



TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL

Twenty-sixth Session

OFFICIAL RECORDS

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President: Mr. Girolamo VITELLI (Italy).

Present:

The representatives of the following States: Australia, Belgium, Bolivia, Burma, China, France, India, Italy, New Zealand, Paraguay, 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: 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 1959 (T/L.973);
- (ii) Petitions and communications raising general questions (T/PET.11/L.61-73; T/COM.11/L.332-346, 348-351, 354-360);
- (iii) Date of independence of the Trust Territory of Somaliland under Italian administration: report of the Administering Authority on the implementation of recommendations of the Trusteeship Council (General Assembly resolution 1418 (XIV)) (T/1534, T/1537);
- (iv) Report of the United Nations Advisory Council for the Trust Territory of Somaliland under Italian Administration (T/1516)

[Agenda items 3 (g), 4, 15 and 19]

At the invitation of the President, Mr. Baradi (Philippines) and Mr. de Holte Castello (Colombia), representatives of States members of the United Nations Advisory Council for the Trust Territory of Somaliland under Italian Administration, and Mr. Fettareppa-Sandri, special representative of the Administering Authority for the Trust Territory, took places at the Council table.

GENERAL DEBATE (continued)

1. Mr. MONTERO DE VARGAS (Paraguay) said that the documentation which had been submitted by the Administering Authority, the opening statement by the representative of the Administering Authority and the various statements of the special representative had given the Council a clear picture of the political, economic and social progress made in Somaliland, while the Council had heard from the members of the United Nations Advisory Council for Somaliland of the efforts made by the people of Somaliland and the considerable assistance furnished by the Administering Authority. His delegation had been particularly impressed by the statement made at the 1093rd meeting by Hajji Farah Ali Omar, the Somali Minister of Industry and Commerce, who had proved himself an able representative of the Somali people.

2. The Paraguayan delegation had noted the assurances given by the Somali Minister that the transfer of powers from the Government of Italy to the Somali Government was proceeding rapidly, that on 1 July all responsibility would be transferred to the Somali Government and people and that, upon the termination of the Trusteeship Agreement, the first act of the Government would be to approve the Constitution of the Republic, which would establish the rights and obligations of its citizens on the basis of the principles set out in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

3. In the economic field, imports had increased by 14 per cent and exports by 62 per cent, and the anticipated deficit for 1960 showed a decrease of 38 per cent. The Currency Circulation Agency (Somalcassa) was to be transferred outright to the Somali Government and would function as a central bank. The Administering Authority had undertaken to continue to assist the Somali Government, at the latter's request, and it had offered to provide the economic support the new State would require.

4. In the social and educational fields, the Administering Authority had provided increasing assistance. It should be noted that the trade unions were functioning well, that the law governing labour disputes provided for harmonious relations between employers and employees, and that a comprehensive social security system had been put into effect. His delegation had been glad to learn of the services provided by the various hospitals of the Territory, and of the

* Resumed from the 1097th, meeting.

campaigns that were being conducted against malaria, tuberculosis, venereal disease, leprosy, trachoma and endemic diseases. Encouraging progress had been made, too, in the provision of primary, secondary and advanced education.

5. He would not go into further details about the achievements of the Administering Authority, for all the members of the Council were well aware that the obligations undertaken by Italy under the Trusteeship Agreement had been fully carried out. The Government and people of Italy had every reason to feel proud of the work accomplished in the Territory.

6. The new State would of course continue to need assistance, which he was confident would be provided by the United Nations, the specialized agencies and friendly States.

7. In conclusion, he extended to the Somali Government and people his country's best wishes for their success and prosperity. He hoped that the new State of Somalia would be admitted to membership of the United Nations without delay.

8. Mr. KOSCZIUSKO-MORIZET (France) said that, in view of the imminent accession of Somaliland to independence, there was no need for the Trusteeship Council to examine conditions in the Territory in the usual way. Although there were still many political, economic and social problems, they were no longer the responsibility of the United Nations. The transfer of the residual powers of the Italian Administration on 1 July 1960 would be a mere formality, since for some four years Somaliland had had its own Government and its own Parliament.

