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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.

Journey of the representative of the Togoland Congress to New York

1. Mr. QUESADA ZAPIOLA (Argentina) asked whether the Secretariat had been able to get in touch with the representative of the Togoland Congress, who was on his way to New York. Although the Council had already adopted a resolution on the Ewe problem (339th meeting), he wondered whether it ought not to hear the representative of the Togoland Congress, who had been put to considerable expense to come to New York. He asked whether the United Nations would reimburse him for those costs. It would be only fair to do so, as the Council had not notified the Togoland Congress that it was no longer necessary for its representative to come to Lake Success.

2. Mr. HOO (Assistant Secretary-General in charge of the Department of Trusteeship) replied that, in spite of all its efforts, the Secretariat had been unable to locate the representative of the Togoland Congress. The Secretariat's information was that he was due to

arrive in New York on Wednesday, 14 March. In any case, the Togoland Congress had been informed of the Council's resolution and its representative would certainly get in touch with the Secretariat immediately upon arrival in New York; the Secretariat would then inform the Council.

3. The PRESIDENT observed that the Council would decide the question at the appropriate time. The Ewe representative had been informed in good time that the Council would be considering the Ewe problem on 26 February, not 11 March.

Examination of the annual report on the administration of the Trust Territory of New Guinea for the year ending 30 June 1950 and of the report of the United Nations Visiting Mission to Trust Territories in the Pacific on New Guinea (T/828 and T/791) (*continued*)

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

4. Mr. HAY (Australia) said that members of the Council generally recognized that the Administering Authority was faced with a special problem in the administration of New Guinea. The problem was due

principally to the primitive conditions of the indigenous peoples and to the undeveloped nature of the Territory. In the circumstances, spectacular progress in all fields was hardly to be expected. The Administering Authority realized that development was a long-term task. Nevertheless, the Australian delegation hoped that the Council would recognize that notable progress had already been achieved.

5. It therefore could not agree with the representatives of Argentina and the Dominican Republic that the annual report¹ gave evidence of little progress in the Trust Territory. The USSR representative had further said that there had been no progress whatsoever in the political field since Australia began to administer the Territory. That conclusion was not supported by the facts.

6. Referring to administrative unions, the USSR representative had said that the administrative union effected by Australia between New Guinea and Papua had led to complete administrative, economic and political absorption of the Trust Territory, and was virtually annexation. That allegation was devoid of foundation.

7. Several delegations had drawn the Council's attention to the Visiting Mission's comments (T/791) on the conditions under which the Administration's officers were working and had emphasized that those conditions should be as good as possible. The Australian Government fully shared that view. Since the Mission's visit to New Guinea, the Australian Minister for External Territories had instituted a new classification for officers, and salaries had been substantially increased.

8. The representatives of Iraq and Thailand had expressed concern that indigenous inhabitants did not hold any of the higher posts in the Territory's administrative service, and the representatives of Iraq and the United States had drawn the Administering Authority's attention to the need to train the indigenous inhabitants for service in the administration. On that question the Administering Authority had given the Visiting Mission a formal assurance that full opportunity for entering government service would be given to indigenous inhabitants possessing the required qualifications and that suitable training in general administration would be provided. The Australian Government was examining measures to that end, and deciding on what conditions indigenous inhabitants might enter the administrative service, and later take higher positions. In that connexion, it should be stressed that the Administration's policy in establishing local government organs in the villages would afford the indigenous inhabitants an opportunity to demonstrate their capacity to fill such posts.

9. On the question of local government, there seemed to have been considerable misunderstanding of the administrative system the Administering Authority had used in the villages. For instance, the Iraqi representative had said that there was no elective system in the villages and that the *Luluais* and unofficial village councils were appointed by the Administration, while the

USSR representative had said that the tribal system should be abolished in favour of a system of democratic government. It was not correct to say that the Administering Authority appointed the *Luluais*. They were chosen by members of the villages and afterwards confirmed in their position by the Administration, which conferred upon them such statutory powers as maintenance of village roads, cleanliness of the village, pest control and reporting on public health.

10. In addition to the *Luluais*, there had always been a traditional local authority, consisting of the senior members of the family groups. The traditional authority decided purely village affairs, but had no statutory power. In recent years, however, the Administering Authority had encouraged the formation of unofficial village councils based on the traditional authority, so as to encourage the indigenous inhabitants to take part in local government and to train them for administrative responsibility. Like the *Luluais*, the village councils were not appointed by the Administration. They were chosen by the people themselves and afterwards confirmed in their appointment by the District Commissioners. As the special representative had explained, that system was gradually being superseded by Native village councils, with very much wider authority. That information was given to clear up possible confusion in the Council on the authority of the *Luluais* and the traditional authorities. There was little conflict of authority between the two groups as the *Luluai* was invariably a member of the traditional authority and as the spheres of action of the two groups were different and clearly defined.

11. The introduction of Native village councils marked the most notable progress made in the political field during the year covered by the report under consideration. They would have considerable statutory power in village affairs and would constitute a marked advance on the old system of *Luluais* and unofficial councils. It would no doubt take some time for the new system to be applied throughout the Territory, but its progressive introduction would enable the indigenous inhabitants gradually to become familiar with administrative responsibilities.

12. So far as electoral methods were concerned, while there might not be an immediate transfer to the modern system of the ballot, the Administering Authority would give every encouragement to the adoption of the secret ballot. In some cases, however, it might be advisable to retain the traditional methods of election.

13. There was very little to add on the question of indigenous jurisdiction because the ordinance establishing Native courts had not yet been promulgated. In reply to a statement by the representative of the Dominican Republic, however, Mr. Hay stated that the present trend of thinking was that the Native village courts should be separate institutions from village councils.

14. He had little to add to the information the special representative had already given on the Paliau movement. It must, however, be emphasized that it was wrong to say, as the Iraqi representative had done, that the Administering Authority had had little knowledge of the movement and hence had been unable to take the requisite steps to control it. As the special representative had pointed out, the Administering Authority

¹ See Report to the General Assembly of the United Nations on the Administration of the Territory of New Guinea from 1st July, 1949 to 30th June, 1950, Commonwealth of Australia.

had been aware of the situation in Manus from the outset.

