amended, was rejected by 7 votes to 4, with 1 abstention.*

97. Mr. SOLDATOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) said that although the Argentine amendment had greatly weakened his original proposal, he had voted in favour of the amended text because it was

better than nothing. The representatives of the Administering Authorities, however, had rejected even that weakened text, thus proving once more that they were not interested in improving health and educational conditions in the Trust Territories.

98. Mr. RYCKMANS (Belgium) took strong exception to the statement made by the USSR representative, which he considered was tantamount to mockery.

99. Mr. LAURENTIE (France) said he had voted against all the recommendations proposed by the Soviet Union because they were both vague and unpractical.

The meeting rose at 6.20 p.m.