



TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL

Twentieth Session

OFFICIAL RECORDS

Wednesday, 3 July 1957,
at 2.40 p.m.

NEW YORK

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President: Mr. John D. L. HOOD (Australia).

Present:

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

The representatives of the following specialized agencies: International Labour Organisation; Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations; United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

Examination of the annual report of the Administering Authority on the administration of the Trust Territory of Western Samoa for the calendar year 1956 (T/1330 and Add.1, T/L.781) (continued)

[Agenda item 4 (f)]

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

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

1. Mr. SMITH (Special Representative) said that at the preceding meeting the Syrian representative had drawn attention to some apparent discrepancies in the figures given in the annual report¹ with regard to grants from New Zealand. He could now explain that the figure of £85,000 on page 34 was incorrect and should be £88,000. The figure given in the summary on page 35 was likewise £3,000 short of the correct total. The other apparent discrepancy was explained by the fact that while the total sum appropriated by New Zealand had been £114,785 it had not been entirely called on by Samoa, which drew from it as it spent money on particular works, such as the building of schools. At the end of the year the building programme had been running behind schedule and consequently only £88,000 had been called on by the Territory. The balance was still available and would be claimed by the Samoan Treasury as it was needed.

GENERAL DEBATE

2. Mr. FELD (United States of America) said that the evolution of the Executive Council, the introduction of the member system and the plans for the election of the legislature in November 1957 were noteworthy advances towards the attainment of the objectives of the Trusteeship System. The transfer of the New Zealand Reparation Estates to the people of the Territory was an important step upon which the Administering Authority should be congratulated. Other significant developments were the re-defining of the powers of the Public Service Commissioner to give the Government of Western Samoa a more direct voice in policy matters relating to the public service, the appointment of a staff training officer to assist in training public servants recruited from among the population of the Territory, and the fact that with the appointment of a part-Samoan to the position of Superintendent of Police one more department had been brought under the administrative control of a local inhabitant. He noted that the competence of the territorial legislative and executive organs in relation to the public service was now parallel in most matters with the competence of similar organs in New Zealand, a development which accorded with the recommendation made by the Council at its eighteenth session (A/3170, p. 270). It was to be hoped that the Administering Authority would continue to make every effort to develop an efficient public service staffed by Western Samoans. His delegation commended the Administering Authority on the steps taken thus far with regard to citizenship and domestic status, but hoped that the Samoan Status Committee, set up to study those questions, would soon formulate satisfactory proposals abrogating legal distinctions between Samoans and Europeans and envisaging the establishment of a com-

¹ Report by the New Zealand Government to the General Assembly of the United Nations on the Administration of Western Samoa for the Calendar Year 1956, Department of Island Territories (Wellington, R. E. Owen, Government Printer, 1957). Transmitted to members of the Trusteeship Council by the Secretary-General under cover of document T/1330 and Add.1.

mon status with equal rights and obligations for all. He also noted with interest the Administering Authority's clear exposition of the present Samoan attitude toward the extension of the voting franchise and the special representative's opinion expressed at the 329th meeting that the younger generation of Samoans might see some advantage in going beyond the *matai* system to a more widely based franchise. In the field of local government, it was to be hoped that the administrative districts established in 1956 would provide the basis on which district councils could be built in the near future.

3. Favourable economic developments in the year under review had included the acceleration of rubber production, the increase in the export of Samoan hardwood to New Zealand and the growth of the co-operative movement. He hoped that the process of diversification of production to which those developments bore witness would continue in the years to come. His delegation had been particularly interested in the Administering Authority's statement that the conclusion of basic surveys, the appointment of technical officers to the staffs of the Departments of Agriculture and Public Works and the expansion of those Departments during the period 1955-1957 were prerequisites to long-range planning in that field. In that connexion, he welcomed the indication given by the special representative that the Department of Agriculture, in particular, was fully staffed and was being provided with sufficient funds in the current budget to carry out its functions. He hoped that the desire of the Samoan leaders for planned development in land utilization would be met and that the best possible use would be made of the results of the various land surveys now being carried out. The new wharf at Savai'i should contribute to the economic development of the Territory, as should the roads which the Administering Authority was opening up.