15. In the economic field, the special representative had given the Council information on the Administering Authority's plans to locate and develop the undoubted natural resources of the Territory. The Administering Authority shared the United States representative's view that the task would have to be fulfilled jointly by outside capital and indigenous labour. It was not true to say, as the USSR representative had done, that the Administering Authority was only interested in extracting the maximum profit from the Territory, without regard for the interests of the inhabitants. In that connexion, the special representative's statements should be recalled. The indigenous inhabitants participated in copra production and gold-mining. They had planted such additional crops as cacao, rice and coffee. The annual report gave considerable information on rural training centres and agricultural extension projects. That information clearly showed that the indigenous inhabitants already participated actively in the economic life of the Territory.

16. Several delegations had spoken of the question of roads and made apparent certain misunderstandings. In the first place, it must be pointed out that roads were only one means of transport; the most important means were airways and water transport. There had been considerable development of air transport in the Territory, and the maximum use was made of it. The Iraqi representative could be assured that the existing system of air communications was adequate to ensure the speedy transport for long distances of all the supplies and material needed for development. It should also be remembered that road-building and maintenance was a major operation; it cost large sums of money because of adverse weather conditions, which resulted in frequent and devastating floods. The Administering Authority assured the Council that it would give serious consideration to the comments made in the Council on the question of roads.

17. Some members of the Council had referred to previous Council recommendations on the Police Offences Ordinance and related regulations in the Territory. As the special representative had stated, the Administering Authority was reviewing those regulations. Moreover, they had been imposed in the interest of the inhabitants themselves and could not be regarded as discriminatory measures.

18. The USSR representative had made certain remarks about the indigenous employees' wage scales. He had, however, failed to take account of the allowances in kind the employees received, in the form of free housing, food, medical attention and transport. In refutation of some allegations by the USSR representative, it might be useful to mention that—as section 12 of the annual report showed—savings deposits by indigenous inhabitants had reached the number of 30,341, while the total deposits were 505,576 Australian pounds.

19. The figures which the annual report gave on medical services in the Territory spoke for themselves and showed that the services had been substantially increased. The Iraqi representative had been concerned to know what the Administering Authority had done to train medical personnel. On that subject, it sufficed

to refer to section 36 of the report, which gave details of the training programmes already in operation in the Territory. It would be seen that the number of villages aid posts had been increased to 131 during the year under review. The Iraqi representative had also mentioned the desirability of establishing mobile clinics. That suggestion particularly interested the Administering Authority, and there was one such clinic already in operation in the New Ireland district.

20. In the educational field the Administering Authority was taking the necessary steps to improve the standard of schools and training institutions. Contrary to the USSR representative's statements, the education budget had been considerably increased. The Administering Authority would give very serious consideration to suggestions by the Thailand and other delegations on the question of scholarships for study abroad. Students from the Territory were already studying at the medical school in Fiji, at the Australian Government's expense.

21. Several delegations had raised the question of the use of English in the Territory. It was the Administering Authority's intention to foster the use of English throughout the administrative services. English was taught in the schools, to an increasing extent as the pupils grew older.

22. In conclusion, Mr. Hay expressed his appreciation to the Council for its very thorough and fair examination of the annual report.

23. Mr. JONES (Special representative for New Guinea) thanked the President and members of the Trusteeship Council for the friendly welcome given to him and the courtesy shown him during the examination of the annual report.

24. The PRESIDENT thanked the special representative for the very ready manner in which he had answered the questions put to him.

Mr. Jones, special representative for New Guinea, withdrew.

25. The PRESIDENT called upon the Council to elect the Drafting Committee for the report on the Trust Territory of New Guinea. The best way would be to take a vote by secret ballot. He suggested that any members of the Council who could not serve on the Committee should indicate that fact so that the Council might bear it in mind during the vote.

26. Mr. KHALIDY (Iraq) indicated that his delegation would not be able to serve on the Drafting Committee.

A vote was taken by secret ballot.

<i>Number of ballot papers:</i>	12
<i>Invalid ballots:</i>	0
<i>Number of valid ballots:</i>	12
<i>Abstentions:</i>	0
<i>Number of valid votes cast:</i>	12
<i>Required majority:</i>	6

Number of votes obtained:

United States of America	10
Argentina	8
New Zealand	8
Dominican Republic	5
Thailand	5

China	3
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	3
France	1
Iraq	1
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	1

The United States of America, Argentina and New Zealand, having obtained the required majority of the members present and voting, were elected members of the Drafting Committee.

27. The PRESIDENT said that a second vote would have to be taken to elect another non-administering Power; the Council must choose between the Dominican Republic or Thailand, which had received the same number of votes.

A vote was taken by secret ballot.

Number of ballot papers:	12
Invalid ballots:	3
Number of valid ballots:	9
Abstentions:	0
Number of valid votes cast:	9
Required majority:	5

Number of votes obtained:

Thailand	5
Dominican Republic	4

Thailand, having obtained the required majority of the members present and voting, was elected a member of the Drafting Committee.

Examination of the annual report on the administration of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands for the year ending 30 June 1950 and of the report of the United Nations Visiting Mission to Trust Territories in the Pacific on the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands (T/808, T/820 and T/789) (continued)

REPORT OF THE DRAFTING COMMITTEE (T/L.139
AND T/L. 142) (continued)

28. The PRESIDENT drew attention to a Secretariat working paper (T/L.142) embodying all the observations of the individual members of the Council. He requested the members of the Council concerned to examine the document section by section and state which of the observations they wished inserted in the Council's report on the administration of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

SECTION I: GENERAL

29. Mr. SOLDATOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) wanted his delegation's observation to appear in the report, with the word "necessary" substituted for the word "appropriate".