9. The plan for the transfer of powers which Italy had submitted the previous year (T/1477) had been fully carried out. On 25 January 1960 the Legislative Assembly had become the Constituent Assembly, which had been enlarged on 21 May by the addition of twenty provisional members, the Political Committee, which was to draft the Constitution, having already been enlarged two months earlier. It was unfortunate that the three opposition parties had not wished to participate in the Political Committee's work but he hoped that they would co-operate in the later stages of the drafting of the Constitution. The French delegation had been interested to learn that the Constitution would be submitted to popular ratification by referendum and that on independence day it would be put into effect provisionally by a temporary President elected by the Somali Assembly before that day. Thus the problem of the promulgation of a Constitution and the election of a President, which had been the subject of so much debate in the Trusteeship Council, had been settled very simply.

10. There were fewer grounds for optimism with regard to the economic problems of the new State. Indeed, the situation seemed somewhat alarming in view of the natural difficulties and the limited resources of the country; at the same time the Administering Authority was to be congratulated on having made every effort from the very beginning to find any solution which would ensure the viability of the Somali economy. The most recent survey of the Territory's economic prospects presented the facts in a somewhat more favourable light; for example, the deficit in the general balance of payments for 1962 was now estimated at a considerably lower figure. It

was to be hoped that that reduction would be solidly based on increased exports and revenue.

11. Although the United Nations was no longer called upon to offer its advice and recommendations, the Council should express the hope that the improvement of the fiscal system would encourage the Somali people to show more civic consciousness by paying more taxes.

12. The Italian Government would no doubt continue its assistance to Somali producers and exporters by buying part of the country's banana production at a price higher than that prevailing in world markets. His delegation had noted with interest that the six-year economic plan which had been drawn up in 1958 remained valid, with certain modifications. There again, it would seem that nothing could be carried out without formal assurances with regard to outside aid and it was reassuring to note that various friendly countries, including Italy, whose contribution had already risen to \$100 million, would spare no efforts to assist in the implementation of the development plan.

13. On the present occasion, the last time that the Council would examine the affairs of the Territory, it was his delegation's pleasant duty to congratulate Italy and the Somali people and their leaders, to whom it wished happiness and prosperity. The Advisory Council, the specialized agencies and all the organs of the United Nations which had contributed to the work achieved in Somaliland deserved the thanks of the Trusteeship Council.

14. Reference had been made to the prospect of the independent State of Somalia uniting with the present Somaliland Protectorate. He would emphasize that that matter was entirely outside the competence of the Council.

15. He was confident that Somalia would fulfil the requirements for membership of the United Nations and would maintain not only peaceful relations but also relations of true friendship and co-operation with its neighbours.

Mr. Baradi (Philippines) and Mr. de Holte Castello (Colombia), representatives of States members of the United Nations Advisory Council for the Trust Territory of Somaliland under Italian Administration, and Mr. Fattarappa-Sandri, special representative of the Administering Authority for the Trust Territory, withdrew.

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/1533) (continued)*

[Agenda item 10]

16. U TIN MAUNG (Burma) said that a casual glance at the Secretary-General's report (T/1533) was sufficient to show that there had been no noteworthy progress in the dissemination of information on the United Nations in the Trust Territories, nor was there any indication that the Administering Authorities were increasing their efforts in that regard. In some respects, there had been an actual decline in the dissemination of such information: for example,

* Resumed from the 1097th, meeting.

in the year under review information had been sent to 111 addresses in Trust Territories, as against 120 the previous year, fewer titles had been distributed, and distribution had been in three languages only, as against four in the previous year. With the growth of nationalist movements in many countries, the people of the Trust Territories were taking a keener interest in the activities of the United Nations. Yet the distribution of official records and information material remained quite inadequate.

17. He was sure that the new States of Cameroun and Togo would do their best to interest their peoples in the activities of the United Nations. The dissemination of information in the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands and in Western Samoa was apparently quite satisfactory, but little progress had been made in Tanganyika, Ruanda-Urundi, New Guinea and Nauru. It was significant that the report on Tanganyika (T/1532) submitted by the United Nations Visiting Mission to Trust Territories in East Africa, 1960, had not devoted a single paragraph to the dissemination of information in that Territory. Moreover, the Administering Authorities, except those administering Western Samoa and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, did not appear to have made full use of the media for the dissemination of information, though he had been glad to learn that a broadcasting station had now been established in Ruanda-Urundi.

