



TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL

Twenty-second Session

OFFICIAL RECORDS

Wednesday, 23 July 1958,
at 2.40 p.m.

NEW YORK

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President: Mr. Alfred CLAEYS BOUJAERT (Belgium).

Present:

The representatives of the following States: Australia, Belgium, Burma, China, France, Guatemala, Haiti, India, Italy, New Zealand, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Republic, 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; World Health Organization.

Examination of conditions in the Trust Territory of Somaliland under Italian administration (continued):

- (i) Annual report of the Administering Authority for the year 1957 (T/1388, T/1397, T/1398, T/L.858);
- (ii) Petitions raising general questions (T/COM.11/L.298 to 303, T/PET.GEN/L.2, T/PET.11/L.26, T/PET.11/L.27);
- (iii) Report of the United Nations Visiting Mission to Trust Territories in East Africa, 1957 (T/1344, T/1396);
- (iv) Economic advancement of Somaliland under Italian administration (General Assembly resolution 1206 (XII));
- (v) Report of the United Nations Advisory Council for the Trust Territory of Somaliland under Italian Administration (T/1372)

[Agenda items 3 (e), 4, 5, 15 and 17]

At the invitation of the President, Mr. de Holte Castello (Colombia) and Mr. Baradi (Philippines), representatives of States members of the United Nations Advisory Council for the Trust Territory of

Somaliland under Italian Administration, and Mr. Gasbarri, special representative of the Administering Authority for the Trust Territory, took place at the Council table.

GENERAL DEBATE (continued)

1. Mr. LOBANOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) said that the establishment of the Legislative Assembly and of the Somali national Government had had a beneficial effect on the political development of the Territory and on its progress towards achieving the objectives of the Trusteeship System. The Legislative Assembly and the Somali Government should be congratulated on the successful start of their activities. However, on the eve of the Territory's attainment of independence, elections to a legislative and constituent assembly were a matter of particular importance, and it was unfortunate that those elections would, in all probability, be postponed. Most of the difficulties encountered in organizing the elections, and especially those relating to a census of the nomad population, could easily have been surmounted if they had been anticipated in time by the Administering Authority. It appeared that the Administering Authority had not taken advantage of its knowledge of conditions in the Territory and its broad experience for the purpose of carrying out such a census. It was to be hoped that it would not assume the serious responsibility for a further delay in the elections, for such a delay might easily jeopardize the achievement of the objectives of the Trusteeship System within the allotted time. The Soviet delegation hoped that the Administering Authority would spare no effort in carrying out a population census in good time and in ensuring that democratic elections were held throughout the Territory during the present year.

2. With respect to the political advancement of the Territory, his delegation found that the development of local administrative bodies was extremely slow. It was important that, when the Territory achieved independence, the Somalis should have experience not only in administration at the centre but also in local administration. Those steps would also be most important in mobilizing the broad masses of the population and in ascertaining the needs of the population. It was also desirable that Somalization of the administrative machinery should be accelerated at all levels. During the year under review, some progress had been made in that respect, but not enough. The fact that ten out of seventeen government departments were still headed by Italians gave the impression that the Administering Authority was exercising a degree of caution which was not justified by the situation. The training of Somali diplomatic personnel was markedly inadequate compared to the needs of the country. The participation of the Somali national Government in the administration of external affairs was not nearly as active as the interests of the future independent State required. The Somali Government should be made

immediately responsible for most foreign policy decisions.

