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VERBATIM RECORD ON THE TWENTY-EIGHTH MEETING
(Transcription from sound recording)

Lake Success, New York
Tuesday, 1 March 1949, at 11 a.m.

President:

Mr. LIU CHIEH

China

The PRESIDENT: I declare open the twenty-eighth meeting of the fourth session of the Trusteeship Council.

EXAMINATION OF ANNUAL REPORTS: CAMEROONS UNDER FRENCH ADMINISTRATION --
GENERAL DEBATE (documents T/219 and T/242) (Continued):

The PRESIDENT: First I will call on the representative of China to complete his statement which was interrupted yesterday by the adjournment.

Mr. LIN (China): I had begun to discuss the status of the French Trust Territories in the French Union when the meeting had to be adjourned. With the President's permission I shall continue today to discuss the status of the Cameroons and Togoland under French Administration in the general framework of the Constitution of the French Union.

There are two aspects of this question: first, the status of the Trust Territories under the French Union, and second, the status of the Trust Territories as administrative entities themselves.

These two aspects of the status of the Trust Territories are clearly characterized by article 4 of the Trusteeship Agreement for the Cameroons and the same article of the Trusteeship Agreement for Togoland.

It will be recalled that the said article contains two operative paragraphs. The first paragraph says:

"...the Administering Authority shall have full powers of legislation, administration and jurisdiction in the Territory and shall administer it in accordance with French law as an integral part of French territory..."

It is under this paragraph that each Trust Territory is placed under the French Union.

The second paragraph says:

"...the Administering Authority shall be entitled...with the consent of the territorial representative assembly, to constitute this Territory into a customs, fiscal or administrative union or federation with adjacent territories under its sovereignty or control and to establish common services between such territories and the Trust Territory..."

Under this paragraph the Administering Authority may establish an administrative union between each Trust Territory and its adjacent territory or territories, but no such administrative union has been established. Therefore, today both Trust Territories are administrative entities in themselves.

/The Trusteeship Council

The Trusteeship Council has shown much interest in the French Union, its philosophy and its operation, especially in its effects upon the status of the Trust Territories. So far, however, we have not had sufficient information and documentation on the subject.

As we see it, the French Union is a unique form of political association between metropolitan France on the one hand, and the French overseas departments and territories on the other. This Union has created a remarkable process of political assimilation and integration.

It seems to me that the French Union is a progressive step in the evolution of the French colonial system by transforming the superior-subordinate relationship between metropolitan France and overseas departments and territories into a partnership - into a fraternity.

It seems to guarantee to the peoples of the overseas departments and territories the same human rights as the people of France enjoy.

Finally, it confers upon the representatives of the overseas departments and territories the power to participate in the making of laws that govern the French Union.

I do not believe that we can question the beneficial and liberalizing effects of the French Union upon the peoples of the overseas departments and territories.

Some questions, however, do present themselves with respect to the two Trust Territories.

Is the French Union a loose federation or confederation, or is it a closely-knit political union? Is it a free association of autonomous and potentially autonomous countries, or is it a permanent union, one union, indivisible? Are the adherence to the Union and the secession therefrom of voluntary character?

With respect to the Cameroons and Togoland, is there any constitutional provision or legislative act by which the two Trust Territories are incorporated into the French Union, besides article 4 of the Trusteeship Agreement? Is there any constitutional provision or legislative act by which the Trust Territories may sever themselves from the French Union, besides the general principles and objectives of the Trusteeship System?

We are aware that the special representatives from the Cameroons and Togoland have stated that the incorporation of the Trust Territories into the French Union is entirely without prejudice to the future status of the Trust Territories, and that these Territories will remain free to determine their own status when the peoples concerned are mature enough to pronounce an opinion on this matter.

/The Trusteeship Council

The Trusteeship Council, however, can very well ask these questions. As these questions, or these matters, concern the basic law of the French Union, and the ultimate status of the Trust Territories, the Trusteeship Council, while having confidence in the liberal ideals which led to the creation of the French Union, nevertheless should receive some kind of legal clarification or formal commitment from the Administering Authority in this respect.

Another series of questions present themselves: to what category of territories do the Trust Territories belong under the Constitution and Law of the French Union? The Constitution mentions, besides metropolitan France, some categories of territories such as overseas departments (Algeria and Martinique), overseas territories (Sudan, Madagascar and so forth), associated territories and States. Are the two Trust Territories "associated territories"? But under the Law of 27 October 1946 which concerns the Composition and Election of the Assembly of the French Union, the two Trust Territories are under the category of "overseas territories", on the same legal footing as Sudan and Madagascar. Do the Constitution and the Law of the French Union make any formal distinction between French overseas territories and the Trust Territories?

Regardless of the formal status or legal classification of the Trust Territories under the French Union, what are the actual or factual differences between the overseas territories and the Trust Territories?

It would seem, insofar as we know, that the Constitution and Law of the French Union do not make any distinction, legal or actual, between the status of overseas territories and that of the Trust Territories. It is not clear where French sovereignty begins and where it ends insofar as the territories under the French Union are concerned.

There is, however, a legal distinction between what are called "citizens of the French Union" and "persons under French trusteeship administration". However, this distinction seems to fade away a little bit when we consider that "persons under French trusteeship administration" who are not necessarily "citizens of the French Union", may be members of the high organs of the French Union.

It must be emphasized that these questions are raised for the purpose of study and information and interpretation, not with a view to prejudging the case or even implying any criticism.