4. With regard to social advancement, his delegation commended the Administering Authority for inaugurating a trades training scheme and appointing an officer to assist in the development of skilled labour. There was evidence of a gradual increase in the number and variety of small industrial undertakings in the Territory. He hoped that the labour legislation which was being considered would be enacted in the near future. His delegation had noted with satisfaction the continuation of the anti-yaws campaign and of the courses in environmental sanitation and village hygiene for assistant medical practitioners. It welcomed the special representative's statement (628th meeting) that conditions affecting public health administration had greatly improved and it hoped that the substantial progress reported by the Administering Authority in recruiting adequate medical personnel would continue and that further scholarships and other medical training facilities would be made available to the indigenous inhabitants.

5. It was to be hoped that the proposed education bill would lead to the introduction of compulsory primary education. His delegation was pleased to note that, with the completion of accommodation for girls at the Samoa College in the following year, it would no longer be necessary to send children to New Zealand for secondary education. He reiterated his support of the recommendation of the United Nations Visiting Mission to Trust Territories in the Pacific, 1956 (T/1261, para. 89) regarding the establishment of a vocational training centre and expressed the hope that the Administering Authority would continue to grant adequate scholarships for higher education in New Zealand.

Finally, he noted with approval that, in accordance with the Visiting Mission's recommendation (T/1261, para. 90) plans for a government reference and lending library had been completed.

6. Mr. KIANG (China) said that his delegation welcomed the steps taken to increase the responsibilities of the unofficial members of the Executive Council and to extend the competence of that body and of the Legislative Assembly. He viewed with some misgiving, however, the provision that, when a department head disagreed with the instructions of the member to whom he was responsible, he might submit, through his member, a statement of his reasons to the High Commissioner. Such a provision, which was contrary to the principle of cabinet government, seemed unnecessary in view of the fact that the special representative had repeatedly emphasized the competence of the unofficial members of the Executive Council in their respective fields. He therefore hoped that, as the member system continued to function satisfactorily, the Administering Authority would repeal that provision.

7. He regretted that the forthcoming elections to the Legislative Assembly would be conducted in accordance with the traditional *matai* system and hoped that, as education spread, the Samoan leaders could be persuaded to adopt universal suffrage, possibly by the time elections were held in 1960. Little progress appeared to have been made in the development of local government. The one genuine local government body in the Territory, the Aleisa Council, was in an area inhabited primarily by people of European status and, although administrative districts had been established in 1956, there was no indication that public opinion was prepared for the formation of regional or district councils. Now that the central governmental structure had been consolidated, the Administering Authority might make a major effort to convince the Samoan people of the desirability of a system of decentralized administration.

8. With regard to the question of domestic status, he noted that the chief concern of the Samoan people seemed to be the preservation of their land and he hoped that an equitable solution of the problem could be found which would safeguard that legitimate interest without impairing the principle of a common status with equal rights and obligations for all. He was glad to note that the Samoan Status Committee had at least recommended a common citizenship, irrespective of status. The measures taken by the Administering Authority to build up a Samoan civil service showed that the Administering Authority was alive to the importance of that aspect of political advancement.

9. With regard to economic development, his delegation welcomed the transfer of the assets and undertakings of the New Zealand Reparation Estates to the Western Samoa Trust Estates Corporation and was confident that they would continue to be administered as efficiently as in the past and would constitute a major source of revenue for the Territory. He noted with regret that, as far as the three main export crops were concerned, there had been no substantial increase in the production of either copra or cocoa during 1956, while the output of bananas had declined, resulting in a decrease in the volume of export trade and consequently of the Territory's revenue. The traditional system of land tenure was one of the problems which would have to be solved if the increase in the production of cash crops, on which the Territory's economic development depended, was to take place. The special representative had said (828th meeting) that there was not much pos-