18. Although General Assembly resolution 1410 (XIV), on the establishment of information centres in the Trust Territories, was not under discussion at the present session, many previous speakers had stressed the importance of setting up such centres. He would point out, however, that unless the Administering Authorities took greater interest in the problem there was little likelihood that that system of disseminating information would serve the people any better than the present system.

19. Mr. OBEREMKO (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) recalled that at the 1097th meeting of the Council his delegation had suggested that a responsible representative of the Office of Public Information should be present when the dissemination of information on the United Nations in Trust Territories was discussed. He would like to ask a number of questions and hoped that that representative was ready to answer them.

20. It appeared from the Secretary-General's report that the number of addresses in the Trust Territories to which information was sent and the number of copies distributed had remained unchanged during the past two years. As those figures were entirely inadequate he would like to know whether the Secretariat had made any effort to have them increased. He would also like to know to whom the information was being sent. He had gained the impression, from some of the reports of the visiting missions, that they were sent for the most part to administration officials, while in the case of New Guinea about half the addresses were those of religious missions. He asked if it had been suggested to the Administering Authorities that the mailing lists should be made more comprehensive and, if so, what had been their reactions.

21. With regard to the pamphlet A Sacred Trust, he would like to know which officials of the United Nations Secretariat had prepared it, what had been the cost of its publication, how many copies had been

printed, to which Trust Territories it had been sent and in what quantities.

22. His delegation was likewise interested in knowing the future plans of the Office of Public Information concerning the preparation of special material for dissemination in the Trust Territories, such as visual displays or films. As he had already said, a number of delegations were aware that the Secretariat planned to produce a film on Africa and some of the African delegations had submitted material to be included in it. He would like to know what was the present status of that film and whether the Secretariat planned to produce other films dealing specifically with Trust Territories.

23. Mr. KATZIN (Acting Head of the Office of Public Information) explained that in the Trust Territories, as in other countries, the Office of Public Information acted through the governmental authorities rather than independently. Questions such as that of the quantities of material to be distributed were accordingly settled by consultation and agreement with the Administering Authorities. It would be difficult to state exactly how many pamphlets had been distributed in each area and the cost involved, but he would endeavour to obtain that information. The content of the public information programme as a whole was the subject of a report that was being prepared, at the request of the General Assembly, for submission to the forthcoming session. It would be discussed both by the appropriate Committees of the Assembly and by the panel on public information established by the Secretary-General in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1405 (XIV).

24. The public information programme for 1960 included six short documentary films, one of which was about the Trusteeship Council and would accordingly relate to the development of the independence movements in Africa. The film to which the USSR representative had referred was not on the list for 1960. It had been proposed by a staff member of the Film Services and was under consideration by the Office of Public Information; while it was possible that it would be completed in 1960 or 1961 it was not to be produced for the time being, for the established work programme for the year had first to be completed.

25. Mr. OBEREMKO (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) said that he was not at all satisfied with that reply. By the end of 1960 a large number of formerly dependent territories in Africa would have attained independence. The United Nations had played a certain part in that development and the Secretary-General had recently visited Africa and had frequently spoken on African questions. Such a film would therefore be most timely and it was imperative that it should be produced in 1960. It would be surprising if the United Nations, with its large staff and extensive financial resources, could not carry out that task. Indeed, it should have been started earlier in the year. If there were any difficulties in the way of such a project the Secretariat should explain what they were so that the Trusteeship Council might be able to assist in overcoming them. He would therefore like a specific assurance from the Secretariat that everything would be done to complete such a film before the end of 1960 and within the next month or two if possible.

26. Mr. KATZIN (Acting Head of the Office of Public Information) said that for a number of reasons, in-

cluding the question of clearances, the availability of staff and important policy considerations, it would not be feasible to alter the existing work programme in order to ensure that such a film would be produced during the current year. That did not, however, exclude the possibility that the film materials on the African independence movements which were now in the possession of the Office of Public Information would be used during the year in other ways.

27. Mr. OBEREMKO (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) said that his delegation was not suggesting that the existing work programme of the Office of Public Information should be disrupted but rather that it should expand to include the production of the film in question. The Secretariat had the requisite resources and personnel to complete such a film during 1960. If it was decided to go ahead with the film the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions and other interested bodies would, of course, give the Secretariat any assistance which it might require. The crux of the matter was whether the Office of Public Information was showing sufficient initiative or was, on the contrary, thwarting the initiative of certain staff members. He would like specifically to know what would be the total number of copies issued if such a film was produced and how much it would cost.

