

TRUSTEESHIP
COUNCILCONSEIL
DE TUTELLET/380
19 July 1949

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Fifth session

DRAFT REPORT TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY COVERING ITS FOURTH
AND FIFTH SESSIONS (6 AUGUST 1948 TO1949)

(Prepared by the Secretariat)

Note by the Secretary-General: The Secretary-General has the honour to transmit to the members of the Trusteeship Council a draft of the Report of the Council to the General Assembly covering its fourth and fifth sessions.

The present draft contains an account of the work of the fourth session and covers those items which have been disposed of by the Council at the fifth session up to the end of the twenty-second meeting on 18 July 1949. An addendum will cover items subsequently disposed of.*

* In view of the fact that the final report, in the form in which it will have been adopted by the Trusteeship Council, will shortly be printed as a General Assembly document, only a limited number of copies of this draft have been produced.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
CHAPTER I. ORGANIZATIONS OF THE COUNCIL.....	3
1. Membership.....	3
2. Officers.....	3
3. Sessions and meetings.....	3
4. Changes in the procedures of the Council.....	4
5. Revision of the Provisional Questionnaire.....	4
6. Relations with the Security Council.....	5
7. Relations with the specialized agencies.....	5
8. Consideration of action taken by the General Assembly on the reports by the Trusteeship Council.....	6
CHAPTER II. ANNUAL REPORTS.....	7
1. Cameroons under British administration.....	7
2. Cameroons under French administration.....	7
3. Togoland under British administration.....	7
4. Togoland under French administration.....	7
5. Western Samoa.....	8
6. New Guinea.....	8
7. Nauru.....	8
8. Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.....	8
CHAPTER III. PETITIONS.....	9
1. Petitions concerning Tanganyika.....	9
2. Petitions concerning Ruanda-Urundi.....	12
3. Petitions concerning the Cameroons under British administration.....	16
4. Petitions concerning the Cameroons under French administration.....	17
5. Petitions concerning Togoland under British administration...	17
*6. Petitions concerning Togoland under French administration....	17
*7. Petitions concerning New Guinea.....	17
8. Petitions concerning Nauru.....	17
9. Petitions concerning the operation of the International Trusteeship System.....	18
CHAPTER IV. VISITS TO TRUST TERRITORIES.....	19
1. The United Nations Visiting Mission to East Africa.....	19
2. Visiting Mission to Trust Territories in West Africa.....	29
*3. Visiting Mission to Trust Territories in the Pacific.....	29
CHAPTER V. QUESTIONS SPECIALLY REFERRED TO THE COUNCIL BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.....	31
1. Administrative Unions affecting Trust Territories.....	31
2. Educational advancement in Trust Territories.....	33
*3. Question of South West Africa.....	33

* These will appear in the Addendum to this document.

/CHAPTER I.

CHAPTER I. ORGANIZATION OF THE COUNCIL

1. Membership

No change took place during the period under review in the membership of the Council, which was therefore as follows:

Members administering Trust Territories:

Australia

Belgium

France

New Zealand

United Kingdom

United States of America;

Members mentioned by name in Article 23 of the Charter and not administering Trust Territories:

China

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics;

Members elected by the General Assembly:

	Date of retirement
Costa Rica	31 December 1950
Iraq	31 December 1949
Mexico	31 December 1949
Philippines	31 December 1950.

Representatives of the International Labour Organisation, of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, and of the World Health Organization took part in the proceedings of the Council as occasion required.

2. Officers

Mr. Liu Chieh (China) and Sir Alan Burns (United Kingdom) continued to serve as President and Vice-President respectively until the first meeting of the fifth session on 15 June 1949, when Mr. Roger Garreau (France) was elected President and Mr. Padilla Nervo (Mexico), Vice-President.

3. Sessions and meetings

The Council and its subsidiary bodies held the following sessions and meetings during the period covered by this report. All meetings were held at Lake Success.

Trusteeship Council:

Fourth Session (1st to 48th meeting) - 24 January to 25 March 1949.

Fifth Session (1st to ..th meeting) - 15 June to July 1949.

Committee on administrative unions:

1st to 11th meetings - 2 February to 31 March 1949.

12th to 17th meetings - 24 May to 3 June 1949.

/Committee on higher

Committee on higher education in Trust Territories:

1st to 18th meetings - 1 June to 12 July 1949.

In addition, the Council appointed from time to time when it was in session a number of drafting and working committees.

4. Changes in the procedures of the Council

The question of the revision of the rules of procedure appeared on the agenda of both the fourth and fifth sessions of the Council. At the third meeting of the fourth session, the Council adopted certain changes to its rules concerning its records, and extended from four months to six months the time limit laid down in rule 72 (1) for the submission of the annual reports of the Administering Authorities.

At the second meeting of its fifth session the Council decided to amend rule 1 of its rules of procedure by altering the second sentence so as to read that the Council's first session in each year shall be convened during the month of January and the second session during the month of June.

At the second meeting of the fourth session, the Council adopted a new procedure proposed by the President for the examination of annual reports.* The procedure differed from that previously followed by the Council in providing for the submission of written questions to be answered in writing by the special representative of the Administering Authorities. Subsequently oral questions might also be asked of the special representative during the discussion in the Council of the annual report. Another feature of the procedure was that each member of the Council might, if it so wished, be represented on the drafting committee on annual reports, which was to draft passages for inclusion in the report of the Council to the General Assembly.

At the fifth session, the Council followed the same procedure, with the exception that it appointed three drafting committees of four members each to replace a drafting committee of the whole.

At the sixth meeting of the fourth session, the Council took a number of procedural decisions in connection with the handling of lengthy, confidential and "anonymous" petitions.

5. Revision of the Provisional Questionnaire

The question of revising its Provisional Questionnaire was considered by the Council at the sixth meeting of its fourth session.

* For the text of this procedure, see Trusteeship Council Official Records: Fourth Session, p.

/It was decided

It was decided that a committee should be created to study the question of the revision of the Provisional Questionnaire, and that the President would announce the composition of the committee later.

At the forty-eighth meeting, the Council decided not to set up the committee at the fourth session and to postpone the revision of the Provisional Questionnaire until the fifth session.

At the second meeting of the fifth session, the Council decided further to postpone this question until its sixth session.

6. Relations with the Security Council

At its 415th meeting on 8 March 1949, the Security Council had adopted a resolution*, requesting the Trusteeship Council to undertake those functions of the United Nations under the International Trusteeship System relating to political, economic, social and educational advancement of the inhabitants of strategic areas under Trusteeship. The Security Council had also approved the interpretation given to the resolution by the Trusteeship Council, when the latter had considered it in draft form at its third session.**

By a resolution*** adopted at the forty-sixth meeting of its fourth session on 24 March 1949, the Trusteeship Council decided to undertake those functions. By the same resolution it requested the Secretary-General to transmit the Provisional Questionnaire**** to the Security Council, and, if no observations were made by the Security Council within one month, to the Government of the United States of America as Administering Authority for the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

7. Relations with the specialized agencies

By a resolution adopted at the twenty-ninth meeting of its fourth session on 1 March 1949, the Trusteeship Council recommended that the specialized agencies should study the annual reports on the administration of Trust Territories with a view to making such recommendations and suggestions as they might consider proper in order to facilitate the work of the Trusteeship Council; and requested the Secretary-General to keep in close touch with the specialized agencies with a view to seeking their counsel and assistance in matters with which they were concerned.*****

* Communicated to the Trusteeship Council as T/271.