sibility of increasing output on the larger plantations and that further agricultural expansion depended on the Samoan villages. His delegation had noted from the annual report, however, that there was a growing feeling that the communal economic system offered little incentive for increasing production or accumulating capital with which to develop the methods of production already in use or to introduce new methods. Insecurity of land tenure was causing growing discontent among the younger generation. Furthermore, the fragmentation of the *matai* lands made it impossible to employ the plantation method of farming. It seemed to him that, without prejudicing whatever improvement might be worked out within the limits of the *matai* system, the solution to the problems arising out of the traditional land tenure system lay in making Government-owned land available to individuals who were willing to work it. After they had cultivated a plot of land for a specified number of years, they might be given title to it. Plots of land sufficiently large to permit the use of the plantation method of farming could be allotted to people grouped together in co-operative societies. In that connexion, he noted with satisfaction the record growth of co-operative societies during the period under review. His delegation hoped, too, that the establishment of a fisheries section in the Department of Agriculture would lead to a considerable expansion of the fishing industry.

10. The measures taken by the Administering Authority to encourage and assist the population to increase its agricultural production, the reorganization and expansion of the Department of Agriculture, the soil and geological surveys undertaken, the improvement of the road network and the fact that more land had been made available to villages through the Land Use Committee, were all steps which deserved the Council's commendation. It was encouraging to note that the Samoan people had shown a lively interest in the vast experimental demonstration projects launched by the Department of Agriculture and were beginning to appreciate the benefits to be derived from planned development. He hoped that, on the basis of the data which the surveys and experiments would provide, the Administering Authority would find it possible to draw up a long-term agricultural development plan envisaging *inter alia* a diversification of crops.

11. In the field of social advancement, his delegation was pleased to note the Wages Councils Ordinance which had been passed by the Legislative Assembly. The Trusteeship Council should welcome the information that all the qualified medical officer posts had been filled, that training programmes for Samoan medical practitioners were under way and that the major part of the anti-yaws campaign had been completed. He hoped that the next project in the large-scale campaign against tuberculosis would receive the assistance requested from the World Health Organization (WHO).

12. His delegation reiterated the hope that compulsory education would be introduced at an early date and regretted the tendency of Samoan children not to continue school beyond the primary level. In view of the great strides made in the political advancement of the Territory, the Administering Authority should exert more effort to expand secondary education with a view to accelerating social and economic advancement. He was happy to note that a good start had been made towards the expansion of vocational training and that a trades training officer had been appointed.

13. Mr. CLAEYS BOUUAERT (Belgium), reviewing the political advancement of the Territory, observed

that the current report and the supplementary explanations of the special representative confirmed that the rational measures proposed by the Administering Authority for progressive political development in accordance with the wishes of the population were being carried out rapidly. The Legislative Assembly now elaborated the laws of the Territory and controlled its finances. Executive power was in the hands of a Council, which was elected mainly from the Legislative Assembly and controlled by that body inasmuch as the allocation of funds for administration were subject to the decision of its representatives. The internal structure of the Legislative Assembly presented certain original features, in that it comprised representatives of the Samoan population living under tribal law and representatives of the European community.

14. His delegation considered that, in adopting such a flexible and realistic legislative structure, the Administering Authority had acted wisely and in accordance with the principles of the United Nations Charter. It particularly approved of the decision to leave the Samoan population free to decide future changes and to refrain from imposing prefabricated institutions.

15. In the economic field, the exceptionally rapid increase in the population, which out-distanced development in production and foreign trade, gave some cause for concern. The gross statistics, however, showed a relative prosperity and the population was self-supporting. He was pleased to note that the Administering Authority had embarked on a programme of agricultural development and had increased the staff and facilities of the Department of Agriculture. There was still room for extending cultivation on a large scale and the Administering Authority could leave a valuable legacy in endowing the country with methods of agricultural exploitation while safeguarding the land resources to the utmost and assuring a rational utilization.

16. An appreciable effort had been made in setting up a complete network of roads to meet the needs of the Territory and in replacing temporary bridges by concrete constructions. It was also interesting to note that an increasing number of indigenous inhabitants were taking a leading part in commercial affairs and that progress was being made in the establishment of co-operatives.

17. With regard to health and education, more Samoans of both sexes were being trained for the medical profession and the satisfactory progress made in primary, and secondary vocational education would, he hoped, enable the Legislative Assembly to introduce compulsory primary education in the near future.