30. Mr. Shih-shun LIU (China), Prince WAN WAITHAYAKON (Thailand), Mr. CRAW (New Zealand), Mr. MATHIESON (United Kingdom), Mr. HAY (Australia), Mr. HOUARD (Belgium), Mr. KHALIDY (Iraq) and Mr. QUESADA ZAPIOLA (Argentina) did not want their delegations' observations to appear in the report.

SECTION II: POLITICAL ADVANCEMENT

General political situation

31. Mr. SOLDATOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) wanted his delegation's observations to appear in the report, with the following changes: in the first paragraph, first sentence, the words "was of the opinion" should be replaced by "stated"; in the second paragraph, first sentence, "legislative" should be inserted between "no" and "organs"; in the same sentence, the word "effectively" should be deleted; in the second paragraph, second sentence, the word "organization" should be replaced by "organs"; at the end of the same sentence, the words "in these organs" should be replaced by "in legislative, executive and judicial organs".

32. Mr. SAYRE (United States of America) wanted the statement of the Administering Authority to appear in the report, but he asked that the words "the representative of the Administering Authority" should be underlined not only in that passage but also throughout the report, so that the statements of the Administering Authority should not be confused with those preceding them.

33. Mr. MATHIESON (United Kingdom) and Mr. KHALIDY (Iraq) did not want their delegations' observations to appear in the report.

Local government

34. Mr. KHALIDY (Iraq), Mr. DE MARCHENA (Dominican Republic) and Mr. HOUARD (Belgium) wanted their delegations' observations to appear in the report.

35. Mr. SAYRE (United States of America) wanted the statement of the Administering Authority to appear in the report.

36. Mr. SOLDATOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) wanted his delegation's observation to appear in the report, but he asked that the last sentence should be deleted and replaced by the following text:

"The Administering Authority was not taking any measures to ensure the transfer from the tribal system to a system of self-government based on democratic principles. In view of the fact that the tribal system which existed in the Trust Territory and which was encouraged by the Administering Authority was incompatible with the progressive development of the population of the Trust Territory toward self-government and independence, the Trusteeship Council should recommend to the Administering Authority that it take measures to ensure the transfer from the tribal system to a system of self-government based on democratic principles".

Regional organs

37. Mr. KHALIDY (Iraq) asked that the first paragraph of his delegation's observation should not appear in the report, but that the second paragraph should be included.

38. Mr. DE MARCHENA (Dominican Republic), Mr. CRAW (New Zealand) and Mr. MATHIESON (United Kingdom) did not want their delegations' observations to appear in the report.

Legislative body for the Territory

39. Mr. CRAW (New Zealand) and Mr. SOLDATOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) wanted their delegations' observations to appear in the report.
40. Mr. SAYRE (United States of America) wanted the statement of the Administering Authority to appear in the report, but asked that the words "a Legislative Advisory Council Committee", should be replaced by, "the Legislative Advisory Committee".

Judicial organization

41. Mr. KHALIDY (Iraq) did not want his delegation's observation to appear in the report.

Status of the Territory and its inhabitants

42. Mr. Shih-shun LIU (China) wanted his delegation's observation to appear in the report.
43. Mr. DE MARCHENA (Dominican Republic) did not want his delegation's observation to appear in the report.

Seat of government

44. Mr. KHALIDY (Iraq) wanted his delegation's observation to appear in the report.
45. Mr. SOLDATOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) wanted his delegation's observation to appear in the report, but asked that, in the third line, the words "was a fact that should not be overlooked" should be replaced by "was quite abnormal".
46. Mr. Shih-shun LIU (China) and Mr. HOUARD (Belgium) did not want their delegations' observations to appear in the report.

Proposed transfer of the administration to the Department of the Interior

47. Mr. SOLDATOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) wanted his delegation's observation to appear in the report.
48. Mr. SAYRE (United States of America) wanted the observation of the Administering Authority to appear in the report.
49. Mr. KHALIDY (Iraq) and Mr. HOUARD (Belgium) did not want their delegations' observation to appear in the report.

SECTION III: ECONOMIC ADVANCEMENT

General situation

50. Mr. KHALIDY (Iraq) wanted his delegation's three observations to appear in the report.
51. Mr. QUESADA ZAPIOLA (Argentina) wanted his delegation's observation to appear in the report.
52. Mr. SAYRE (United States of America) wanted the statements of the Administering Authority to appear in the report.
53. Mr. SOLDATOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) wanted his delegation's observations to appear in the report, but asked that, in the first observation, the words "was of the opinion", in the first sentence, should be replaced by "stated"; in the second sentence, the word "considered" should be replaced by

"pointed out"; in the second observation, second sentence, the words "as it was up to the Administering Authority to develop" should be replaced by "and considered that the Administering Authority should develop".

54. Mr. HOUARD (Belgium) did not want his delegation's observation to appear in the report.

55. Mr. LAURENTIE (France) asked that his delegation's observations which appeared in the third and fourth paragraphs of the sub-section entitled "General situation", as well as the observation which his delegation had made jointly with the Australian and Iraqi delegations, should not appear in the report.

56. Mr. HAY (Australia) and Mr. KHALIDY (Iraq) asked that the observation which their delegations had made jointly with that of France should not appear in the report.

Public finance

57. Mr. Shih-shun LIU (China) and Mr. LAURENTIE (France) wanted their delegations' observations to appear in the report.

58. Mr. SAYRE (United States of America) wanted the observation of the Administering Authority to appear in the report.

59. Mr. SOLDATOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) wanted his delegation's observation to appear in the report, but asked that the second sentence should be deleted and replaced by the following: "He considered that the Council should recommend to the Administering Authority to take steps to replace the head tax by a progressive income tax system or at least by a system of income tax taking due account of the property and taxable capacity of the population".

60. Mr. HOUARD (Belgium) wanted his delegation's observation to appear in the report, with, however, the word "compatible" substituted for the word "comparable", and the words "he expressed the wish that" substituted for "he requested that".