3. With regard to the economic situation, the development of the Territory was not receiving adequate attention despite the improvement recorded in the course of the year under review. The main effort should be directed at achieving economic independence for the Territory. The Somali Minister of Economic Affairs had rightly pointed out that that aim could be accomplished in the near future, but the results so far achieved showed that little had been done to take advantage of the Territory's considerable economic possibilities. As could be seen from the report of the United Nations Advisory Council for the Trust Territory of Somaliland under Italian Administration (T/1372, para.165), most commercial crops were still in the planning stage with the exception of cotton and bananas. The main effort thus far had been to develop those branches of the economy which were in the hands of non-indigenous people, but cattle-breeding, on which the well-being of two-thirds of the indigenous population depended, had been neglected. The rapid development of the Somali economy as a whole, and cattle-breeding in particular, would be greatly facilitated by an increase in commercial relations with other countries. However, the efforts made in that direction had been insignificant. Such an attitude could not be defended on the grounds that the provisions of the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community extended to the Territory. That agreement was contrary to the interests of Trust Territories. It tended to retard their progress, as could be seen, in particular, by the example of the Somali textile industry. The Administering Authority had endeavoured to develop the production of cotton in Somaliland, but its efforts had been one-sided, and the cotton produced had been exported as raw material to serve foreign industry. The Administering Authority's commendable efforts to develop the production of cotton must be supplemented through the establishment of a textile industry in the Territory. The policy followed by the Administration had actually led to the abandoning of small textile plants in Somaliland. The fact that 42 per cent of the Territory's revenue was derived from taxes on textiles and sugar or, in other words, on items which the Territory could very well produce itself, was also a matter that could not be overlooked. All the industry of the Territory, with the exception of some unimportant craft industries, was in the hands of Italians, a fact which showed that the Administering Authority was not actively encouraging the development of a Somali industry. That was amply demonstrated by the activities of the Somali Credit Institute, which had been set up exclusively for the purpose of helping Somali undertakings. In practice, however, most of its loans had been granted to Europeans, whereas up to the present time Somalis had only received small loans solely for agricultural purposes. Pointing out to the Council that indirect taxes weighed very heavily on the indigenous population, he recalled the Advisory Council's observation concerning the need to modify the tax structure. It would be preferable, in the interests of the Territory, to increase the taxes on the profits of foreign companies.

4. In regard to social conditions in the Territory, he was pleased to note the important progress achieved in granting the vote to women in municipal elections and expressed the hope that in the coming elections

for the Legislative Assembly the women of Somaliland would be able to vote without restriction. Social conditions in other respects were unfortunately less satisfactory. In view of the fact that the level of living of the nomads remained very low, the recommendations made at previous sessions of the Trusteeship Council with regard to that sector of the population should be implemented more vigorously. The Administering Authority should also take the necessary steps to reduce the number of industrial accidents, which at present was very large, and should deal with the question of wages on the banana plantations, the present level of which was extremely low.

5. The health situation in the Territory was still far from satisfactory. As the documents before the Council revealed, the people were underfed and medical conditions were poor, with the result that diseases could easily spread. The Council's attention had frequently been drawn to that problem. The Administering Authority had been unable to provide any satisfactory explanation of the decline in the number of doctors in the Territory, and that phenomenon itself showed that public health matters were not receiving sufficient attention. Although it could not be said, as was the case with other Territories, that the Administering Authority was actively hindering the training of indigenous medical personnel, the fact remained that it had not given the matter sufficient thought and had not encouraged the indigenous inhabitants to take advantage of all the opportunities for training offered them by other Members of the United Nations.

6. It was not surprising that the number of students qualified to receive higher education was inadequate when there was only one secondary school in the Territory, attended by no more than twenty-four Somalis. The lack of qualified supervisory and other staff was felt in all fields. The Administering Authority had stated that even after 1960 the Territory would require the services of 250 foreigners, including 120 doctors and teachers. His delegation was aware that the training of supervisory staff was a long-term matter, but the situation could be greatly improved if suitable measures were taken in the near future. Reference had been made in the Council to the great assistance given to the Territory in the sphere of education by the United Arab Republic. Somaliland might also take advantage of the help offered it by other Members of the United Nations. With regard to secondary education, the main efforts must be made in the Territory itself, and the mass of the Somali people should be given access to such education. The importance of primary education had already been emphasized in the observations of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (T/1334) and the report of the United Nations Visiting Mission to Trust Territories in East Africa, 1957 (T/1344). The successful economic and social development of the Territory depended, to a large extent, on the improvement of that branch of education. The Soviet delegation was pleased to note that the Somali national Government had now assumed control of education. In view, however, of the immense task remaining to be accomplished, it hoped that the Administering Authority would give the Somali Government far more assistance than had been forthcoming so far.

7. In concluding he expressed the hope that the Territory would attain independence at the exact date fixed by the General Assembly.

8. U KYAW MIN (Burma) said that the Territory, now on the threshold of independence, had made remarkably swift and sure progress towards the objectives of the Trusteeship System in a surprisingly short space of time. As the Visiting Mission had observed in its report, basic democratic institutions had been established, the transfer of a large measure of power had already been effected, and only two more stages remained before completion of the process.