** For this consideration see "Report of the Trusteeship Council, covering its second and third sessions, p. 30.

*** 46 (IV).

**** T/44.

***** T/268.

8. Consideration of action taken by the General Assembly on the reports of the Trusteeship Council

By resolution 139 (II) of 1 November 1947, on the Report of the Council covering its first session, the General Assembly transmitted to the Council certain suggestions of members relating to the rules of procedure of the Council and to the Provisional Questionnaire. The suggestions relating to the rules of procedure were considered during the revision of its rules undertaken by the Council at its fourth session; those relating to the Provisional Questionnaire were considered at its fifth session but action thereon was deferred until its sixth session in January 1950 in order to give the Administering Authorities, Specialized Agencies and the Economic and Social Council more time in which to submit their suggestions.

By resolution 223 (III) of 18 November 1948, on the Report of the Trusteeship Council covering its second and third session, the General Assembly recommended that the Trusteeship Council should consider at its fourth session the comments and suggestions made during the discussion of the report at the third session of the General Assembly.

At the fifth meeting of its fourth session, the Council considered two documents* prepared by the Secretariat setting forth these comments and suggestions. The Council adopted a resolution** taking note of the comments and suggestions and resolving to take them into account during the discussion of the agenda items to which they were related.

* T/230, T/231.

** 45 (IV).

CHAPTER II. ANNUAL REPORTS

1. Cameroons under British administration

(In the final report this will consist of the relevant passage adopted at the fourth session).

2. Cameroons under French administration

(In the final report this will consist of the relevant passage adopted at the fourth session).

3. Togoland under British administration

(In the final report this will consist of the relevant passage adopted at the fourth session).

4. Togoland under French administration

The report of the Government of France on the administration of Togoland under French administration for the year 1947 was received by the Secretary-General on 14 December 1948 and, having been transmitted* to members of the Council on the same date, was placed on the agenda for the fourth session of the Council.

During the fifth meeting of that session, Mr. Jean Cedile, Commissioner of the Republic in Togoland, who had been appointed as special representative of the Administering Authority, made an opening statement on conditions in the Territory. Mr. Cedile subsequently submitted written answers** to written questions*** addressed to him by members of the Council on the report and on the administration of the Territory. During the twentieth and twenty-first meetings, the representative and the special representative of the Administering Authority answered supplementary oral questions of members of the Council.

During the twenty-sixth, twenty-seventh and twenty-eighth meetings, the Council held a general discussion with a view to formulating conclusions and recommendations relating to the report and to conditions in the Territory, and requested the Drafting Committee on Annual Reports to draft a report, in accordance with rules 100 and 101 of its Rules of Procedure, for inclusion in the annual report of the Council to the General Assembly.

The draft prepared by the Drafting Committee**** was considered by the Council at the forty-eighth meeting. At the suggestion of the Presidents, Parts II and III were transposed. Part I (Outline of conditions,

* T/221.

** T/252.

*** T/248.

**** T/278.

and Part III (Conclusions and recommendations) were adopted separately, but Part II (Observations of individual members) was rejected as a result of two successive tie-votes. Subsequently, the draft report as amended was defeated as a whole by the same vote.

5. Western Samoa

(In the final report this will consist of the relevant passage adopted at the fourth session).

6. New Guinea

(In the final report this will consist of the relevant passage adopted at the fifth session).

7. Neuru

(In the final report this will consist of the relevant passage adopted at the fifth session).

8. Pacific Islands

In connexion with its functions in respect of strategic areas under Trusteeship, the Council, at its fifth session, examined the report of the Government of the United States of America on the administration of the Pacific Islands for the period ended 30 June 1948. [The Council adopted a separate report on the Territory^{1/} to the Security Council.]

^{1/} [Symbol of the report].

CHAPTER III. PETITIONS

1. Petitions concerning Tanganyika

(a) Petitions examined at the fourth session

At its fourth session, the Council examined thirteen petitions concerning Tanganyika, and a fourteenth from the Territory (from the Tanganyika Bahaya Union) concerning both Tanganyika and Ruanda-Urundi. Many of these petitions had been received through and investigated by the United Nations Visiting Mission to East Africa.* Five of them were petitions from Europeans concerning the immigration and repatriation policies of the Administering Authority and related subjects; one was a petition of a personal character from a deposed chief; four raised specific questions, while the remaining four raised questions of a general nature, which the Council noted had been dealt with in the report of the Visiting Mission. The subject matter of the petitions and the action taken on them by the Council are indicated in greater detail below.

(i) Petitions concerning the immigration and deportation policies of the Administering Authority and related subjects

Mr. B. O'Donovan, petitioning the Council on behalf of Mrs. K. Maier, the British-born wife of a repatriated German national, charged that the Tanganyika Government had not fulfilled its promise to reinvest her with her husband's property.** At the eleventh meeting, the Council, having been informed by the representative of the Administering Authority that the Tanganyika Government had offered her the right to occupy the property rent-free, decided that no action by it was called for.***

Mr. Holmboe, a Norwegian residing in Tanganyika, submitted a petition in which he complained of unfairness in the allocation of ex-enemy property in Tanganyika. At the eighth meeting the Council, having considered a statement by the representative of the Administering Authority explaining the policy of the Administering Authority in allocating such property, and having been informed that Mr. Holmboe had been offered and had accepted a farm, decided to take no action.****

The Council decided at the eighth meeting to take no action on a petition from Mr. A. Vadasz, a stateless person, who requested to be allowed to enter Tanganyika.*****

* T/218/Add.1.

** For the action taken on earlier petitions from Mrs. Maier, see Resolution 16 (II).

*** 73 (IV).

**** Resolution 53 (IV).

***** Resolution 67 (IV).

Mrs. Halina Garas petitioned the Council to intervene on behalf of her parents, who had entered Tanganyika during the war under a refugee scheme, and whom she feared the Tanganyika Government was about to deport. The Council, having been informed at the thirty-eighth meeting by the United Kingdom representative that the petitioner's father was not considered a suitable person to remain in Tanganyika decided to take no action.*

Mr. Emil Ruppel, an ex-enemy national residing in Tanganyika, complained of an expulsion order issued against him and requested the United Nations to help him and his wife to join their son in Argentina. At the thirty-eighth meeting the Council, having been informed that the Tanganyika Government was prepared to pay the passages of Mr. Ruppel and his wife to Argentina, decided to take no action.**

(ii) Petition from a native chief

The Council received a further petition from Mr. Paul Wamba Kudililwa, a former Tanganyika chief, who had been dismissed, requesting a pension. The Council at the thirty-eighth meeting decided to take no action.***

(iii) Petitions raising specific questions

The Council had before it two petitions from Mr. D. M. Anjaria, the first complaining that Asians recruited abroad as sub-assistant surgeons were not subsequently allowed to enter private medical practice, and the second complaining of the failure of the Tanganyika Government to protect land titles granted to Arabs and Asians when the coastal portions of the Territory were under the rule of the Sultan of Zanzibar. At the forty-second meeting the Council having been informed by the representative of the Administering Authority that the granting or refusal of registration as a medical practitioner was based entirely on professional qualifications, decided to take no action on the first petition.**** At the same meeting the Council decided to postpone further consideration of Mr. Anjaria's second petition until the Administering Authority could submit further information on the question of freehold titles to land in the Territory.*****

The Shariff Is-Hak Community submitted a petition protesting against the action of the Tanganyika Government in classifying them, for official purposes,

* Resolution 55 (IV).