Japanese currency, bonds and postal savings

61. Mr. KHALIDY (Iraq) wanted his delegation's observation to appear in the report.
62. Mr. SAYRE (United States of America) wanted the statement of the Administering Authority to appear in the report.
63. Mr. LAURENTIE (France) wanted his delegation's observation to appear in the report, but asked that the words "also felt that the question merited reconsideration and" should be deleted.
64. Mr. MATHIESON (United Kingdom) wished his delegation's observation to be included in the report, with the following amendments: a full stop after the words "a very difficult one"; the substitution of "While it was clear" for the words "but stated that it was clear"; and a comma after the words "in the matter", instead of the full stop.
65. Mr. HOUARD (Belgium) requested that his delegation's observation should not be included in the report.

Trade

66. Mr. KHALIDY (Iraq) requested that his delegation's observation should not be included in the report.

Land

67. Mr. KHALIDY (Iraq) and Mr. HOUARD (Belgium) wished their delegations' observations to be included in the report.

68. Mr. SAYRE (United States of America) wished the statement of the Administering Authority to be included in the report.

69. Mr. LAURENTIE (France) wished his delegation's observation to be included in the report, with, however, the first sentence of the first paragraph as well as the whole of the third paragraph deleted.

70. Mr. SOLDATOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) wished his delegation's observation to be included in the report with the following alterations: in the first sentence, the words "which had been taken from it" should be replaced by the words "which had been alienated from it"; the last sentence of the first paragraph should be replaced by the following: "The Council should recommend to the Administering Authority that it return to the indigenous population the lands alienated from it in any way and should not in future allow the alienation of land belonging to the indigenous population".

Phosphate

71. Mr. KHALIDY (Iraq) requested that his delegation's observation should not be included in the report.

72. Mr. QUESADA ZAPIOLA (Argentina) wished his delegation's observation to appear in the report in the following form: "The representative of Argentina considered that the Administering Authority should include in future annual reports the results of the studies it was carrying out on the island of Angaur so as to recover land after the phosphate had been extracted".

Copra

73. Mr. LAURENTIE (France), Mr. MATHIESON (United Kingdom) and Mr. HAY (Australia) requested that their delegations' observations should not be included in the report.

Fisheries

74. Mr. KHALIDY (Iraq), Mr. QUESADA ZAPIOLA (Argentina) and Prince WAN WAITHAYAKON (Thailand) wished their delegations' observations to be included in the report.

75. Mr. SAYRE (United States of America) requested that the Administering Authority's observations should also be included and that the end of the first sentence should be changed so as to read "of the Trust Territory, its islands, atolls, or dry reef areas".

76. Mr. LAURENTIE (France) requested that his delegation's observation should not be included in the report.

SECTION IV: SOCIAL ADVANCEMENT

General

77. Mr. SOLDATOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) wished his delegation's observation to be included in the report. The first sentence, however, should be drafted as follows: "The representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics noted that the Administering Authority had not taken and did not plan to take any measures in the future to assist the social advancement of the indigenous population of the Territory". Also, at the beginning of the second sentence, the word "considered" should be replaced by the word "noted".

78. Mr. SAYRE (United States of America) wished the statement of the Administering Authority included in the report.

Labour

79. Mr. MATHIESON (United Kingdom) requested that his delegation's observation should not be included in the report.

80. Mr. Shih-shun LIU (China) and Mr. SAYRE (United States of America) wished their delegations' observations to be included in the report.

81. Mr. SOLDATOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) requested that his delegation's observations should also be included and that the figure of \$172.82, in the second sentence, should be changed to \$172.80.

Population movements

82. Mr. KHALIDY (Iraq), Mr. CRAW (New Zealand) and Mr. MATHIESON (United Kingdom) wished their delegations' observations to be included in the report.

83. Mr. SOLDATOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) wished his delegation's observations to be included in the report. The first sentence, however, should read as follows: "The representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics noted that the Administering Authority, being guided by its selfish interests, had transferred populations of certain islands and was not concerned...".

84. Mr. SAYRE (United States of America) wished his delegation's observation to be included in the report, with the first sentence worded as follows: "The representative of the Administering Authority stated that the Bikini people merited and were receiving special consideration and were being aided in adjusting to their new environment by the provision...".

Nutrition

85. Mr. Shih-shun LIU (China) requested that his delegation's observation should not be included in the report.

Public health

86. Mr. Shih-shun LIU (China), Mr. KHALIDY (Iraq), Mr. MATHIESON (United Kingdom) and Mr. HOUARD (Belgium) requested that their delegations' observations should not be included in the report.

87. Mr. SOLDATOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) wished his delegation's observation to be included in the report in the following form: "The representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics considered that the medical services of the Territory were organized unsatisfactorily and that the Council should recommend that the Administering Authority increase subsidies for health purposes".

Prohibition of liquor

88. Mr. KHALIDY (Iraq) wished his delegation's observation to be included in the report; however, the words "restriction of the" should be inserted before the words "consumption of liquor".

SECTION V: EDUCATIONAL ADVANCEMENT

General

89. Mr. Shih-shun LIU (China), Mr. QUESADA ZAPIOLA (Argentina) and Mr. MATHIESON (United Kingdom) requested that their delegations' observations should not be included in the report.

90. Mr. KHALIDY (Iraq) requested that his delegation's second observation should be included in the report, but not the first.

91. Mr. SOLDATOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) wished his delegation's observations to be included in the report, but with the following amendments: in the first sentence, the word "considered" should be replaced by the word "stated"; also, the following sentence should be added at the end of the observation: "The Council should therefore recommend that the Administering Authority increase budgetary appropriations for educational needs and other cultural needs".

92. Mr. SAYRE (United States of America) wished the observation of the Administering Authority to be included in the report, with the end of the first sentence of the first paragraph amended to read as follows: "the school population figures in the 1947-1948 reports had included adult and mission school students and the number of schools listed had included mission schools".

Educational expenditure

93. Mr. DE MARCHENA (Dominican Republic) requested that his delegation's observation should not be included in the report.