9. The penultimate stage in the Territory's constitutional development, which was to have taken place in 1958 but had been put off until later for reasons explained by the Administering Authority, was to include in particular the holding of general elections to a legislative and constituent assembly. Those elections were to have been preceded by a census of the nomadic population, but the census had unfortunately not proved a success. His delegation believed that the holding of the elections should not be made to await the completion of a comprehensive census providing both for the enumeration of the nomadic population fulfilling the requirements for voting and for the collection of vital statistics. It noted that a new census, solely for the purpose of the elections, was shortly to take place, and it hoped that that would be a success. If, owing to a lack of co-operation from the nomadic chiefs, that election too should be a failure, his delegation would urge the Administering Authority to proceed with the elections without taking another census.

10. Burma agreed with the Advisory Council that the elections should be held during the first quarter of 1959. In order to guarantee the best possible conditions, the Council might perhaps consider holding them under United Nations supervision or observation. The Advisory Council and its secretariat might assist in the undertaking, and members of the Advisory Council could, if necessary, be given special powers. Once the results of the new elections were known and some time before the institution of the new assembly, the present Legislative Assembly should be dissolved.

11. The second crucial issue was that of the frontier between Somaliland and Ethiopia. Like the Somali Government and people and the Advisory Council, the Burmese delegation was deeply concerned that that important question had not yet been settled. It hoped that a third arbitrator would soon be appointed, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1213 (XII), and that the frontier between the two countries would soon be defined. It was eagerly awaiting the report on that subject which the Governments of Italy and Ethiopia were to submit to the thirteenth session of the General Assembly.

12. The third crucial issue was that of the measures to be taken to ensure the economic well-being and to meet the economic needs of Somaliland after 1960. The Administering Authority was to be congratulated on the excellence of the report it had submitted to the Council on that matter. ^{1/}In general, the Territory's economic situation had greatly improved in comparison with previous years, and the prospects for the future were encouraging even though much remained to be done in many fields. The Burmese delegation was glad

to note that there had been an increase in the production of the basic cash crops, an extension of irrigation and land reclamation works, an improvement in the banana industry and a reduction in the budgetary deficit. It hoped that that healthy trend would continue and that the Administering Authority would spare no efforts to strengthen the Territory's economic infrastructure. It was clear, however, that after becoming independent, Somaliland would still require considerable financial and technical assistance for an indefinite period. As there was still no United Nations agency which could provide the kind of financial assistance Somaliland would need, his delegation hoped that the Somali Government and the Administering Authority would redouble their efforts to find other sources of financial assistance, on a bilateral basis if necessary, in order to cover the budgetary deficit. As for technical assistance, his delegation believed that the Administering Authority and the Somali Government should lose no time in securing the services of as many experts and technicians as possible under the regular and expanded programmes of technical assistance. Somaliland should make the greatest possible use of the technical assistance available to the Trust Territories under the terms of Economic and Social Council resolution 660 (XXIV).

13. His delegation considered it essential that the Government of Somalia should strictly enforce austerity measures regarding private and public consumption. It also felt that greater restrictions should be imposed on the export of profits, either by the taxing of profits remitted abroad or by legislation requiring the reinvestment of a certain percentage of the profits within the Territory itself. Such measures would go a long way towards correcting the disequilibrium in the balance of payments. He felt, however, that the present requirement of a 100 per cent backing of Somali currency by foreign currency was too rigid for a territory like Somaliland. The Territory must, of course, have a strong currency, but that requirement could be modified without endangering the stability of the somalo.

14. Mr. EL ZAYAT (United Arab Republic) agreed with the representative of Italy that the political development of the Territory should proceed step by step. The first important step had been the establishment in 1956 of the first elected Legislative Assembly, whose powers were due to expire on 30 June 1958. A second stage was to take place that year with the election of a new Assembly by direct, secret ballot. Since it had been found impossible to hold those elections, the Advisory Council had advised the Administering Authority to sanction the prolongation of the present Assembly's powers until 31 December 1958. It would be dangerous to contemplate a further stay in office of the Assembly beyond that date and he hoped that the Trusteeship Council would endorse the advice given by the Advisory Council in that regard. No effort should be spared to carry out the complete census required by Act No. 6 of 30 September 1956 in due time; apart from the question of future elections, such a census would provide data which were vitally needed to ensure the Territory's social and economic advancement.