** Resolution 79 (IV).

*** Resolution 78 (IV).

**** Resolution 69 (IV).

***** Resolution 70 (IV).

as Somalis or Africans, instead of Asians. The Council at the eleventh meeting decided to postpone further consideration of the petition until it received further information promised by the Administering Authority.*

Mr. A. J. Siggins, a former resident of Tanganyika, protested against the alleged fortification of the Territory and against alleged forced recruiting of natives as part of a huge army in Africa; he also criticized the groundnut scheme. The petition was examined at the thirty-sixth and thirty-seventh meetings. The Council refused a request from Mr. Siggins for an oral hearing and, having been assured by the representative of the Administering Authority that there was no forced enlistment in Tanganyika and that there were no plans to raise a large force there, decided to take no action.**

(iv) Petitions raising questions of a general nature

The Council noted that four of the petitions from Tanganyika raised a number of questions of a general nature, which were also dealt with in the report of the United Nations Visiting Mission to East Africa on Tanganyika.*** These were the petitions from Twenty-Two Shinyanga Township Africans, from Tanganyika Bahaya Union, from the Chagga Council and from the Tanganyika African Association.

The petition from Twenty-Two Shinyanga Township Africans contained a series of requests for improved conditions in the Territory as a whole. The petitioners asked for an improved education system, for increased powers for Native Authorities and for increased consultation of Africans in the administration of the Territory; they wished for a rise in the standard of living of Africans and increased participation by them in the economy of the Territory; and sought for guarantees for free speech and abolition of racial discrimination.

The Tanganyika Bahaya Union in their petition requested the unification of the Trust Territories of Tanganyika and Ruanda-Urundi, alleging that the frontier between the territories created serious difficulties for the people of their tribe. More generally, they complained of the allegedly contemptuous attitude of Indians towards Africans, and asked for the establishment of a unified system of Native administration.

The petition of the Chagga Council drew attention to the acute shortage of land experienced by the Chagga tribe. The petitioners asked for the return

* Resolution 71 (IV).

** Resolution 54 (IV).

*** T/218.

of all alienated land in their tribal area, which is situated on the slopes of Mt. Kilimanjaro, and for the reclamation and development of new lands. In the political field, the petitions requested the establishment of District, Provincial and Territorial Councils of purely African composition and made a number of suggestions in the field of education.

The Tanganyika African Association covered a wide range of public issues in their petition, referring inter alia to the anxiety felt by some Africans about the Inter-Territorial Organization, to the desirability of an electoral system, to the possibility of a land shortage among Africans, to the allegedly poor conditions of recruited labour and to the low standard of education. They asked for remedial action by the Administering Authority in these and other fields.

The Council, after a brief examination, at the forty-first and forty-second meetings, adopted almost identical resolutions on each of these petitions. By these resolutions* it decided to postpone further consideration of the questions raised in the petition until the fifth session, at which time it would consider them in connexion with its final examination of the report of the Visiting Mission.

Some of the petitions from Tanganyika examined at the fourth session, contained allegations that racial discrimination still existed in the Territory. By a resolution** adopted at its forty-fourth meeting, the Council noting that it was the policy of the Administering Authority to take every practicable step to end racial discrimination, urged it to further intensify its efforts in that direction.

2. Petitions concerning Ruanda-Urundi

(a) Petitions examined at the fourth session

The Council, at its fourth session, examined thirteen petitions concerning Ruanda-Urundi. Many of these petitions had been received through and investigated by the United Nations Visiting Mission to East Africa.*** Five of these were from Asians, protesting against expulsion orders or other action directed against them by the local administration, and a sixth was a similar complaint from an African. A petition from the Mwami (or King) of Urundi raised the question of a frontier rectification between Ruanda-Urundi and Tanganyika; the remaining six petitions raised questions of a general nature, which the Council noted had been dealt with in the report of the Visiting Mission. The subject matter of these petitions and the action taken on them by the Council are indicated in greater detail below.

* 66 (IV), 68 (IV), 72 (IV) and 74 (IV).

** 50 (IV).

*** T/217/Add.1.

/(i) Petitions protesting

(i) Petitions protesting against expulsion orders or other action of the local administration

Mr. Nanji Jamal Kalla, who stated that he had been a resident of Ruanda-Urundi for twenty-nine years, submitted a petition protesting against an expulsion order issued against him as a result of what he described as "commercial faults".

The Council had before it a similar petition from Mr. Mulla Atta Muhammad an Asian, who stated that he had been a resident of the Territory for sixteen years, and complained that he was being expelled although he was "without fault".

A third Asian, Mr. Ahmed Ishak, also resident of Ruanda-Urundi of long standing, protested against his imprisonment which he alleged was on suspicion without any information on a charge of "gold trouble" and stated that during his imprisonment he suffered heavy financial loss.

Mr. Ahmed Ishak had also received an expulsion order from the local administration. These petitions had been investigated by the Visiting Mission which received comments from the local administration on each of them, and heard oral statements by Mr. Nanji Jamal Kalla and Mr. Ahmed Ishak.

The Mission submitted its observations to the Council as an annex to its report on Ruanda-Urundi. Subsequently the Belgian Government submitted its own observations on measures taken for the expulsion of foreigners in connexion with which petitions had been received from Ruanda-Urundi, and gave further details of the record of each petitioner.

The Council examined these petitions at the ninth, tenth, and eleventh meetings. In the case of Mr. Nanji Jamal Kalla, it noted the observation of the Visiting Mission that the Administering Authority had shown great patience, and decided that no action was called for;* in Mr. Ahmed Ishak's case, it noted that the Visiting Mission was not inclined to recommend a fresh enquiry, and made the same decision;** finally, the Council, following an observation by the Visiting Mission, recommended that the case of Mr. Mulla Atta Muhammad should be re-examined by the Administering Authority in the spirit of leniency.***

A fourth Asian, Sheriff Gulam Ali Shah, who had been expelled from the Territory several years previously, submitted a petition, in which he requested the United Nations to obtain for him permission to return to the Territory to manage his important business interests there. The Belgian

* Resolution 57 (IV).

** Resolution 59 (IV).

*** Resolution 58 (IV).

Government gave details of his record in its observations on measures of expulsion taken against foreigners referred to above. The Council after an examination of the petition at the eleventh meeting, decided to take no action on it.*

Mr. Moladad Pirandita, another Asian, complained that several years previously his house had been illegally searched and he himself arrested and imprisoned before being released as innocent. He also complained of the excessive taxes he was forced to pay. The petition was investigated by the Visiting Mission which made the observation that the information obtained during its enquiry did not reveal anything that justified the submission of recommendations to the local authority. The Council, at its eleventh meeting, decided to take no action on the petition.

In addition to their personal complaints, Mr. Nanji Jamal Kalla, Mr. Mulla Atta Muhammad, Mr. Ahmed Ishak raised the question of discrimination by the local administration against Asians, giving many instances of such alleged discrimination. The action taken by the Council on this matter is referred in sub-section (iii) below.