94. Mr. MATHIESON (United Kingdom) wished his delegation's observations to be included in the report.

95. Mr. SOLDATOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) requested that his delegation's observation should also be included but that the last sentence should be deleted, in view of the fact that it duplicated a previous observation by his delegation.

Primary education and intermediate education

96. Mr. Shih-shun LIU (China) requested that his delegation's observations should not be included in the report.

Teachers and teacher training

97. Mr. Shih-shun LIU (China) requested that his delegation's observation should not be included in the report.

98. Mr. DE MARCHENA (Dominican Republic) requested that his delegation's first observation should be included in the report, but not the second.

99. Mr. KHALIDY (Iraq) wished his delegation's observation included in the report.

100. Mr. SAYRE (United States of America) asked that the observations of the Administering Authority should be included in the report.

Illiteracy

101. Mr. KHALIDY (Iraq) and Mr. DE MARCHENA (Dominican Republic) requested that their delegations' observations should not be included in the report.

Indigenous art and culture

102. Mr. KHALIDY (Iraq) and Mr. DE MARCHENA (Dominican Republic) requested that their delegations' observations should not be included in the report.

103. Mr. SOLDATOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) wished his delegation's observation to be included in the report, with the addition of the following words at the end of the first sentence, "...when the students were only twelve years old".

Examination of petitions (continued)

SECOND REPORT OF THE *Ad Hoc* COMMITTEE ON PETITIONS (T/L.143) : PETITIONS CONCERNING THE TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS

104. Mr. WENDELEN (Belgium), Chairman of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on Petitions, said that the USSR representative on the Committee had objected to certain points in some of the proposed recommendations; the substance of those objections was given in paragraphs 15, 48, 53 and 59 of the Committee's report (T/L.143). He had subsequently indicated that his delegation was unable to approve the report as a whole in view of the fact that his objections had not been taken into account when the various draft resolutions were adopted.

105. Mr. Wendelen also drew attention to the fact that the Committee had been unable to agree on a text concerning the question of educational advancement, raised in the petition contained in document T/Pet.10/6, that was explained in paragraphs 49 to 52 of the reports. The members of the Committee had felt that in the circumstances it would be better to leave it to the Council to draw up a resolution.

106. The PRESIDENT invited the Council to examine the seven draft resolutions submitted by the *Ad Hoc* Committee on Petitions (T/L.143).

107. He put draft resolution I to the vote.

The resolution was adopted by 10 votes to none, with 2 abstentions.

108. Mr. SOLDATOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) proposed that the following text should be inserted in draft resolution II: "The Trusteeship Council recommends that the Administering Authority return all alienated lands to the indigenous inhabitants and take effective steps to prevent further alienation of land from the indigenous population".

The USSR amendment was rejected by 9 votes to 1, with 2 abstentions.

109. The PRESIDENT put draft resolution II to the vote.

The resolution was adopted by 10 votes to none, with 2 abstentions.

110. Mr. SOLDATOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) considered that the Council's resolution on the petition from the Palau Congress and the Palau Council (T/Pet.10/2) should have contained a recommendation to the Administering Authority to return to the indigenous inhabitants the land which had been taken from them and to undertake not to alienate their land in the future. The annual report on the administration of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands² showed that two-thirds of the land of the Trust Territory had been taken from the indigenous population.

111. In view of the fact that its proposal had been rejected, the USSR delegation had been unable to vote in favour of resolution II.

112. The PRESIDENT put draft resolution III to the vote.

The resolution was adopted by 10 votes to none, with 2 abstentions.

113. The PRESIDENT put draft resolution IV to the vote.

The resolution was adopted by 10 votes to none, with 2 abstentions.

The meeting was suspended at 4.10 p.m. and was resumed at 4.30 p.m.

114. Mr. CRAW (New Zealand), speaking of draft resolution V, asked why the word "expedient" had been used in the second paragraph of the operative part.

115. Mr. WENDELEN (Belgium), Chairman of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on Petitions, pointed out that the petition had been addressed to the Council for purposes of information only and that the petitioners had not expected the Council to make any decision or recommendation on the subject. Accordingly, the Committee had felt that it was sufficient to take note of the petition without expressing any opinion on the substance of the question.

116. Mr. MATHIESON (United Kingdom) proposed that the first part of the second paragraph of the operative part should be changed to read: "Considers that it would be inappropriate to make any recommendation...".

The United Kingdom amendment was adopted.

117. The PRESIDENT put draft resolution V, as amended, to the vote.

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

118. Miss BERNARDINO (Dominican Republic) felt, with regard to draft resolution VI, that it was the duty of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on Petitions to inform

all petitioners that their petitions had been examined with the greatest care and that the Committee was endeavouring to find a solution to their problems. Hence the delegation of the Dominican Republic had proposed the insertion in draft resolution VI of an additional paragraph recommending that the Administering Authority should continue to increase its appropriations for educational and cultural purposes. That paragraph, as well as a text of similar purport submitted by the Belgian delegation, had been rejected as a result of a tie vote on the whole section dealing with education. However, in a vote paragraph by paragraph, the Belgian proposal had been adopted by two votes to none, with three abstentions, and the proposal of the Dominican Republic had been adopted by two votes to one, with two abstentions.

119. That being so, the delegation of the Dominican Republic proposed that the text contained in document T/L.158 should be inserted between paragraphs 4 and 5 of the operative part of draft resolution VI.

120. Mr. HOUARD (Belgium) supported the amendment proposed by the Dominican Republic.

121. Mr. SOLDATOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) proposed that the following text should be inserted in paragraph 2 of the operative part of draft resolution VI: "The Trusteeship Council recommends that the Administering Authority return all alienated lands to the indigenous inhabitants and take effective steps to prevent further alienation of land from the indigenous population."

122. The PRESIDENT put to the vote the USSR amendment, and then the amendment submitted by the Dominican Republic.

The USSR amendment was rejected by 9 votes to 1, with 2 abstentions.