15. Everything possible should also be done to bring about a speedy solution of two important problems which were likely to cause very serious difficulties for the new Somali State. The first concerned the

^{1/} Economic Requirements of the Territory of Somalia on the Expiration of the Trusteeship Mandate, Rome, Istituto Poligrafico dello Stato P. V., 1958.

Somali-Ethiopian frontier; that question still caused deep anxiety in the Territory and it was important that the General Assembly's resolution concerning the establishment of an arbitration tribunal should be implemented as quickly as possible. With respect to the second problem, namely, the financial assistance which Somalia would require after 1960, his delegation thought that the Council should make concrete recommendations at the present session with regard to the financial and economic assistance which the United Nations could give to Somalia after it became independent. As the Advisory Council had pointed out, such assistance would be needed to enable the infant State to stand on its feet during the first years of its independence and should be designed to make Somali independence an economic as well as a political reality. Thanks to the favourable atmosphere which the Trusteeship System had created in Somaliland, the authorities of independent Somalia could offer a sincere welcome to the experts and technicians which the Italian Government had said that it was willing to send them. His Government was equally prepared to continue to furnish experts and technicians to the new State. His delegation proposed that the Council should recommend to the General Assembly that Member States of the United Nations desiring to provide financial aid to the independent State of Somalia should be requested to make their contributions through a joint United Nations fund to which all Member States could contribute. The Council might wish to appoint a special committee to study that question with all the interested parties and to report to the Council as quickly as possible so that the General Assembly would be able to act on the Council's recommendations at its thirteenth session if possible.

16. In conclusion, he expressed the hope that, as the Advisory Council had recommended in its report (T/1372), the Administering Authority would renew its efforts to train a Somali diplomatic service, which the country would need after it became independent, and to create a completely distinct and independent Somali armed corps which could eventually take over the defence of the Territory.

17. Sir Andrew COHEN (United Kingdom) said that he had great admiration for the progress which the Government, Legislative Assembly and people of Somalia had made in all fields and particularly for the way in which they were preparing the younger generation of Somalia for the great responsibilities which lay ahead of it in the near future. He congratulated the Italian Administration on the assistance which it was giving to Somalia in solving the difficult problems before it during the transitional period to independence and noted with satisfaction the progressive increase in the powers of the Somali Government, the preparatory work which had been done in framing a constitution and the progress made in the advancement of women.

18. With respect to elections, the criticisms which the representative of the Soviet Union had made against the Administering Authority failed to take into account the difficulties involved in conducting a census in a country which, like Somalia, had a large nomadic population. The problem of elections was certainly a very important one, both with respect to the political development of the Somali people and the Territory's accession to independence, but it should not be forgotten that the Somali Government and Legislative

Assembly were already assuming heavy responsibilities in connexion with the administration of the Territory and that it was for them to devise, in consultation with the Administering Authority, the best means of holding the elections so that the objectives of the Trusteeship Agreement could be attained. The Council ought not to seek to interfere with the internal working of the Somali constitution.

19. With respect to the question of the frontier between Somalia and Ethiopia, he noted the steps that had been taken to implement General Assembly resolution 1213 (XII) and expressed the hope that a speedy solution would be found.

20. In the economic field, he praised the efforts which were currently being made to make the economy of Somalia a viable one. The information given by the Minister of Economic Affairs of Somalia (921st meeting) concerning the expansion of the Territory's revenue, the improvement of its balance of payments and the development of its economy in general were particularly encouraging. With respect to the aid which Somalia would need after attaining independence, he had noted with satisfaction the statement made by the representative of the United States and the statement of the representative of Italy and the Minister of Economic Affairs that consultations were in progress between the Somali Government and the Administering Authority. In the light of the statements by the representative of Italy and the Minister, it would be inappropriate for the Council to set up a committee to examine the problem, as the Indian delegation had proposed at the 926th meeting, or to support the suggestion of the representative of the United Arab Republic with regard to the establishment of a United Nations joint Somali fund. It should be left to the Territory's properly constituted authorities to work out, in conjunction with the Administering Authority, specific proposals concerning the economic aid which they would seek. The Council should go no further than to note the statements he had referred to and express the hope that the consultations would be conducted as speedily as possible with a view to the twenty-fourth session of the Council being informed of the results. His delegation was as anxious as any other that the economic development of Somalia should go forward effectively, but it thought that the Council would do more harm than good by trying to substitute its action for that of the elected representatives of the Somali people.