A further petition relating to deportation was received from Mr. Mussa Kackesset bin Kalimba, a native of the Belgian Congo, who complained that, although he had been a resident of Ruanda-Urundi for eight years and had married a native of the Territory, he had been summarily deported on an unfounded charge of forgery. The Belgian Government submitted observations on the petition in which it stated that Mr. Kackesset had been expelled for composing and presenting, as a public letter writer, a letter purporting to come from eighteen persons, sixteen of whom had no knowledge of it, and giving other details of the record of the petitioner. The Trusteeship Council examined the petition at the eleventh meeting, and decided to recommend to the Administering Authority that it should re-examine the case with a view to determining whether the petitioner might be allowed to return to the Trust Territory.**

(ii) Petition from the Mwami of Urundi

Mwambutsa, Mwami (or King) of Urundi petitioned the Council, asking that it should examine the question of the possible return of the Bugufi area to his kingdom of Urundi. He claimed that the area, which had been included in Tanganyika when the boundary between Tanganyika and Ruanda-Urundi had been delimited in 1923, properly formed part of Urundi. The petition was investigated by the Visiting Mission which suggested that the Council might

* Resolution 51 (IV).

** Resolution 64 (IV).

recommend to the Governments of Belgium and the United Kingdom that they should hold consultations on the question. At the eleventh meeting, the Council, having been informed by the representatives of Belgium and the United Kingdom that their Governments were holding consultations, decided that no action by it was called for at that time.*

(iii) Petitions raising questions of a general nature

The Council noted that a number of petitions from Ruanda-Urundi raised questions of a general nature, which were also dealt with in the report of the United Nations Visiting Mission to East Africa. These included two anonymous petitions, and petitions from Mr. Gassamunyiga Matthieu, Mr. Francis Rukeba, and Mr. G. Clement Ntilempaga.

The Council decided to take no action on the anonymous petitions.

Mr. Gassamunyiga Matthieu gave a favourable review of the development of the Territory under the present Administering Authority, but requested that the Council of the Vice-Governor-General should be so constituted as to include progressive elements of the indigenous population.

A petition from Mr. Francis Rukeba contained complaints against the regulations for admission to the school group at Astrida, in particular against the preference given to the eldest sons of chiefs. The petitioner further alleged that difficulties were put in the way of natives of Ruanda who wished to engage in commerce, and that there was alienation of lands to Europeans for mining and other purposes. Finally he expressed the opinion that the Mwami should not possess judicial powers. The Visiting Mission, in the course of its investigations, obtained detailed comments by the local administration on the complaints of the petitioners and on the background to his petition.

Mr. G. Clement Ntilempaga, a native of Urundi, writing from Tanganyika, complained of the inadequacy of educational facilities in Ruanda-Urundi, and of excessive taxation there, and described the administration as "rather oppressive".

The Council, after a brief examination at its thirty-eighth meeting, adopted almost identical resolutions on each of these three petitions. By these resolutions** it decided to postpone further consideration of the questions raised in the petition until the fifth session, at which time it could consider them in connexion with its final examination of the report of the Visiting Mission.

* Resolution 61 (IV).

** 62 (IV), 63 (IV) and 65 (IV).

The Council had before it another petition, from Dr. R. van Saceghem, which raised a question of a general nature. The petitioner, a resident of Ruanda-Urundi for twenty-eight years, pointed out that the education of the Territory was in missionary hands and that there were no non-missionary teacher-training schools. He requested that a scholarship should be given to a young man of mixed race to proceed to a teacher-training school in Belgium. The Council, at its eleventh meeting, decided to take no action on the request for a scholarship, but, at its thirty-eighth meeting, decided to consider the more general question of education raised by the petitioner in connexion with its final examination by the report of the Visiting Mission.*

Several of the petitions from Ruanda-Urundi examined at the fourth session called attention to laws and regulations involving racial discrimination. The Council took up this question at its thirty-seventh and thirty-eighth meetings. The representative of Belgium pointed out in this connexion that some of the laws and regulations to which reference had been made had been adopted to protect the native inhabitants of the Territory and that some of them were in implementation of the Convention of St-Germain-en-Laye. The Council adopted a resolution** by which it took note of the observations of the Visiting Mission, and recommended that the Administering Authority should review all legislation involving racial discrimination, particularly the laws on resident, land tenure, alcoholic beverages, firearms, and the penitentiary system.

3. Petitions concerning the Cameroons under British administration

(a) Petitions examined at the fourth session

No new petitions from the Cameroons under British administration were before the Council at the fourth session.

A further communication was received from the Bakweri Land Committee, whose petition in connexion with land alienated in their tribal area under the German administration had been considered during the third session.*** The Council discussed the procedure to be followed in examining the petition at the seventh, ninth and forty-fourth meetings. On that occasion, it adopted a resolution**** by which it instructed the forthcoming visiting mission to the Trust Territories in West Africa to make a special study of the problem and to report back to the Council at its sixth session.

* Resolution 52 (IV).

** Resolution 49 (IV).

*** See Report of the Trusteeship Council covering its second and third sessions, page 37.

**** 50 (IV).

4. Petitions concerning the Cameroons under French administration.

(a) Petitions examined at the fourth session

At the twelfth meeting, the Council decided to take no action on the petition of Mr. Ernst C. F. Köhne, a German national, who requested permission to return to his former properties in the Cameroons under French administration.*

5. Petitions concerning Togoland under British administration

(a) Petitions examined at the fourth session

The Council examined one petition from this Territory. The petitioners, the Natural Rulers of the Southern Section of Togoland, complained that there had been irregularities in the election of the representatives of Togoland under British administration on the standing Anglo-French Committee for Togoland, and asked that new elections should be held. They proposed that the number of native members of the Committee should be increased, and that the Northern Section of the Territory should be represented.

At the eighth meeting, Mr. D.A. Sutherland, who was designated special representative of the Administering Authority, stated that the petitioners had taken full part in the elections, in which their candidates had been defeated and explained that the Northern Section of the Territory was not represented on the Committee because it was designed to meet the problems of the Ewe people who were to be found in the Southern Section only.

At the thirty-eighth meeting, the Council decided to postpone further consideration of the petition, until it had been reported on by the forthcoming visiting mission to the Trust Territories in West Africa.**

8. Petitions concerning Nauru

The Council, at its fourth session, had before it a petition from the Nauruan Council of Chiefs stating that, despite the high degree of literacy the population of Nauru had achieved in the last twenty-five years, the native inhabitants still had no voice in the formulation of general administrative policies or in the control of the finances of the Island. The petitioners requested that a representative of the United Nations should be sent to Nauru to inquire fully into the whole matter. At its twelfth meeting, the Council decided to postpone further consideration of this petition until the fifth session.***

The written observations of the Australian Government on the petition were received at a later date.**** Subsequently, a further communication was

* 77 (IV).

** 56 (IV).

*** Resolution 75 (IV).

**** T/330.

received from the Nauruan Council of Chiefs, withdrawing the petition as a result of assurances given to them by the Australian Acting Minister of External Territories during a visit to the Trust Territory.

9. Petitions concerning the operation of the International Trusteeship System

The Council, at its fourth session, had before it a petition from the St. Joan's Social and Political Alliance, which requested that the study of the questions of child marriage and compulsory marriage should be included in the terms of reference of each visiting mission. The Council, at its twelfth meeting decided to reply to the petitioners that these questions received the regular attention of the Council in connexion with examination of annual reports.