The amendment proposed by the Dominican Republic was adopted by 10 votes to none, with 2 abstentions.

123. The PRESIDENT put draft resolution VI, as amended, to the vote.

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

124. Mr. SOLDATOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) proposed that the following text should be inserted in paragraph 3 of the operative part of draft resolution VII: "The Trusteeship Council recommends that the Administering Authority return all alienated lands to the indigenous inhabitants and take effective steps to prevent further alienation of land from the indigenous population."

The USSR amendment was rejected by 8 votes to 1, with 3 abstentions.

125. The PRESIDENT put draft resolution VII to the vote.

The resolution was adopted by 10 votes to none, with 2 abstentions.

126. The PRESIDENT stated that a vote would be taken on the Council's report on the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands in its entirety as soon as the texts concerning petitions had been put into final form.

² See Report on the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands for the period July 1, 1949 to June 30, 1950 transmitted by the United States to the United Nations pursuant to Article 88 of the Charter of the United Nations, Department of the Navy, Washington, D.C., 1950 (OPNAV P22-100-J).

DRAFT RESOLUTION SUBMITTED BY THE UNITED KINGDOM (T/L.155)

127. Mr. WENDELEN (Belgium), Chairman of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on Petitions, pointed out that the Committee had thus far examined one petition concerning Western Samoa, seven concerning the Trust Territories of the Pacific Islands, six concerning Nauru, four concerning New Guinea and sixteen concerning the African Trust Territories. Of the remaining petitions before the Council, thirteen might be examined forthwith, under rule 86 of the rules of procedure; they came from Tanganyika, the Cameroons under French administration, Togoland under British administration and Togoland under French administration.

128. The Committee was ready to examine those petitions and the Administering Authorities were willing that it should do so, although they would prefer that petitions on general questions should be deferred to the following session of the Council.

129. Mr. MATHIESON (United Kingdom) felt that petitions emanating from the African Trust Territories and dealing with general questions affecting those Territories could be examined more fruitfully in the light of the annual reports of the Administering Authorities and in the presence of the special representatives for the Territories concerned.

130. Moreover, at the third special session of the Council, general agreement had been reached that petitions from Trust Territories in Africa raising general questions, apart from those concerned with the Ewe problem, should be considered at the ninth session of the Council rather than at the eighth session.

131. Of course, the United Kingdom delegation was always ready to consider at any session of the Council any petition submitted within the time laid down by the rules of procedure. He felt, however, that in the interests of the petitioners themselves as well as of the Council's work it would be preferable to postpone considering those petitions until the following session. If the petitions were referred to the *Ad Hoc* Committee on Petitions, the United Kingdom delegation would propose deferring them to the ninth session of the Council; if that proposal was adopted, the Committee would have to submit to the Council a draft resolution to that effect.

132. For all those reasons the United Kingdom delegation had submitted the draft resolution contained in document T/L.155.

133. Mr. SOLDATOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) said that his delegation had consistently held that all petitions received by the Trusteeship Council should be considered at the first session following their receipt, as prescribed in the rules of procedure. It was inadmissible for petitions to be deferred from one session to another.

134. Clearly, that procedure should apply to all petitions, whether of a general or specific nature. The Trusteeship Council should, therefore, reply to the petitions received from the Trust Territories under French and British administration. The United Kingdom draft resolution was consequently unacceptable.

135. He wanted, moreover, to call attention to the petition from the *Union des populations du Cameroun* concerning the Cameroons under French administration (T/Pet.5/83). The petition had been received nearly a year earlier; it mentioned a number of matters which the Council should have considered long before, such as the imprisonment of members of the Congress of the Union for political and trade union activities, the combining of the functions of sub-area chief and lower court judge by the administrators, the arrest of the President of the *Union des populations du Cameroun*, a protest against the policy of expropriation practised by the local administration, and other important matters.

136. Some members of the Council might be ready to deal thus light-heartedly with petitions from the African Trust Territories, but the USSR delegation could not associate itself with such an attitude; it would therefore vote against the United Kingdom draft resolution.

137. Mr. GARREAU (France) once again recalled that at its third special session in November 1950, the Council had decided to postpone consideration of general petitions from the African Trust Territories, together with the annual reports on the administration of those Territories, so that the special representative of the Territory under discussion might be able to furnish the Council with the necessary explanations. Nevertheless, the French delegation was prepared to proceed to an immediate consideration of the petitions from Togoland and the Cameroons under French administration, if the Council so desired.

138. The PRESIDENT put the United Kingdom draft resolution (T/L.155) to the vote.

The draft resolution was adopted by 8 votes to 1, with 3 abstentions.

Examination of the annual report on the administration of the Trust Territory of Nauru for the year ending 30 June 1950 and of the report of the United Nations Visiting Mission to Trust Territories in the Pacific on Nauru (T/827 and T/790) (continued)

REPORT OF THE DRAFTING COMMITTEE (T/L.144)

139. Mr. SOLDATOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) said that his delegation considered it essential that a certain number of additional recommendations should be inserted in the Council's draft report on the administration of the Territory of Nauru (T/L.144). It had accordingly submitted a series of proposals (T/L.154).

140. The purpose of the first proposal was to recommend that the Administering Authority should take the necessary measures to ensure the participation of the indigenous population in the legislative, executive and judicial organs of the Trust Territory. The USSR delegation had adopted a definite attitude on the matter and had had occasion to point out that, as things stood, the indigenous population had no share in the work of those organs. The recommendation it proposed was designed to correct that situation.

141. Furthermore, as the USSR delegation had shown by a number of concrete examples, the Administering

Authority had not fulfilled the obligations incumbent upon it under the Charter with regard to the development of the indigenous population towards self-government and independence. In particular, it had taken no steps to ensure the transition from the existing tribal system to a system of self-government based on democratic principles. In paragraph 2 of document T/L.154, the USSR delegation accordingly proposed that the Council should adopt a recommendation to that effect.