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

Revision of the Questionnaire relating to Trust Territories: progress report of the Sub-Committee on the Questionnaire (T/1389)

[Agenda item 11]

21. Mr. DORSINVILLE (Haiti), Chairman of the Sub-Committee on the Questionnaire, introduced the Sub-Committee's fifth progress report (T/1389) containing its conclusions with regard to a special questionnaire on New Guinea. He recalled that in its third progress report (T/1267) the Sub-Committee had submitted a revised text of the Questionnaire (T/1010), but that the Council had decided, at its eighteenth, nineteenth and twentieth sessions, to defer consideration of that report until a later date. In June 1958, the Sub-Committee

had studied the comments submitted by the Government of Australia (T/L.785) and had accepted several of that Government's suggestions. As it had pointed out in paragraph 5 of its third progress report, the Sub-Committee had not felt competent to amend the statistical appendices in the light of the latest statistical methods and procedures, but had decided to draw the Council's attention to that matter. The Sub-Committee thought that it would be able to submit its next report, concerning a questionnaire on the Territory of Nauru, at the Council's twenty-third session.

22. Mr. KELLY (Australia) thanked the members of the Sub-Committee for the consideration with which they had examined the suggestions of the Australian Government. The Sub-Committee had unfortunately been unable to invite the special representative to assist it in its final consideration of the questionnaire and he would, as a result, be obliged to submit certain amendments to the text prepared by the Sub-Committee. He requested that each of the questions which the Sub-Committee proposed to revise should be considered separately.

23. The PRESIDENT invited the members of the Council to consider section I of the annex to document T/1389, which contained the Sub-Committee's proposals for amendments to certain questions in the Questionnaire.

24. Mr. KELLY (Australia) referred to the amendment to question 2 put forward by the Sub-Committee and proposed that the words "as and when practicable" should be inserted after the word "describe". The Sub-Committee sought to require the Administering Authority to describe in detail the extremely complex character of each of the tribal societies or villages in the Territory. To comply with that requirement it would be necessary to send numerous anthropologists and technical specialists to the Territory, which at the present stage of the Territory's development would not be in the interests of the indigenous inhabitants. In addition, certain questions, particularly those in sub-paragraphs (c) and (g), were of an inquisitorial nature. Nevertheless, the Administering Authority would convey to the Council such of the information as it could gather, and much of which was already transmitted in its annual reports.

The Australian amendment to the Sub-Committee's amendment was adopted by 12 votes to none, with 2 abstentions.

The Sub-Committee's amendment, as amended, was adopted by 12 votes to none, with 2 abstentions.

In successive votes, the Sub-Committee's amendments to questions 14, 19 and 20 were adopted.

25. Mr. KELLY (Australia), referring to the Sub-Committee's amendment to question 21, reaffirmed that there was as yet no nation nor any Territorial consciousness in the Trust Territory of New Guinea. If the question were persisted in, he would have to abstain from voting on it.

26. Sir Andrew COHEN (United Kingdom) wondered if the word "national" might not be changed to "Territorial".

27. Mr. JAIPAL (India) saw no objection to that suggestion, which had been considered by the Sub-Committee. The Sub-Committee had felt the words "national

consciousness" perfectly compatible with the Trusteeship Agreement and the Charter, while the words "Territorial consciousness" had jarred on some members of the Sub-Committee.

28. Mr. DORSINVILLE (Haiti) felt that the proposed text was in a sense consistent with what the Australian representative had said. It was the task of the Administering Authority to foster national consciousness if it did not yet exist.

The Sub-Committee's amendment was adopted by 6 votes to none, with 7 abstentions.

In successive votes, the Sub-Committee's amendments to questions 25 and 26 were adopted.

29. Mr. KELLY (Australia), referring to the Sub-Committee's amendment to question 27, observed that the wording of the third paragraph might convey the idea that corporal punishment was continuously being imposed in the Trust Territory whereas in fact only certain legal provisions for its imposition had been maintained. He proposed the insertion at the beginning of the paragraph of the words "If corporal punishment may be imposed".

30. Mr. DORSINVILLE (Haiti) explained that the Sub-Committee had not accepted the amendment proposed by the Australian Government, in order to avoid giving the impression that it approved the maintenance of corporal punishment, the abolition of which was called for by the Trusteeship Council. He favoured the Sub-Committee's text.