18. Mr. SALOMON (Haiti) felt that the Administering Authority was to be congratulated on its achievements in regard to the political development of the Territory. His delegation shared the hope expressed by the special representative at the 829th meeting that complete independence would be achieved by 1960. There were still, however, a number of political problems to be solved. Firstly, there was the question of domestic status: the inhabitants were justly concerned over the protection of their right to land titles and property and preferred the present system of dual status; that concern, however, need only be transitory and, if racial discrimination were once set aside, the natural intermingling of the population would solve the problem definitively. He therefore hoped that the Legislative

Assembly would take up the question at its next session, for it was important that the Samoans should be left free to settle that matter themselves.

19. Another pressing problem was that of relations between the future Samoan State and New Zealand; the Administering Authority should be more explicit about its intentions in that respect. He hoped that by 1960 a specific formula might be set out, providing *inter alia* for the status in the Government of the Chief Judge and of other judges, who should enjoy a certain stability of tenure as a guarantee of their independence. Their candidature might be proposed by New Zealand and considered by the Samoan Government. Similar provisions should be made concerning the position of the Minister of Finance and other officials, who would have to be seconded to the Government for some time to come. In the meantime, he hoped that the provisional plan for the training of officials to replace those seconded would be speedily put into effect and that larger numbers would be admitted to the training courses.

20. The Administering Authority stated in the annual report that responsibility for directing and financing development now fell far more to the Territorial Government than to the Administering Authority. He hoped that did not mean that the Administering Authority would feel able to relax its efforts, for much remained to be done in economic and social matters before 1960. The time had come for the Administering Authority to instruct a group of technicians to draw up a detailed plan to meet immediate and long-term needs, the principle objective being to increase production in order to meet the rise in population.

21. He approved of the Government's decision to administer the Western Samoa Trust Estates as a whole, instead of dispersing those funds. Now that the Department of Agriculture was satisfactorily equipped, it might give particular attention to improving crops, supplying water to new plantations and controlling harmful insects such as the rhinoceros beetle. The policy of establishing a stabilization fund to grant bonuses to producers for better quality copra was a wise one and could profitably be applied to other products, such as cocoa and bananas. Side by side with the development of agriculture, efforts should be made to develop other resources, of which fisheries were the most important. As a further stimulus to production, greater attention should be paid to co-operatives and savings.

22. While he was satisfied with the policy followed in the social and educational fields, he felt that more attention could be given to the problem of securing qualified and skilled workers. Employment and salary conditions should be made more attractive.

23. In the field of public health, the medical services had been improved and it was to be hoped that the successful anti-yaws campaign would be further intensified and that the anti-tubercular campaign due to begin in 1959, with the co-operation of WHO, would be equally successful.

24. With regard to education, it was gratifying to note that a bill would be introduced to make primary teaching free and compulsory. Since a large number of children of school age were not attending school, he hoped that that bill would soon be passed and would deal with the other aspects of education, in particular the level of primary education, which was a very serious problem.

25. Sir Andrew COHEN (United Kingdom) expressed his appreciation of the full information provided in the Administering Authority's annual report and thanked the special representative for his comprehensive replies to questions. In previous years the Council had commended the Administering Authority on the steady and substantial progress achieved in the political field and in the year under review a notable advance had been made with the inauguration of the member system, whereby the Executive Council became the principal instrument of policy in the Territory, each member becoming responsible for a department or departments. He also noted that the four Samoan members had been given charge of the departments of agriculture, land, education and health. Those measures marked a very important step forward.

26. The Administering Authority was also to be congratulated on the completion of the transfer to the Western Samoa Trust Estates Corporation of the assets and undertakings of the New Zealand Reparations Estates. It had acted wisely in restricting the Corporation's power to dispose of land belonging to the estates, since they should continue to produce revenue for economic and social development.

27. The rapid growth of co-operatives in the Territory was remarkable and it was important for the administrative staff of those societies to be of high quality. The training facilities proposed in that connexion were a cause for satisfaction.

28. The high rate of increase in the population called for the development of economic resources and for increased productivity. His delegation therefore welcomed the decision to appoint a three-man financial survey team to examine ways and means of securing adequate investments.

29. The two other surveys, concerned with soil and the geological structure of the island, were of equal importance to the economy of the Territory and further information on their results was awaited with interest.