142. The third proposal dealt with lands alienated from the indigenous inhabitants. It had become clear that the British Phosphate Commissioners owned most of the land in the Trust Territory and exploited the phosphate deposits without a thought for the situation of the indigenous population or for its future. Moreover, the petitions from Nauru, especially the petition from the peoples of Yarren and Boe (T/Pet.9/7), showed that the Administering Authority was pursuing a policy of expropriation and alienating from the indigenous population land belonging to it. The USSR delegation therefore proposed that the Council should recommend to the Administering Authority that it return to the indigenous population the lands alienated from it and that it should not in future allow the alienation of such lands.

143. Then, as the USSR delegation had indicated at previous sessions of the Council, it was essential for the Administering Authority to replace the head tax by a progressive income tax system, or, at least, by a system of income tax based on the financial position of the population, and to impose a tax on the income of the British Phosphate Commissioners and their employees. That was the purpose of the recommendation in paragraph 4 of document T/L.154.

144. Lastly, educational conditions in the Territory had proved to be unsatisfactory, as were the health and sanitation services. Accordingly, in paragraph 5, the USSR delegation proposed that a recommendation should be made to the Administering Authority to increase budgetary appropriations for educational, cultural and health requirements.

145. The USSR delegation believed that, by adopting such recommendations, the Council would satisfy the requirements of the indigenous population and fulfil the obligations prescribed in the Charter in connexion with the International Trusteeship System.

146. The PRESIDENT said that the various USSR proposals would be voted upon when the Council took up the different sections of the draft report (T/L.144) in which they should logically be inserted.

147. He put to the vote the recommendation in section I, "General", of the draft report.

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

148. The PRESIDENT, noting that the USSR proposals in paragraphs 1 and 2 of document T/L.154 came logically within the scope of the section on political advancement, asked the Council to decide on those two proposals.

The proposal in paragraph 1 was rejected by 5 votes to 2, with 5 abstentions.

The proposal in paragraph 2 was rejected by 7 votes to 2, with 3 abstentions.

149. The PRESIDENT called for a vote on the three recommendations on political advancement appearing in the sub-section entitled "General situation", in section II.

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

150. After an exchange of views among Mr. KHALIDY (Iraq), Chairman of the Drafting Committee, Mr. MATHIESON (United Kingdom) and Mr. SOLDATOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics), with regard to the second recommendation, the following text was put forward: "The Council requests the Administering Authority to ensure that the dominant economic position of the phosphate industry should not adversely affect the interests of the people in general".

151. Mr. SOLDATOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) proposed that the phrase "the interests of the people in general" should be replaced by the words "the interests of the indigenous population in general".

152. Mr. KHALIDY (Iraq), Chairman of the Drafting Committee, accepted that amendment.

153. Mr. Shih-shun LIU (China) preferred the original text because it took into account the interests of the entire population.

154. The PRESIDENT put the USSR amendment to the vote.

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

The second recommendation, as amended, was adopted by 9 votes to none, with 3 abstentions.

155. Mr. HOUARD (Belgium) stated that his delegation had abstained from voting because, in its opinion, the documents submitted to the Council did not show that there was any reason to adopt such a resolution, which was in fact an assessment by the Council of the activities of the phosphate industry.

156. Mr. SOLDATOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) requested that the third recommendation should be voted upon in parts, with the Council first taking a decision on the words "The Council, while noting that the Administering Authority has filled certain administrative posts..." That text was actually very vague; if the impression was given that those posts had been given to Nauruans, such a statement was incorrect, for it was clear from the Council's deliberations that only one Nauruan held the post of departmental head in the administration.

157. Mr. KHALIDY (Iraq) stated that the wording was the result of a compromise: the Administering Authority had proposed that the Drafting Committee should indicate that Nauruans had been appointed to certain key posts; the Committee had considered it impossible to accept that drafting, and the compromise formula now before the Council had therefore been decided upon. Nevertheless, the question raised by the USSR representative was very important and Mr. Khalidy would like the representative of Australia to give some facts on the number of Nauruans employed in administrative posts.

158. Mr. HAY (Australia) stated that, while it was true that only one Nauruan held the position of

departmental head, 280 Nauruans and Gilbertese held various administrative posts, as was stated under the heading "General situation" in section II of the draft report.

159. Mr. MATHIESON (United Kingdom) proposed that the text should be made more explicit by replacing the clause in question by the words "while noting that the Administering Authority had appointed Nauruans to certain posts in the administration".

160. Prince WAN WAITHAYAKON (Thailand) felt that that change might lead to false interpretations; Nauruans had, in fact, been appointed to certain important administrative posts.

161. Mr. CRAW (New Zealand) agreed with the point raised by the representative of Thailand. To meet that point, Mr. Craw thought that, without further modifying the draft suggested by the United Kingdom representative, it would be possible at the end of the text to make it clear that the Council recommended the establishment of a programme of professional training in order to train Nauruans for higher posts. The word "higher" inserted in the text before the words "administrative positions" would reflect the idea which the representative of Thailand had sought to express.

162. Mr. SOLDATOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) stated that his preceding remarks had been based on information drawn from the report of the Visiting Mission (T/790) and from appendix II of the annual report of the Administering Authority.³ He cited extracts from the reports and stressed the fact that while Europeans held such posts as Director of Police, the highest post held by a Nauruan was that of Native Affairs Officer. As was stated in paragraph 26 of the Mission's report, all key administrative posts with one exception were filled by Europeans. Generally speaking, Nauruans occupied only secondary or technical posts. Moreover, the number of Nauruans employed in the administration was very small in comparison with the area of the Territory in question. For those reasons, the USSR delegation could not support the new drafting which had been proposed, and asked for a separate vote on that phrase.

163. The PRESIDENT called upon the Council to take a decision on the New Zealand amendment to the effect that the word "higher" should be inserted before the words "administrative positions" in the third recommendation.

That amendment was adopted by 8 votes to 1, with 3 abstentions.