31. Sir Andrew COHEN (United Kingdom) believed that the members of the Sub-Committee had not succeeded in expressing the desired meaning; the form of the question implied that corporal punishment would be maintained. It would be better to put a question that recognized the possibility of the Administering Authority's changing its policy.

32. Mr. JAIPAL (India) suggested that the question might read: "State the offences to which corporal punishment may be applied, explain the reasons for it, and indicate what steps, if any, have been taken to abolish it completely."

33. Mr. KELLY (Australia) accepted that suggestion and proposed the following amendment: "Explain the reasons for the maintenance of legal provisions relating to corporal punishment, state the offences to which it may apply and indicate what steps, if any, have been taken to abolish it completely."

The Australian amendment to the Sub-Committee's amendment was adopted by 11 votes to none, with 3 abstentions.

The Sub-Committee's amendment to question 27, as amended, was adopted.

34. Mr. KELLY (Australia) did not object to the text proposed by the Sub-Committee for insertion in sub-paragraph (b) of question 50 but asked for a separate vote on the proposed revision of sub-paragraph (d). The last sentence of the English text seemed to him to be meaningless but, even if the text had followed the French version, which was clearer, the Administering Authority could only supply certain limited information on the few business associations which were officially registered under the present laws in the Territory. Much of the information which the Sub-Committee

seemed to want was already furnished by the Administering Authority, but some of it could not be obtained by the Administering Authority. Some of the companies had very small branches operating in Port Moresby but did most of their business outside the Territory and in some cases were registered in other countries. The Administering Authority was not in a position to require information from them on their activities abroad; even if it were, it would consider the task impracticable since it would have to employ an army of accountants to gather information which it could not check. He would vote against the whole of sub-paragraph (d) as proposed by the Sub-Committee.

35. Mr. ROLZ BENNETT (Guatemala) suggested that the following sentence should be substituted for the last sentence of the English text: "Explain the nature and extent of the activities of any association the registration of which may have been granted by the Administering Authority, and state whether any specific leases for specific periods of time have been given to any such association."

36. Sir Andrew COHEN (United Kingdom) stated that the sub-paragraph, even as amended, was not acceptable to his delegation since some of the information required was inappropriate. Moreover, in gathering the information the Administering Authority would have to spend much of the energy that should be devoted to developing the Territory. He would be willing to accept sub-paragraph (d) if it read: "Explain the procedures for the formation and registration of foreign and domestic companies; state what foreign and domestic companies were incorporated in the Territory during the year under review and what is their type of business."

37. Mr. JAIPAL (India) proposed the deletion at the end of sub-paragraph (d) of the part of the sentence reading: "Explain the nature and extent of any associations which may have been granted by the Administering Authority". The sub-paragraph would then conclude: "Explain the basis on which these private companies are operating in the Territory, and the terms under which they operate, and state whether any specific leases for specific periods of time have been given to any such Corporation."

38. Mr. KELLY (Australia) pointed out that under sub-paragraph (d) companies had to be classified according to nationality or to the section of the population of owners. At one moment the Council opposed any form of racial discrimination and at another it appeared to veer off in the direction of discrimination. Moreover, it would be impossible for the Administering Authority to collect information on all the shareholders of companies in the Territory. In its annual report the Administering Authority furnished a list of the principal private companies and much information concerning them. He thought that sub-paragraph (d) ought to be deleted.

39. Mr. DORSINVILLE (Haiti) remarked that there were national and foreign companies in all countries and that the distinction between such companies was not based on racial discrimination. He did not see how a request for information on the nationality of private companies could promote racial discrimination. Despite the reluctance to provide information of that kind frequently shown by the Administering Authorities, the Council was justified in requesting such information

because it was its duty to keep informed about all activities in the Trust Territories.

40. Sir Andrew COHEN (United Kingdom) proposed, as a compromise, that sub-paragraph (d) should be amended to read: "List the principal private corporations and other private organizations engaged in the Territory in respect of the principal economic resources, activities and services, according to nationality and/or section of the population of owners, and their country of registration. Explain the procedures for the formation and registration of foreign and domestic companies; state what foreign and domestic companies were incorporated in the Territory during the year under review and what is their type of business."

41. Mr. ROLZ BENNETT (Guatemala) said that there had been no discriminatory purpose on the part of members of the Sub-Committee when they had drafted sub-paragraph (d). His delegation was nevertheless prepared to accept the United Kingdom representative's amendment.