CHAPTER IV. VISITS TO TRUST TERRITORIES

1. The United Nations Visiting Mission to East Africa*

Itinerary of the Mission

The United Nations Visiting Mission to East Africa established during the third session of the Council and composed of four members, Mr. H. Laurentie (France) (Chairman), Mr. E. W. P. Chinnery (Australia), Mr. Lin Mousheng (China) and Mr. R. E. Woodbridge (Costa Rica), left the interim headquarters on 15 July 1948. The Mission was accompanied by six members of the Secretariat, of whom Mr. J. de la Roche was Principal Secretary.

The Mission arrived in Leopoldville on 17 July 1948, where in view of the administrative union between Ruanda-Urundi and the Belgian Congo, preliminary conversations were held with the Governor-General of the Belgian Congo.

The Mission proceeded on 20 July to Ruanda-Urundi which it visited until 11 August 1948. Meetings and conversations were held with the Governor, the Residents of Ruanda and Urundi and the Bamf of those two territories as well as with representatives of the African, Asian and European communities.

On 11 August the Mission left Ruanda-Urundi for Tanganyika arriving at Kigoma in that Territory on 12 August.

From 12 August to 27 August the Mission visited the Western, Lake and Central Provinces.

On 25 August, Mr. Chinnery left the main party to visit the Southern Highlands Province and re-joined the Mission in Dar es Salaam on 31 August 1948.

The Mission arrived in Dar es Salaam on 27 August where until 2 September meetings were held with the Acting Governor and other officials of the central administration.

From 3 September until 15 September the Mission visited the Eastern, Tanga and Northern Provinces.

The Mission held further meetings with the Acting Governor and heads of Departments and with representatives of the African and Asian communities on its return to Dar es Salaam on 21 September 1948.

* An account of the establishment of the Mission and its terms of reference is to be found in "The Report of the Trusteeship Council covering its second and third sessions - 29 April 1947 to 5 August 1948", page 40; for the full terms of reference of the Mission see resolution 37 (III).

As it was not possible to obtain all the required information in the Territories themselves, the Mission proceeded to London on 27 September and attended conferences with the Secretary of State for the Colonies, the Assistant Under-Secretary of State and other officials of the Colonial Office and the Ministry of Food. On 29 September conversations were held with the Minister for Colonies and other officials of the Colonial Ministry in Brussels.

The Mission then went to Paris to write the reports on the two Territories.

The Visiting Mission's reports on Ruanda-Urundi and Tanganyika which were adopted unanimously were transmitted to the members of the Trusteeship Council on 31 October and 6 November 1948 respectively.*

In these reports, in accordance with its terms of reference the Mission reported on the developing political, economic, social and educational conditions, the progress of the Territories towards self-government or independence and the efforts of the Administering Authority to achieve these and other basic objectives of the International Trusteeship System. Included as appendices to the reports were the petitions received by the Mission and the records of the oral presentations made by petitioners.**

Report on Ruanda-Urundi

In its observations and conclusions on the political development of Ruanda-Urundi the Mission suggested that the Administering Authority envisage the modification of the system of administrative union between Ruanda-Urundi and the Belgian Congo on the basis of partnership rather than subordination. It welcomed the establishment of the Vice-Government General's Council but regretted that there were no African members of the Council. It suggested therefore that the two Bami and three or four African notables or leaders, each from Ruanda and Urundi, should be appointed as members of the Council and that the Council, at present an advisory organ, should be developed into a legislative Council.

In the opinion of the Mission, these two measures would constitute major steps in the direction of political advancement.

The Mission was also of the opinion that the Bami and the chiefs should be given greater authority and greater responsibility in native affairs and that the Administering Authority should assist the native authorities in establishing or re-organizing local councils of representatives chosen by the people and recognized by ordinance or statute as having certain powers and functions with regard to local matters.

* See documents T/217, T/217/Add.1, T/217/Corr.1, and T/218, T/218/Add.1, T/218/Corr.1.

** See Section.....on petitions.

/The Mission noted

The Mission noted that the people of Ruanda-Urundi were enjoying a regime of peace and security, but in an atmosphere not as free as it might be. The Mission hoped therefore, that now that peace and security had been established the ideal of liberty would be progressively fostered.

Finally, the Mission noted that the International Trusteeship System was not yet sufficiently known to the people and officials of Ruanda-Urundi and hoped that the Administering Authority would overcome this defect.

Among its conclusions on the economic development of the Territory, the Mission noted with appreciation the efforts made by the Administering Authority particularly in the spheres of agriculture and reafforestation and was convinced that the Administering Authority would continue to give the fullest attention to all aspects of food production and the prevention of famine. It hoped that the Administering Authority would introduce as soon as possible co-operative principles in agriculture, industry and trade, particularly in cotton and coffee production.

The Mission was of the opinion that new efforts should be made to study the problem of cattle, especially its social implications and suggested, should the Administering Authority desire, that international experts or scientific organs should be called into consultation in the solution of this problem.

In order that the Trusteeship Council might appraise more precisely the situation exactly as regards the return to the Territory of adequate compensation for the impoverishment of its subsoil due to mining activities, the Mission suggested that the Administering Authority should be requested to provide full statistics on the revenue accruing to the Territory from mining activities, the value of mining production and an overall estimate of the mining companies expenditure and profits.

The Mission hoped that the Administering Authority would make a study of the ways and means of encouraging the Africans to participate in the commerce and industry of the Territory.

The Mission considered it desirable that road construction should be mechanized to the fullest possible extent; that regular labour should be employed on the roads; and that the labour should be adequately compensated.

The Mission concurred with the view of the Administering Authority that European colonization should be discouraged.

The Mission hoped that the Administering Authority would review the poll-tax question with a view to adapting the tax more fully to individual and group incomes and to abolishing imprisonment for non-payment of taxes.

/The Mission suggested

The Mission suggested that if an economic development plan were to be prepared, the Administering Authority would establish a separate plan for Ruanda-Urundi so as to avoid presenting the plan as an integral part of a joint plan for the Territory and the Belgian Congo.

In the social field, the Mission considered that the standards of living of the African population should be studied and the results contained in future annual reports.

The Mission was of the opinion that the abolition of penal sanctions for breach of labour contracts by African workers should be considered; that an early examination of the problem of wages paid to African workmen should be made with a view to increasing these wages; and that the administration of Ruanda-Urundi should maintain close and regular contacts with the neighbouring territories so that there might be more effective protection and more regular inspection of African seasonal workers emigrating to these territories.

The Mission deplored the practice of illegal and arbitrary whipping to compel people to obey orders and recommended that the Administering Authority take strong and effective measures to prevent this. It further recommended the abolition of all legally permitted forms of whipping, except in prisons.*

The Mission recommended the separation of first offenders from hardened criminals in prisons and the consideration of the provision of vocational training for long-term prisoners.

The Mission was of the opinion that the discriminatory legislation regarding Asians, should be reviewed.

In its observations on educational advancement, the Mission recommended that the Administering Authority should participate more directly in the field of education and establish under its control a certain number of secular schools. It hoped that in future years the Administering Authority would be able to devote increasing budgetary allocations towards these ends.

The Mission recommended that the granting of subsidies by the Government to private schools should be subject to the condition that religious instruction in these schools should be optional.