28. Mr. KATZIN (Acting Head of the Office of Public Information) said that he would secure that information for the USSR representative.

29. Mr. OBEREMKO (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) said that he would welcome any information which the Office of Public Information could provide along those lines. If his delegation made critical comments they were essentially of a constructive nature and were intended to help the Office improve its work.

30. He would like to make a few comments on the substance of the Secretary-General's report (T/1533). The representatives of India and Burma had pointed out that no progress was being made with regard to the dissemination of information. He himself had already drawn attention to the fact that the number of addresses to which such information was sent was inadequate and that for the most part the mailing lists covered only administrative officials and religious missions. The best proof that the indigenous inhabitants of the Trust Territories knew nothing, or at best very little, about the United Nations, the Trusteeship Council and the International Trusteeship System was the testimony to that effect obtained in conversations with petitioners from the Trust Territories. The General Assembly, recognizing that the situation was unsatisfactory, had adopted resolution 1410 (XIV) calling for the establishment during 1960 of information centres in such important Territories as Tanganyika, Ruanda-Urundi and New Guinea, yet nothing had so far been done to implement that provision.

31. The responsibility for the failure to disseminate information rested, of course, with the Administering Authorities. The Secretariat, however, was not entirely blameless, for it had failed to show the necessary initiative in seeking to improve the situation. Not only the quantity but also the quality of the information provided was unsatisfactory. He had in mind particularly the pamphlet *A Sacred Trust*. The whole of that pamphlet subtly propounded ideas which

were not shared by the majority of States Members of the United Nations and in some passages the authors openly displayed their sympathy with the Administering Authorities and the latter's colonialist theories. The pamphlet gave no indication of the fact that the whole of Africa was at the present time concerned with the question of independence. What the authors had done was simply to make an arbitrary quotation from a statement by a petitioner referring to the importance of political maturity, the training of administrative staff and the acquisition by the indigenous inhabitants of technical skills. No one would deny the importance of political experience, education, adequate medical and social services and the development of industry and agriculture but the point was that in the past the Administering Authorities had not fulfilled their responsibilities in those respects and now alleged that the peoples of the Trust Territories who were demanding independence were not yet ready or mature enough for independence. It was inadmissible that the United Nations pamphlet should follow the same line of colonialist argument.

32. The section of the pamphlet entitled "Charter's Declaration" did not indicate that the objective of those provisions of the Charter which related to the dependent territories was the attainment of independence. On page 5 there were certain highly debatable assertions and frivolous interpretations of the Charter and the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly. As far as the Non-Self-Governing Territories were concerned, the pamphlet implied that it was for the colonial Powers to decide whether their dependent territories came within the scope of Chapter XI of the Charter. The statement concerning the obligations of the United Nations with respect to the Trust Territories did not bring out the point that the fundamental objective was the attainment of self-government or independence. On page 6 it was stated that the Administering Authorities had the obligation to help the peoples of the territories to reach a number of goals, "not the least" of which, according to the pamphlet, was their progressive development towards self-government or independence. Such an interpretation was arbitrary, incorrect and inadmissible in a document issued by the United Nations Secretariat, since it tended to obscure the main objective of the Trusteeship System: self-government or independence.

33. On page 17 of the pamphlet it was stated: "In the train of the material influences of the outside world, there has come to the trusteeship lands a political consciousness". He objected to such a statement for it was aimed at creating the impression that before the arrival of the colonialists there had been no political consciousness, for instance, in Africa, that there had been anarchy and chaos and that only the colonial Powers had brought material progress and political consciousness. That was entirely contrary to fact. The authors of the pamphlet might have read the books by Majhemout Diop, Jean Suret-Canale, Basil Davidson and others, and they should know that the Africans as well as other countries had their own political history, that long before the arrival of the colonizers there had been African States and communities which were politically and socially organized societies not inferior to European communities. He therefore considered that statement as offensive to the people of Africa, non-objective and intolerable in a United Nations document.