164. The PRESIDENT put to the vote the first part of the third recommendation, as amended by the representative of the United Kingdom; and then the second part of the recommendation, with the New Zealand amendment just adopted.

The first part, as amended, was adopted by 9 votes to 2, with 1 abstention.

The second part, as amended, was adopted by 9 votes to 1, with 2 abstentions.

165. The PRESIDENT put to the vote the third recommendation as a whole, as amended.

The third recommendation, as amended, was adopted by 9 votes to 1, with 2 abstentions.

166. The PRESIDENT put to the vote the recommendation at the end of the sub-section entitled "General situation", in section III, concerning economic advancement (T/L.144).

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

167. The PRESIDENT asked the Council to take a decision on the recommendation in the sub-section entitled "The phosphate industry", in section III.

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

168. Mr. MATHIESON (United Kingdom) asked that the first of the recommendations in the sub-section "Phosphate royalties" should be voted upon in two parts, the last part to consist of the clause requesting the Administering Authority to consider further increasing the royalties for the benefit of the inhabitants. Actually the Council had made such a recommendation six months previously and effect had been given to that recommendation. It therefore seemed inadvisable to repeat it.

169. Mr. HOUARD (Belgium) associated himself with the United Kingdom representative's remarks.

170. Mr. KHALIDY (Iraq) stressed the importance of the second part of the recommendation: phosphate royalties represented an essential feature of the economic problem. For its part, the delegation of Iraq urged that that provision should be maintained.

171. The PRESIDENT put to the vote the first part of the first recommendation (T/L.144, section III, sub-section "Phosphate royalties") up to and including the words "Nauruan Community Long-Term Investment Fund"; then the second part; and finally the recommendation as a whole.

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

The second part was adopted by 7 votes to none, with 5 abstentions.

The recommendation as a whole was adopted by 8 votes to none, with 4 abstentions.

172. The PRESIDENT put to the vote the second recommendation in the same sub-section.

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

173. The PRESIDENT put to the vote the USSR proposal concerning public finance, which appeared in paragraph 4 of document T/L.154.

The proposal was rejected by 6 votes to 3, with 3 abstentions.

174. The PRESIDENT put to the vote the USSR proposal concerning land, which appeared in paragraph 3 of document T/L.154.

That proposal was rejected by 7 votes to 1, with 4 abstentions.

175. Mr. DE ANTUENO (Argentina) proposed that the following recommendation on the land question (T/L.159) should be inserted in the section on land:

³ See Report to the General Assembly of the United Nations on the Administration of the Territory of Nauru from 1st July, 1949, to 30th June, 1950, Commonwealth of Australia, 1950.

"The Council considers it advisable that studies of a technical nature should be carried out in order to determine the possibility of making use of worked-out phosphate land and would be pleased to receive from the Administering Authority, in its future annual reports, information on the results of such studies".

176. Mr. MATHIESON (United Kingdom) stated that it would be better to add a sentence to that text indicating that it would be wise not only to undertake technical studies in the matter but also to estimate the cost of the work which would be involved.

177. Mr. DE ANTUENO (Argentina) observed that the very broad formula which he had used took account of all aspects of the problem and did not limit the proposed study to the purely technical aspects of the question.

178. Mr. MATHIESON (United Kingdom) did not press his suggestion, in view of the explanation given by the Argentine representative.

179. The PRESIDENT put the Argentine proposal to the vote.

That proposal was adopted by 10 votes to none, with 2 abstentions.

180. The PRESIDENT, noting that the USSR proposal in paragraph 5 of document T/L.154 could be included in section III, on the Territory's economic situation, asked the Council to vote on that proposal.

The proposal was rejected by 6 votes to 3, with 2 abstentions.

181. The PRESIDENT opened the discussion on the recommendation in the sub-section entitled "General situation", in section IV, on Social advancement (T/L.144).

182. Mr. Shih-shun LIU (China) pointed out that the *Ad Hoc* Committee on Petitions had adopted a recommendation (T/L.151, draft resolution IV) on the Movement of Natives Ordinance which went a little further than the one under discussion. He noted however that the Committee's recommendation would be submitted to the Council and the Council's decision on the question would be included in its report. As the recommendation under discussion would thus be completed, the Chinese delegation would raise no objection to it for the time being.

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

183. The PRESIDENT asked the Council to vote on the two recommendations in the sub-section entitled "Standard of living, wages and labour conditions", in section IV (T/L.144).

The first recommendation was adopted by 9 votes to 1, with 1 abstention.

The second recommendation was adopted by 10 votes to none, with 1 abstention.

184. The PRESIDENT put to the vote the recommendation in the sub-section "Housing".

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

185. The PRESIDENT opened the discussion on the recommendation in the sub-section "Health".

186. Mr. MATHIESON (United Kingdom) suggested that the words "in all branches of the medical profession" should be replaced by "for the medical profession".

The amendment was adopted.

187. Mr. KHALIDY (Iraq) suggested that the words "Administering Authority" should be replaced by the word "it" in the second part of the recommendation.

It was so decided.

188. Mr. SOLDATOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) requested a separate vote on the first part of the recommendation down to and including the words "expansion of the health services".

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 11 votes to none, with 1 abstention.

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

189. The PRESIDENT opened the discussion on the recommendation in section V, on educational advancement (T/L.144).

190. Mr. MATHIESON (United Kingdom) suggested that the words "educational plans and programmes, particularly as they concern secondary education" should be replaced by the words "development of secondary education".

191. Prince WAN WAITHAYAKON (Thailand) thought that the proposed amendment limited the scope of the recommendation; it would, in fact, mean that the Administering Authority would simply have to report on what it had accomplished.

192. Mr. KHALIDY (Iraq) supported the view of the representative of Thailand. The Administering Authority would in any case submit data on the progress made in the field of education during the year surveyed in the annual report; but, in addition to that information, data on future educational programmes was needed. The Committee would therefore be well advised to retain the original text.

193. The PRESIDENT put the United Kingdom amendment to the vote.

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

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

The meeting rose at 6.45 p.m.