30. In the social field, the enactment of the Wages Councils Ordinance, with joint employer-employee membership and wide terms of reference, was a welcome advance.

31. Energetic measures had been taken in the field of public health; the completion of the anti-yaws campaign was particularly worthy of mention.

32. The year 1956 had been one of consolidation in education. Dormitory accommodation at Samoa College had been extended and that College was now able to handle all the ordinary secondary school needs. It was also satisfactory to note the proposal to enlarge the Avelé Agricultural School and raise it to the status of a regional agricultural college.

33. Western Samoa was moving smoothly forward towards the goal of the Trusteeship System in the political field and its political advance was matched by comparable advances in other fields. He congratulated the inhabitants of the Territory and the Administering Authority on the progress made.

Mr. Smith, special representative of the Administering Authority for the Trust Territory of Western Samoa, withdrew.

The meeting was suspended at 3.50 p.m. and resumed at 4.15 p.m.

Examination of the annual report of the Administering Authority on the administration of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands for the year ended 30 June 1956 (T/1316, T/1323, T/L.769 and Add.1, T/L.780) (continued)*

[Agenda item 4 (d)]

REPORT OF THE DRAFTING COMMITTEE (T/L.769 AND ADD.1, T/L.780)

34. Mr. de CAMARET (France), Chairman of the Drafting Committee, introduced the report of the Drafting Committee (T/L.780).

35. The PRESIDENT put to the vote the conclusions and recommendations contained in annex I of the report.

Paragraph 1 was adopted by 12 votes to none, with 2 abstentions.

Paragraph 2 was adopted by 13 votes to 1.

Paragraph 3 was adopted by 12 votes to 1.

36. Mr. LOBANOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) explained that he had voted against paragraph 3 because it expressed approval of action on the part of the Administering Authority that was incompatible with the principles of trusteeship and had the effect of depriving the population of the Trust Territory of two islands, of which the Administering Authority had taken possession for an indefinite period.

37. Mr. JAIPAL (India) recalled that his delegation had taken the position at the 806th meeting that the agreement referred to in paragraph 3 should be made available to the Trusteeship Council for further examination in the light of the Trusteeship Agreement. As the Administering Authority had undertaken to include the full text of that Agreement in its next annual report, he had voted in favour of paragraph 3.

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

38. Mr. LOBANOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) requested a separate vote on the last part of paragraph 6, beginning with the words "the Council again expresses the opinion".

The last part of paragraph 6 was adopted by 9 votes to none, with 4 abstentions.

Paragraph 6 as a whole was adopted by 11 votes to none, with 3 abstentions.

In successive votes, paragraphs 7 and 8 were adopted by 13 votes to none, with 1 abstention.

Paragraph 9 was adopted unanimously.

39. Mr. LOBANOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) proposed the insertion, in the second sentence of paragraph 10, of the words "and the programme of co-operatives" after the words "homesteading programme".

40. In reply to a question from Mr. HAMILTON (Australia), Mr. FELD (United States of America) said that he had nothing to add to what the special representative had already stated regarding the co-operative programme but it seemed to him that the proposed insertion would render the sentence meaningless.

The USSR proposal was rejected by 7 votes to 5, with 1 abstention.

41. Sir Andrew COHEN (United Kingdom) said that he had voted against the USSR proposal, not because his delegation lacked interests in the development of

co-operative societies, but because he did not think that paragraph 10 was the most appropriate place in which to refer to them.

Paragraph 10 was adopted by 12 votes to none, with 2 abstentions.

In successive votes, paragraphs 11 and 12 were adopted unanimously.

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

In successive votes, paragraphs 14 to 17 were adopted unanimously.

42. The PRESIDENT put to the vote the recommendation in paragraph 5 of the report that the Council should adopt the working paper prepared by the Secretariat (T/L.769 and Add.1) as the basic text for the chapter on conditions in the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands to be included in the next report of the Trusteeship Council to the Security Council.

The recommendation in paragraph 5 was adopted by 12 votes to none, with 2 abstentions.

43. The PRESIDENT noted that paragraph 6 of the report contained a recommendation that the Council should adopt the separate section set out in annex II and include it at the end of the chapter concerning the Trust Territory in its next report to the Security Council.