34. If the question of the dissemination of information on the United Nations in the Trust Territories was to be settled in accordance with the provisions of the General Assembly's resolution three conditions must be fulfilled. First, progress must be made in the setting up of information centres in the Trust Territories. Secondly, the number of addresses to which information on the United Nations was sent should be increased. Thirdly, and no less important, the quality of the material prepared by the Secretariat for dissemination in the Trust Territories should be considerably improved. The information presented should be objective and should reflect accurately the purposes and principles of the Charter.
35. Mr. CLAEYS BOUUAERT (Belgium) observed that the views expressed by the USSR representative were, to say the least, partisan. He appeared to consider that the official publications of the United Nations should express the views of his delegation and should be a medium of the propaganda which his Government would like to disseminate. He had even described the interpretation of the Charter given in the Secretariat pamphlet as "arbitrary, incorrect and inadmissible". In the opinion of the Belgian delegation there was no foundation for those statements. The USSR delegation was no more entitled than any other to dictate to the Secretariat the line of conduct it should follow.
36. Mr. RASGOTRA (India) suggested that the members of the Council might be supplied with a list of the titles sent to Trust Territories for distribution.
37. Mr. KATZIN (Acting Head of the Office of Public Information) explained that no titles were issued specifically for Trust Territories. His office could, of course, furnish a list of the titles sent to the Administering Authorities for distribution within the Trust Territories.
38. Mr. RASGOTRA (India) said that he would wait to receive that information before formulating any conclusions in the matter.
39. Referring to paragraph 12 of the Secretary-General's report, he said that the Office of Public Information had presumably offered radio and other services to Trust Territories in the past. He could not therefore understand why at a late stage, when a Territory was about to become self-governing or independent or had already become so, there was a sudden awakening of interest in the United Nations and awareness of its significance. He asked what was being done by the Office of Public Information to ensure that that interest should be aroused not only when a Trust Territory became self-governing or independent but long before that event.
40. Mr. KATZIN (Acting Head of the Office of Public Information) said that he would consult the officials responsible for drafting the report to ascertain the exact significance that should be attached to the paragraph in question.
41. Mr. RASGOTRA (India) asked what special measures had been taken by the Office of Public Information to give effect to the purposes of the General Assembly as expressed in resolution 1410 (XIV).
42. Mr. KATZIN (Acting Head of the Office of Public Information) pointed out that the resolution in question requested the Secretary-General to initiate discussions with the Administering Authorities on the subject of its implementation. Those discussions were now going on and the matter could be reported on only when they had been concluded.
43. Mr. RASGOTRA (India) emphasized that, for the past four years at least, the reports on the subject of the dissemination of information had shown little or no progress. He asked whether the Acting Head of the Office of Public Information was satisfied with the state of the dissemination of information about the United Nations in Trust Territories in the light of the General Assembly resolution and of the views expressed in the General Assembly on the subject over the past ten years.
44. Mr. KATZIN (Acting Head of the Office of Public Information) replied that he would hesitate to express satisfaction with the dissemination of information about the United Nations either in Trust Territories or in other less developed areas.
45. Mr. RASGOTRA (India) pointed out that in the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands the dissemination of information was apparently satisfactory. That was not the case with regard to other Trust Territories and it would appear to him that that fact should be exercising the minds of the Office of Public Information. He hoped that at some time information would be forthcoming about any special measures contemplated or being taken to remedy the situation.
46. Referring to paragraph 6 of the report, which stated that a total of 16,800 copies, made up of twenty-seven different titles in English, French and Arabic, had been circulated, he asked how many of those titles had been translated, for example, into Swahili.
47. Mr. KATZIN (Acting Head of the Office of Public Information) said that a report on the number of languages in which United Nations material was produced was attached to the report being considered by the Secretary-General for presentation to the General Assembly. The pamphlets were produced in well over 100 languages but he could not say offhand whether Swahili was one of them. He would try to obtain the information.
48. Mr. RASGOTRA (India) welcomed that assurance and asked that future reports should include information about the numbers of titles sent to each Territory in the language of that Territory. He raised the question because his delegation had received complaints from one Trust Territory that people who had asked for material in Arabic received it in English, which they could not read, their second language being French. That kind of distribution was a waste of money, time and labour and should be avoided.
49. Mr. CASTON (United Kingdom) said he had understood the Acting Head of the Office of Public Information to say that all the material sent out by the Office of Public Information was sent to the Administering Authorities for distribution in the Trust Territory. As far as Tanganyika was concerned, a very large amount of information was indeed received and distributed by the Tanganyika Government, but he understood that private individuals, schools, clubs, missions and other organizations received material direct from Headquarters in New York, or from one of the United Nations information centres.
50. Mr. KATZIN (Acting Head of the Office of Public Information) explained that all information material was sent through the Government or Administration