The Mission noted the plans of the Administering Authority for the development of educational facilities, and was of the opinion that the contemplated new primary schools should be official and secular. It hoped that it would be possible to establish in Ruanda-Urundi three more official, secular, secondary schools and a secondary Latin school where pupils might qualify for entrance into Belgian universities.

* Mr. Laurentie and Mr. Chinnery thought the prison disciplinary system might be reviewed and modified and if possible whipping replaced by a more suitable method. Mr. Lin Mousheng and Mr. Woodbridge thought that whippings should be entirely abolished.

The Mission was of the opinion that the Administering Authority should provide higher and university education for the indigenous inhabitants in Belgium, the Belgian Congo and in the Territory itself and hoped that the plan to develop the higher sections of the Astrida school into an African university might be implemented as soon as possible. The Mission also recommended that the number of teacher-training establishments should be increased and that a number of official, secular teacher-training schools should be established.

Finally, the Mission recommended that all schools should devote a part of their curriculum to the teaching of the basic objectives of the International Trusteeship System, Ruanda-Urundi's special status as a Trust Territory, and the general facts concerning the United Nations.

Observations of the Government of Belgium on the Report of the Visiting Mission

The general observations of the Belgian Government, as the Administering Authority of the Trust Territory of Ruanda-Urundi, were included, as part of a short foreword, in its annual report on the administration of Ruanda-Urundi, which was received by the Secretary-General on 1 July 1949.

The foreword, after giving the observations of the Belgian Government on the main recommendations made by the Council at its third session, deals with some of the points raised by the Mission.

The Administering Authority stated that the Bami had been appointed as additional members to the Council of the Vice-Government-General. A reform of great significance to the indigenous political structure, including the establishment of partially elected Councils at all levels of administration, was under consideration. Arrangements had been made for delegations of notables of both Ruanda and Urundi to visit Belgium during 1949.

In the economic field, the Administering Authority gave an account of its anti-famine measures, including the erection in 1949 of large food storage sheds, and of its agricultural research. Figures were given, which showed a marked increase in the imported goods purchased by the indigenous inhabitants. Road construction would in future be mechanized to a large extent and regular labour employed; it would, however, be necessary to levy a tax of seven francs on each taxpayer to pay for this. The Administering Authority restated its views on European colonization.

/In the social field

In the social field, the Administering Authority reported on the housing programme. It pointed out that penal sanctions for breach of labour contracts applied both to employers and employees; while it was studying amendments to the law as the first phase of a reform, it considered that their immediate abolition would provoke social disorder. The Administering Authority referred to the four-fold increase in wage rates since 1939 and considered that further sharp increases were not justified by the law of supply and demand.

The Administering Authority stated that the infliction of illegal whipping was a cause for criminal prosecution. In the present state of affairs a further reduction in the cases for which whipping was a punishment did not seem possible, but the matter would be under constant review. Measures for the social rehabilitation of prisoners were also being studied.

In the educational field, the Administering Authority gave an account of its plans for expansion, as a result of which its expenditures on education would rise from 17,000,000 francs in 1947 to 48,500,000 francs in 1949.

Report on Tanganyika

The Mission, in its report on Tanganyika, paid major attention to the question of the Territory's development towards self-government or independence, the question of Inter-Territorial Organization, the Groundnut Scheme and its implications and to the problems of land, mines, labour and ex-enemy properties. Education, medicine and public health were also considered.

The Mission considered that the overwhelming majority of the Africans in Tanganyika were not yet capable, and under existing conditions would not be capable for a considerable time to come, of assuming full political responsibility. The Mission was of the opinion therefore, that the Administering Authority should give urgent consideration to the formulation of appropriate measures for accelerating the development of the inhabitants of Tanganyika towards self-government or independence and made specific suggestions in this regard.

The Mission found it impossible to study all the workings of the Inter-Territorial Organization. From the considerable data examined, however, the Mission, among other observations, concluded that the organization was more than a mere administrative organization but fell short of a complete political union. It would be a purely administrative union, if it possessed only powers of administration over certain common services and would be a political union if it possessed full powers of legislation over any or all of the common services.

/The Mission

The Mission considered the Groundnut Scheme as a bold economic undertaking, but since the Scheme had been in operation only a short time found it impossible to study the technical operations, the economic and financial consequences and the social implications of the entire Scheme. Among other conclusions, the Mission observed that in its opinion the Scheme would be beneficial to the Territory, if it were eventually transferred, as contemplated, to the people of Tanganyika on a co-operative basis; if the revenue of the Territory were greatly increased by the profits and income taxes and customs duties paid by the Overseas Food Corporation; and if the model communities in the groundnut areas were really to become examples for existing and future industrial or mining communities in the Territory.

In its observations and conclusions on the economic development of the Territory, the Mission noted the generally poor and primitive nature of the peasant agriculture and the attempts of the Administering Authority to promote agricultural development. The Mission considered, however, that the Administering Authority might broaden and intensify agricultural development to a greater degree with the aid of more technicians and facilities.

In its conclusions on the land question, the Mission made certain recommendations concerning the return to the Africans of surplus mission lands and the curtailment of European colonization. Furthermore, it suggested that the Administering Authority might consider a general policy of handing over to the Africans on a co-operative basis, all ex-German estates, or in those cases where the Africans were not immediately capable of operating such estates, consider schemes whereby the estates might temporarily continue under non-African management until such time as the Africans were trained to assume full management.

Noting the rich and extensive nature of the known mineral deposits of the Territory, the Mission suggested that the Administering Authority be requested to transmit to the Trusteeship Council exact details and statistics on the revenue accruing to the Territory's budget from mining operations together with a statement of the value of mining production and an over-all estimate of the mining companies' expenditure and profits so that the Council might ascertain whether the Territory was receiving adequate compensation for the exploitation of its mineral resources.

Suggestions were made by the Mission in its observations on finance and trade concerning the lowering of the present duty on cotton goods; the establishment of a textile factory; the development of secondary industries; the improvement of the native taxation system; the presentation of financial information in future annual reports; and the training of Africans in industry and commerce.

/In its observations

In its observations and conclusions on the social development of the Territory, the Mission noted that a stable, efficient and skilled labour force was necessary for the future economic development of the Territory and that labour in Tanganyika, for a number of reasons, had a low standard of efficiency. Commenting on this situation, the Mission observed, that an increase in educational, medical and public health facilities would undoubtedly help to raise the standard of efficiency and that better conditions of labour, including adequate facilities for families of workers, would serve to attract and to a certain extent stabilize labour. Also in the Mission's opinion an increase in wage rates would undoubtedly help to raise the standard of efficiency.

In other social observations and conclusions, the Mission expressed the hope that increased appropriations would be found to enable the medical services to be expanded; that further facilities would be provided for the training of African medical personnel; and that scientific studies would be made on the standards of living of Africans.

In its observations and conclusions on educational development the Mission, while recognizing the difficulties facing the Administering Authority in the expansion of educational facilities to meet the needs of the Territory and while appreciating the efforts already made within the existing educational framework and the provision of the Ten Year Plan for African education, expressed the hope that the Administering Authority would find it possible to increase educational appropriations so that Africans might be provided with the educational facilities to enable them to acquire the qualifications necessary to achieve the objectives laid down in Article 76 b of the United Nations Charter. To this end the Mission suggested that the Administering Authority might consider the possibility of providing more vocational and trade schools, teacher training schools, senior secondary schools and more opportunities for higher education both in East Africa and abroad.