42. Mr. JAIPAL (India) did not think that there was the slightest reason to read any desire to discriminate into the text of sub-paragraph (d). The passage concerning the nationality of private corporations to which the Australian representative had referred was an exact reproduction of what had been included in the original Questionnaire (T/1010). He was in agreement with the amendment proposed by the United Kingdom representative.

43. Mr. KELLY (Australia) explained that what he had meant was that the wording proposed might suggest a tendency towards racial discrimination, particularly the words "section of the population of owners". Article 76 of the Charter was concerned with the advancement—political, economic and otherwise—of the whole of the inhabitants of the Trust Territory and not with that of one section of it. As everyone knew, the Administering Authority furnished information concerning, and drew an appropriate distinction between, domestic and foreign companies in its annual report. He was therefore not against a formula which made a distinction of that kind between companies. He asked the United Kingdom representative whether he would be prepared to agree to the deletion of the words "section of the population of owners".

44. Mr. JAIPAL (India) observed that the words were in the Questionnaire which the Council had been using for six years.

45. Sir Andrew COHEN (United Kingdom) pointed out that even if the Australian representative's suggestion were followed, the words "section of the population" would still appear in the Questionnaire.

The United Kingdom amendment to the Sub-Committee's amendment was adopted by 9 votes to none, with 5 abstentions.

The Sub-Committee's amendment to question 50, as amended, was adopted.

The Sub-Committee's amendment to question 51 was adopted.

46. Mr. KELLY (Australia), referring to the Sub-Committee's amendment to question 55, declared that, as most of the arable land being worked by the indigenous inhabitants consisted of small pockets scat-

tered over a vast area, it would be a mammoth task to state the extent and nature of all the holdings and to classify them according to location. Many surveys were now being made and the Administering Authority hoped in time to have that information although it could not possibly provide it at present. The Australian delegation would therefore vote against the amendment to question 55 proposed by the Sub-Committee.

47. Mr. JAIPAL (India) asked for a separate vote on the first sentence.

A vote was taken on the first sentence of the Sub-Committee's amendment to question 55.

There were 7 votes in favour and 7 votes against.

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

There were 7 votes in favour and 7 against. The first sentence was not adopted.

A vote was taken on the second sentence of the Sub-Committee's amendment to question 55.

There were 7 votes in favour and 7 against.

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

There were 7 votes in favour and 7 against. The second sentence was not adopted.

48. Mr. JAIPAL (India) said he was surprised that the members of the Council who were Administering Authorities had voted against the second sentence of the amendment, since they did not usually have any objection to providing information on non-indigenous settlement and activity at Council meetings.

The Sub-Committee's amendments to question 56, 58, 64 and 68 were adopted.

49. Mr. KELLY (Australia), referring to the Sub-Committee's amendment to question 69, said that the Administering Authority was unable to state the cost of production of gold won by indigenous or non-indigenous inhabitants. He therefore proposed the deletion of the words "the cost of production of gold, and" from the last sub-paragraph of the proposed text of question 69.

50. Sir Andrew COHEN (United Kingdom) supported the proposal.

51. The PRESIDENT put the words "the cost of production of gold, and" to the vote.

There were 7 votes in favour and 7 against.

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

There were 7 votes in favour and 7 against. The words "the cost of production of gold, and" were not adopted.

The Sub-Committee's amendments to question 69, as amended, were adopted.

The Sub-Committee's amendments to questions 75, 82 and 85 were adopted.

52. Mr. KELLY (Australia), referring to the Sub-Committee's amendment to question 90, proposed the deletion of the words "and occupation". The Administering Authority had found from experience that it was impossible to obtain reliable statistical data on the occupations of immigrants.

53. Sir Andrew COHEN (United Kingdom) supported the Australian representative's proposal.

54. Mr. DORSINVILLE (Haiti) explained that the Sub-Committee had thought that if the Administering Authority had information available on immigrants' occupations, it would be in a better position to choose between them, which would be in the Territory's interest. The Haitian delegation wished to press for the retention of the words.

55. Sir Andrew COHEN (United Kingdom) asked for a separate vote on the phrase.

A vote was taken on the words "and occupation".

There were 7 votes in favour and 7 against.

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

There were 7 votes in favour and 7 against. The words "and occupation" were not adopted.

The Sub-Committee's amendment to question 90, as amended, was adopted.

The Sub-Committee's amendments to questions 94, 100 and 152 were adopted.

The meeting rose at 6.20 p.m.