44. Mr. LOBANOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) noted that the recommendation in annex II failed to mention General Assembly resolution 1064 (XI). He proposed the following text to replace or to supplement the Drafting Committee's recommendation, at the discretion of the Council.

"Noting that the Administering Authority has not submitted any information concerning the implementation of General Assembly resolution 1064 (XI), the Council recommends to the Administering Authority that it should fix the time-limit necessary for the attainment of self-government or independence of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands and suggests that it should include the relevant information on this question in its next annual report."

45. Mr. JAIPAL (India) said that it was the impression of his delegation that General Assembly resolution 1064 (XI) related primarily to the five Trust Territories enumerated therein. Nevertheless, in view of the fact that General Assembly resolution 558 (VI) embraced all Trust Territories, his delegation would vote in favour of the USSR amendment.

46. Mr. RIFAI (Syria) noted that in paragraph 2 of resolution 1064 (XI) the General Assembly invited the Administering Authorities to estimate the period of time required for the attainment of self-government or independence "by all Trust Territories, in conformity with General Assembly resolution 558 (VI) of 18 January 1952 and the present resolution". Accordingly, his delegation would vote in favour of the USSR amendment, preferably as an addition to the recommendation prepared by the Drafting Committee.

47. Mr. FELD (United States of America) stated that his delegation was against the proposal that the Administering Authority should be required to set a final target date, as it had opposed General Assembly resolution 1064 (XI).

48. U PAW HTIN (Burma) said his delegation would vote in favour of the USSR amendment. It was imperative that some indication should be given of when the Territory would become independent.

* Resumed from 808th meeting.

49. Mr. KESTLER (Guatemala) said that his delegation would support the USSR amendment, which it regarded as fully in accordance with General Assembly resolutions 1064 (XI) and 558 (VI).

50. Mr. HAMILTON (Australia) drew attention to paragraph 1 of annex II of the Drafting Committee's report, which stated that no additional information was contained in the annual report of the Administering Authority² for the year under review. That statement was in his view neither correct nor sufficiently comprehensive; not only did the annual report contain additional information, but further additional information had been given to the Council by the special representative. The Administering Authority had stated in its annual report (p. 125) that it agreed in general with the soundness of the recommendations adopted by the Council at its eighteenth session and the special representative had supplemented the points made in the annual report and had given additional target dates. Moreover, no mention was made of the fact that one of the target dates given to the Council the previous year had been modified and that the establishment of a congress at Truk, originally anticipated for 1960, was now to be completed in 1957.

51. The recommendation in paragraph 2 of annex II began "The Council reiterates the view expressed at its eighteenth session". The Council had, however, expressed no view at the eighteenth session; it had expressed the hope that the indication of intermediate targets and dates might give the Territory a stronger sense of purpose and direction in achieving its final goals and develop an atmosphere of understanding and confidence (S/3636, para. 313). Since the Council's recommendation had been accepted by the Administering Authority, the Council should now be in a position to appreciate whether or not its hope had been fulfilled. Furthermore, he did not agree with the use of the word "may" in the first sentence of the recommendation. If the policy in question had been adopted and applied by the Administering Authority it would be more appropriate to say "has given the Territory", if such were indeed the case.

52. His delegation failed to see the point of including the sentence beginning "The Council recommends once again that the Administering Authority continue to keep the Council informed . . .". The Administering Authority had adopted the practice referred to and had formally accepted the Council's recommendation in its annual report; there was therefore no necessity to reiterate the recommendation.

53. The views his delegation had expressed at the eighteenth session (730th meeting) had been endorsed by the fact that at its present session the Council had adopted recommendations commending the Administering Authority and the Micronesian people for the progress they had made, the important steps they had taken and the manner in which the Administering Authority was encouraging the indigenous inhabitants. He therefore considered that the text of the remainder of

² *Ninth Annual Report to the United Nations on the Administration of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, July 1, 1955, to June 30, 1956, Transmitted by the United States of America to the United Nations Pursuant to Article 88 of the Charter to the United Nations*, Department of State Publication 6457 (Washington, D.C., U. S. Government Printing Office, 1957). Transmitted to members of the Trusteeship Council by the Secretary-General under cover of document T/1316.

the recommendation was superfluous and exceeded the Council's powers. It should be redrafted to take into account and to note with satisfaction the actions and attitude of the Administering Authority.