Observations of the United Kingdom Government on the Report of the Visiting Mission

The United Kingdom Government as the Administering Authority of the Trust Territory of Tanganyika transmitted detailed observations* on the report on Tanganyika to the Secretary-General for submission to the Trusteeship Council under cover of a note dated 10 May 1949.

The United Kingdom prefaced its observations by a brief reference to the problems confronting the administration in Tanganyika and by some general comments on the conclusions reached by the Mission.

* T/333.

Each of the suggestions made by the Mission for accelerating the political development of the inhabitants of the Territory was discussed. In conclusion it was stated that the Administering Authority considered the measures being taken by the administration for the political education of the people fully met the need for the "formulation of appropriate measures for accelerating" political development.

The Administering Authority agreed with the Mission that the Inter-Territorial Organization was short of complete political union, but was unable to agree that it would be political union if the Organization possessed full powers of legislation over any or all of the common services. The administrative nature of the Organization was stressed.

The Administering Authority stated that the Groundnut Scheme would eventually be taken over by the Tanganyika Government and would finally pass to the ownership and control of the people themselves, on a co-operative or other basis; though at the present experimental stage it was too early to attempt to work out the exact details of how this would be accomplished. The Corporation would not occupy a specially favoured position nor be exempted from any liability for tax and the Territory would thereby benefit considerably from so vast an enterprise. The communities established in the groundnut areas would in many respects serve as examples for other communities.

The Administering Authority recognized the primitive nature of African agriculture and animal husbandry and enumerated the steps being taken to overcome the problems created thereby. It was hoped that as soon as qualified scientists became more readily available, the large numbers of vacancies existing in the agricultural, veterinary and other professional departments would be filled.

Concerning the conclusions of the Mission on land questions, the religious missions in the Arusha and Moshi districts would be allowed to retain land for revenue earning purposes as long as they continued to provide educational and medical services; other land owned by them would be made available for African occupation when required.

It was the declared policy of the Administering Authority fully to preserve and protect the interests of the indigenous inhabitants, but large areas of the Territory were capable of development at present only by the non-indigenous population and in these places there would be no land pressure for some considerable time. It should be recognized that opportunities for immigrant enterprise existed and such enterprise should be encouraged, not only without detriment to the interests of the indigenous inhabitants, but in fact to their benefit. The

/Administering

Administering Authority had taken note of the Mission's suggestion concerning the placing of ex-enemy estates under African ownership. In its opinion management of the estates on a co-operative basis was at present impractical. As to the Mission's suggestion that where Africans were not immediately capable of operating the estates, the estates should temporarily continue under non-African management, such wide authority would need to be given the non-African manager that the position in effect would be much the same as it was at present.

The Administering Authority fully appreciated the importance of ensuring the Territory and its inhabitants a fair return from the exploitation of the Territory's mineral resources, the information requested by the Mission, however, would be difficult to obtain, but consideration would be given to the practicability of furnishing an estimate sufficiently accurate to be of any value.

Concerning the suggestions of the Mission on finance and trade, the ten per cent surcharge on cotton goods had now been removed and the Administering Authority was fully alive to the desirability of the establishment of economically sound industries and of the importance of training Africans in industry and commerce.

The Administering Authority agreed on the need for a stable, efficient and skilled labour force, and also agreed that the general standard of efficiency of the African workers was low. The Mission's views on the reasons affecting efficiency were correct, although the Administering Authority differed as to their relative degree of importance.

The Administering Authority appreciated the importance of improving and expanding the medical and health services, but reluctantly stated that it was not financially possible at present to provide any further expansion than that envisaged in the Ten Year Development Plan.

Shortage of staff prevented the carrying out of the standard of living surveys suggested by the Mission, though the importance of these surveys was fully appreciated. When the staff position permitted, these surveys would be made and the results made known to the Trusteeship Council.

The Administering Authority agreed on the importance of improving and expanding the Government's educational services although the extent to which these services could be extended was necessarily controlled by considerations of finance. The limitations of the Ten Year Plan were fully recognized, but in view of the limited resources at present available, the Administering Authority had reluctantly decided that no more could be accomplished than the programme contained in the Plan.

/Action

Action taken by the Council

At the beginning of its fourth session, the Council placed on its agenda the examination of the report of the Visiting Mission, but in the light of the desire of the Administering Authorities concerned to have more time in which to submit their observations, an understanding was reached after discussion at the first, second and tenth meetings, on 24 and 25 January and 4 February 1949, that the report should be examined on a provisional basis only.

This preliminary examination of the Mission's report on Ruanda-Urundi was carried out by the Council at the thirty-first to thirty-fourth meetings of the fourth session. At the thirty-fourth meeting, on 8 March 1949, the Council decided formally to postpone its discussion until the fifth session. The report on Tanganyika was similarly examined at the thirty-eighth to forty-first meetings, and at this last meeting, on 18 March 1949, the discussion was similarly postponed. In each case the Chairman of the Mission, Mr. Henri Laurentie, was invited to the Council table to explain parts of the report and to answer questions, and in the case of Tanganyika, Sir George Sandford was present as special representative from the Trust Territory.

When, at the twentieth and twenty-first meetings of its fifth session, the Council concluded its examination of the reports of the mission, it had before it not only the observations of the Administering Authorities concerned, but also the written comments* of Mr. Woodbridge, which had been transmitted by the Costa Rican delegation, on the observations of the United Kingdom Government. The Council, at the latter meeting, adopted a resolution**, under the terms of which after taking note of the observations and conclusions of the Mission, as well as of the observations of the Administering Authorities concerned, it decided to take these observations into account in the course of its examination of future annual reports on and of questions related to Trust Territories concerned; the Council also expressed its appreciation of the work of the Mission and invited the Administering Authorities concerned to give most careful consideration to its conclusions, as well as to the comments made thereon by the members of the Council.

2. Visiting Mission to West Africa, 1949

After consultation with the Administering Authorities concerned, the Council, in accordance with Article 87 c of the Charter, decided at the fifth meeting of the fourth session, to send a visiting mission at the

* T/364.

** T/376.

beginning of November 1949 to the four Trust Territories in West Africa - the Cameroons under French administration, the Cameroons under British administration, Togoland under French administration and Togoland under British administration.

At the fifth meeting and at the forty-second meeting, the Council discussed the composition of the mission. The following persons were appointed: Mr. Pierre Ryckmans (Belgium), Mr. Awni Khalidy (Iraq), Mr. Abelardo Ponce Sotelo (Mexico) and Mr. Francis B. Sayre or, alternatively Mr. Benjamin Gorig (United States of America). Subsequently, Mr. Sayre informed the Council that he would be unable to take part in the work of the Mission.

At the fourth meeting of its fifth session the Council adopted a resolution* in which, after reaffirming the appointment to the visiting mission of the persons mentioned above, it set forth the mission's terms of reference. By these terms the mission was directed to observe the developing political, economic, social and educational conditions in the four West African Trust Territories, their progress towards self-government or independence and the efforts of the respective Administering Authorities to achieve these and other basic objectives of the international trusteeship system; to give attention to issues raised in connexion with annual reports on the administration of those Trust Territories and in particular, the petitions relating to the Ewe problem in Togoland under French and Togoland under British administration and the petition from the Bakweri Land Committee relating to the Cameroons under British administration; to accept, receive, and investigate on the spot such other petitions as are, in the opinion of the mission of sufficient importance to warrant special investigation; and to report its findings to the Council, together with such observations and conclusions as it may wish to make.