concerned, in the sense that the Office of Public Information did not operate in any area without the consent of the authorities. There was an arrangement with many Governments, including those of Trust Territories, under which United Nations documents were sent direct to individuals who asked for them. Non-governmental organizations were always supplied direct by agreement and material was supplied direct to the authorities responsible for broadcasting programmes.

51. Mr. RASGOTRA (India) asked why it was necessary for the Office of Public Information to seek the agreement of the Administering Authorities before supplying material. If someone in, for example, Ruanda-Urundi wrote to the Office of Public Information asking for material about the United Nations, he could see no reason why the material should not be sent to him without the Administering Authority being consulted. He asked whether any Administering Authority had at any time withheld permission for the distribution of United Nations material.

52. Mr. KATZIN (Acting Head of the Office of Public Information) explained that he had not intended to say that every application for material had to be submitted to the Administering Authority concerned. The general agreement of the Administering Authority for the dissemination of United Nations information was sought in advance. As far as he was aware no request for information material had ever been opposed by an Administering Authority.

53. Mr. CLAEYS BOUUAERT (Belgium) said that since the Indian representative had referred to Ruanda-Urundi he felt obliged to point out that there was no censorship in that Territory and that United Nations pamphlets were circulated freely.

54. Mr. RASGOTRA (India) explained that he had mentioned Ruanda-Urundi only as an illustration and had not intended to insinuate that there was any censorship in that Territory.

55. Mr. OBEREMKO (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) said that his delegation would be prepared to discuss further the contents and the orientation of United Nations publications with the representatives of Belgium and of the other Administering Authorities. Perhaps, however, such an exchange of views would be more fruitful after the representatives concerned had been supplied with copies of the material being sent to the Trust Territories, as requested by the representative of India.

56. In reply to a remark made earlier by the Belgian representative, he declared that the pamphlet *A Sacred Trust* was, of course, propaganda, but it was not objective propaganda concerning the purposes and

principles of the United Nations; it was colonialist propaganda. The Soviet Union contributed large sums to the budget of the United Nations and a considerable part of that budget was allotted to the Office of Public Information. He therefore believed he had every right to criticize the Office for the attempts to disseminate colonialist propaganda under the aegis of the United Nations. His delegation considered that United Nations money should not be spent on the publication and dissemination of material containing colonialist ideas.

57. Mr. HOOD (Australia) said that if, as he understood, the USSR representative had implied that the Trusteeship Council should control the dissemination of information in the Trust Territories, that suggestion had far-reaching implications. The Australian delegation did not consider that to be a function of the Trusteeship Council. Any member of the Council was naturally entitled to see for himself the nature and titles of the information that was being distributed but he did not think that the Council as such could insist on being supplied with those data.

58. Mr. CLAEYS BOUUAERT (Belgium) stressed that he had expressed no opinion about the matter of the pamphlet. All he had said was that the USSR delegation was no more entitled than any other to dictate to the Secretariat the line of conduct it should follow. He was well aware that Belgium's contribution to the budget of the United Nations was smaller than that of the USSR, since it was based on the national income of the country. If the USSR representative's argument was followed to its logical conclusion, other States which made an even higher contribution should be able to impose their views regarding the material to be included in such publications, a thesis he could not accept.

59. Mr. RIFAI (United Arab Republic) said that his delegation was in general agreement with the observations made by the representatives of Burma and of the USSR to the effect that the situation had not substantially changed in the Trust Territories as far as the dissemination of information on the United Nations was concerned and that the resolutions of the General Assembly had not so far been satisfactorily implemented. Nevertheless he suggested that the Council should defer coming to a decision concerning the report of the Secretary-General until it had received the information asked for by the Indian and USSR delegations.

60. The PRESIDENT said that the Secretariat representatives had taken note of the suggestions that had been made. The Council would resume consideration of the item at a later stage, when the necessary information was available.

The meeting rose at 1.5 p.m.