54. The PRESIDENT said that, since the USSR representative had expressed no preference on the matter, he would treat the USSR proposal as an addition to the Committee's text.

55. Mr. LOBANOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) pointed out, in reply to the Australian representative, that his proposal referred to General Assembly resolution 1064 (XI), which invited the Administering Authorities to estimate the period of time required for the attainment of self-government or independence by all Trust Territories and to submit appropriate information to the Trusteeship Council at its nineteenth and twentieth sessions.

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

56. Mr. JAIPAL (India) said he had an amendment to propose to the recommendation in paragraph 2 of annex II, which he would hand to the Secretariat for circulation to the members of the Council.

57. The PRESIDENT said that, that being so, further consideration of the question would be deferred to a later meeting.

Examination of the annual report of the Administering Authority on the administration of the Trust Territory of Somaliland under Italian administration for 1956 (T/1315, T/1321, T/L.765 and Add.1, T/L.779, T/L.784) (concluded)**

Financing of the economic development plans of the Trust Territory of Somaliland under Italian administration: report of the Mission of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development to the Trust Territory of Somaliland under Italian administration (Trusteeship Council resolution 1255 (XVI)) (T/1296) (concluded)**

Report of the United Nations Advisory Council for the Trust Territory of Somaliland under Italian administration (T/1311) (concluded)**

[Agenda items 4 (e), 11 and 16]

At the invitation of the President, Mr. Baradi (Philippines), Chairman of the United Nations Advisory Council for the Trust Territory of Somaliland under Italian Administration, took a place at the Council table.

REPORT OF THE DRAFTING COMMITTEE (T/L.765 AND ADD.1, T/L.779, T/L.784) (concluded)

58. The PRESIDENT put to the vote the inclusion of the summary of observations by individual members of the Council (T/L.784) in the chapter of the Council's report on Somaliland under Italian administration.

The inclusion of the summary was approved by 13 votes to none, with 1 abstention.

59. The PRESIDENT put to the vote the chapter as a whole, consisting of the outline of conditions (T/L.765

** Resumed from 817th meeting.

and Add.1), conclusions and recommendations (T/L.779), adopted by the Council at its 817th meeting, and the summary of observations (T/L.784).

The chapter as a whole was adopted by 13 votes to none, with 1 abstention.

60. Mr. BARADI (Philippines), United Nations Advisory Council for Somaliland, said that the members of the Advisory Council had listened with great interest to the debates in the Trusteeship Council concerning the Trust Territory of Somaliland and had at times taken an active part in the discussion. They had been impressed by the prompt and efficient manner in which the Council's proceedings had been conducted. They were grateful to the representatives on the Trusteeship Council for their references to the continuing task of the Advisory Council in connexion with political development, economic and financial development, educational advancement and the transfer of the functions of government to a duly constituted independent government of the Trust Territory. The representatives of Colombia, Egypt and the Philippines, individually and collectively, would co-operate to the full with the Administering Authority and, through it, with the people of the Trust Territory.

Dissemination of information on the United Nations and the International Trusteeship System in Trust Territories: report of the Secretary-General (Trusteeship Council resolution 36 (III) and General Assembly resolution 754 (VIII)) (T/1328)

[Agenda item 10]

61. Mr. JAIPAL (India), referring to paragraph 6 of the Secretary-General's report (T/1328), was surprised to note that there were only two sources in Ruanda-Urundi which acted as distributing agents for the official records of the Trusteeship Council.

62. Mr. CLAEYS BOUUAERT (Belgium) pointed out that, although there were only two distributing agents, the number of copies distributed was large and met all the requests for information communicated to the Administering Authority or through it to the Secretariat. In his delegation's opinion the Administering Authority was the normal and proper channel for the dissemination of information on the United Nations.

63. The PRESIDENT proposed that the Council should take note of the Secretary-General's report (T/1328).

It was so decided.

The meeting rose at 5.30 p.m.