* T/348.

CHAPTER V. QUESTIONS SPECIALLY REFERRED TO THE COUNCIL
BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

1. Administrative Unions affecting Trust Territories

Under the terms of General Assembly resolution 224 (III) of 18 November 1948, the Council was requested to undertake an investigation of customs, fiscal and administrative unions and common services between Trust Territories and adjacent territories under the sovereignty or control of the Administering Authority, to recommend such safeguards as it might deem necessary to preserve the distinct political status of Trust Territories and to enable the Council to exercise its supervisory functions. The Council was also requested to seek, where appropriate, an advisory opinion from the International Court of Justice, to invite the Administering Authorities concerned to make available additional information, and to report on its investigation and on the action taken by it to the fourth session of the General Assembly.

At the fourth meeting of its fourth session, on 27 January 1949, the Council adopted a resolution,* establishing a committee to undertake preparatory work for the purpose of facilitating the Council's investigation and in particular to draw up an outline of the various aspects of the problem and to collect all available information. The President subsequently appointed China, France, Mexico, New Zealand, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and the United States of America as members of the Committee.

The Committee held its first meeting on 2 February 1949, when it elected Mr. Henri Laurentie (France) as Chairman and Mr. Lin Moushong (China) as Rapporteur. Subsequently the Committee met at frequent intervals during the course of the fourth session of the Council. The Committee decided to request the Secretariat to prepare memoranda from the documentation already available and to request additional information from the Administering Authorities of the Trust Territories affected. At a later stage the Committee drew up a list of questions concerning arrangements between the following Trust Territories and neighbouring colonies: Tanganyika, Ruanda-Urundi, Cameroons and Togoland under British administration New Guinea. These questions appeared as Annexes I to V of the interim report of the Committee to the Council,** which also stated that the Committee was evenly divided as to whether it had competence to study the question of the relations between France and the Trust Territories administered by France within the framework of the French Union.

* 81 (IV).

** T/263.

The Council considered the interim report at the thirty-fourth, thirty-fifth and thirty-sixth meetings, when it heard the oral replies of Sir George Sandford, special representative of the United Kingdom Government to the questions of the Committee on the East African Inter-Territorial Organization affecting Tanganyika. It also adopted a resolution* instructing the Committee to make, exceptionally and in addition to its regular duties, a study of the relations between France and the Trust Territories administered by France.

The Committee (and the Council) had been informed by the United Kingdom Delegation that it did not consider the arrangements by which the Cameroons and Togoland under British administration were administered as integral parts of Nigeria and the Gold Coast respectively as falling within the scope of Resolution 224 (III) or the competence of the Committee and that accordingly the United Kingdom did not intend to make available the documentation requested or answer the questions addressed to it by the Committee. Subsequently, the United Kingdom Government, while maintaining its opinion that the arrangements were outside the scope of Resolution 224 (III), agreed to make the material requested available to the Committee.

The Committee reconvened, after a recess of two months, on 24 May 1949, when it held further meetings. On 3 June at its seventeenth meeting the Committee completed its consideration on the subject and adopted its report** for submission to the Council. In doing so it requested its rapporteur Mr. Hsi-Kuen Yang (China) to make a statement embodying the reservations of its members. This statement was read at the fifth meeting of the Council's fifth session.

At the twenty-first meeting of the fifth session, the Council began discussion of a draft resolution presented by the delegations of Mexico and the United States of America. At the twenty-second meeting the Council adopted the draft resolution with certain amendments. By this resolution,*** the Council decided to transmit to the General Assembly the reports of the Committee together with the replies of the Administering Authorities to questions prepared by the Committee and other documentation collected by it and informed the General Assembly that the Council would continue to study and examine the operation of existing or future administrative unions.

* 82 (IV).

** T/338, T/338/Add.1

*** T/379.

The Council recalled that the General Assembly had approved the Trusteeship Agreements upon the assurance of the Administrative Powers that those agreements did not give them power to establish any form of political association which would involve annexation or extinguish their status as Trust Territories and in this connexion noted the assurance by the Administering Authorities that the administrative arrangements under consideration did not extinguish the political identity of the Trust Territories and were not inconsistent with the objectives of the international trusteeship system or with the terms of the Trusteeship Agreements. The Council decided that, in order to safeguard the identity and status of the Trust Territories, it should continue to study the effects of existing or proposed administrative unions on the political, economic, educational and social advancement of the inhabitants, on the status of the Trust Territories as such and on their separate development as distinct entities, and finally requested the Administering Authorities concerned to furnish in their annual reports separate records, statistics and other information in order to safeguard the effective exercise of the Council's supervisory powers.

2. Educational advancement in Trust Territories

Under the terms of Resolution 225 (III) of 13 November 1948, the General Assembly recommended that the Council should request the Administering Authorities of certain Trust Territories to intensify their efforts in the field of education, should propose to them that primary education should be free and that access to higher education should not be dependent on means, should suggest to them the improvement of facilities for the training of indigenous teachers and should request them to supply in the future complete and detailed information on the subject of education.

At the thirteenth meeting of its fourth session, the Council adopted a resolution* carrying out the instructions of the General Assembly.

By the same resolution of the General Assembly, the Council was instructed to study the financial and technical implications of a further expansion of facilities for higher education in Trust Territories in Africa, including the possibility of establishing in 1952 and maintaining a university for those territories. The Council discussed the action to be taken in this matter at the thirteenth, nineteenth and twenty-ninth meetings, at which meeting it adopted a resolution** setting up a committee to make a preliminary study. Subsequently at the forty-eighth meeting, the President appointed Australia, Mexico, Philippines, and the United States of America as members.

* 83 (IV).

** 84 (IV).

The convening of the Committee was postponed pending the receipt of information on the results of a conference in Paris of Belgian, French and British experts in African education. On May 1949, the Secretary-General received and communicated to members of the Council a memorandum* setting forth the views of the Governments concerned on the proposal for establishing a university in 1952. These views were briefly as follows: the proposal was not a practicable one because of a shortage of potential teaching staff and pupils and because of difficulties of language and of finance; a university and college was under consideration for Ruanda-Urundi; elsewhere qualified students were able to obtain higher education in metropolitan universities or in the colleges of neighbouring colonies; for the present, available resources were being used for a vigorous expansion of facilities for primary and secondary education, which were far from being complete.

The Committee held its first meeting on 1 June 1948 when it elected Mr. Raul Noriega (Mexico) as its Chairman and rapporteur. In the course of its examination of the question, the Committee studied working papers prepared by the Secretariat on the situation of higher education in the African Trust Territories, and heard statements by experts, including representatives of UNESCO, and by representatives of the Administering Authorities concerned. At its eighteenth meeting on 12 July 1949 the Committee adopted a report,** in which it reviewed the facilities for higher education in the African Territories, discussed certain technical problems and recommended to the Trusteeship Council the adoption of a resolution which inter alia contained specific recommendations to each of the Administering Authorities concerned for the expansion of facilities for higher education.

* T/334.

** T/369.