It is incumbent upon the Trusteeship Council to see that the special status of the Trust Territories is preserved, that each Trust Territory

/should have

should have its own distinctive existence and its own free evolution, and that the advancement of each Trust Territory should be as little conditioned by and dependent upon the advancement of other non-self-governing territories as possible.

Turning now to internal administration, the Chinese delegation observes that both the Cameroons and Togoland are separate administrative entities - that is to say, there are no administrative unions between these Trust Territories and adjacent territories.

The boundaries of these territories are artificial; the tribes within these territories are heterogeneous: yet the administration of each Trust Territory has been an integrated whole.

In the Cameroons the population is divided into two main groups, each group having various tribes within itself. The Northern group is of Sudanese origin, believing in the Moslem religion: they have Sudanese languages and traditions. The Southern group is of the Bantu tribe with Bantu languages, customs and beliefs.

Likewise in Togoland there are three main groups: in the north, in the centre and in the south, and each main group has several tribes with different languages.

In view of the artificiality of their boundaries and the heterogeneity of their tribes, we know it is extremely difficult to develop a territorial consciousness, not to say a national consciousness.

The special representatives from the Cameroons and Togoland have indicated that the Governments of these two Territories are developing a territorial consciousness, through administration and education, through the development of communications, through common political activities, etc. It is not impossible that the Cameroons and Togoland, not long ago merely geographical names, may one day become symbols of identification or objects of loyalty on the part of the Cameroonians and Togolandians respectively.

The Council, in my opinion, will be very much interested in watching and observing the emerging and developing territorial consciousness in these two Trust Territories. This, I submit, is the ultimate determinant of any Trust Territory as a distinct political entity. Without a territorial consciousness, without a feeling of community, without a common symbol of loyalty or identification, without a unity of general purposes, no Trust Territory, regardless of any constitutional provision or even of any trusteeship agreement, can ever become an integrated political entity, let alone an independent nation.

/Mr. CARPIO

Mr. CARPIO (Philippines): I have requested to speak once more on this question of the French Cameroons because I feel that, while I have already spoken once on the question of the political relationship or status of the Territory in connexion with the French Union, I have only mentioned in a summary and commendatory way some phases of the French education policies in this Trust Territory. I ask the indulgence of the Council once more on this phase of education policies of the Administering Authority.

We have noted from our study and discussion that the educational policies of the French Government are characterized by three special features. The first is the direct assumption on the part of the Administering Authority of its responsibility for education. This, as I said last Friday, is in full accord with what my delegation considers to be the primary duty of the Administering Authority, that is, direct responsibility for education.

The second feature is free education in Government-established schools, while the third phase is the use of a common language -- in this case, the metropolitan language, which is French.

These features are policies that my delegation believes should be followed in all Trust Territories, and our adherence to these policies springs, not so much from a sense of legal duty, but from a firmly-rooted conviction that their vigorous implementation will result in the best interests of the inhabitants, in the giving to them of that true education which cements a common feeling of consciousness and nationality, and at the same time gives them a common language which will facilitate further advancement in all the fields of trusteeship development.

With regard to the first phase, the direct assumption of the responsibility for education, we have found that, in practically all the other Territories with which we have so far been concerned, with perhaps some exception in the case of Western Samoa, education has been left almost entirely to private initiative. I hesitate to mention missions because last year I was in trouble for mentioning that fact, and I do not wish to get into trouble again.

But I feel that it is only by the establishment of government schools that the Administering Authority can follow certain definite policies that will give to the indigenous inhabitants the true education that corresponds with the direct obligation of advancing educational training in this Territory.

/We found in

We found in a paper circulated in the Council a few days ago that in some Trust Territories the private agency teachers entrusted with the education of students had shunted aside their activities, that they not only take care of classrooms but are involved in many other functions as well which take them away from the classrooms, causing them to neglect this important phase of their work, which is education.

It is for that reason that my Government believes that it is only through the direct assumption of this responsibility for education through the establishment of government-operated schools that the true education for which we all aspire, which we all undertook when we signed our names to the Charter -- the responsibility of promoting the educational advancement of the inhabitants can be successfully accomplished.

For that reason, my delegation recommends to the Council that the Administering Authority, in this case the French Government, which has, for the first time in the history of the international trusteeship system, assumed this responsibility for education, should be commended so that in due course the French Administration of these two Trust Territories might serve as a pattern for the other Trust Territories.

With regard to the second phase, which is free education in government-established schools, this too is a policy which is dear to my Government because we have found in our study of the educational policies in other Trust Territories that this function of education has not only been left to private initiative, but that fees, tuition and expenses have been imposed so that it is almost impossible for the average inhabitants of a Trust Territory, poor as they are, to obtain the education to which they are entitled.

In the paper which was circulated the other day, we found out that tuition fees and other expenses have made it almost impossible for the average family to give their children the education they deserve. For that reason, we feel that the Administering Authority, in the promulgation of this policy of free education in government-established schools, should be commended, and I suggest that this Council take the necessary steps in that direction.

With regard to the third phase, the use of a common language, this too is a policy which my delegation fully agrees with, because we have found out that, in the various Trust Territories with which we have so far been concerned, there are generally numerous dialects, /none of which

none of which have ever reached a national level where the indigenous inhabitants could understand one another by the use of any particular dialect. This train of events is proof of the fact that the development of a national language with which the indigenous inhabitants could communicate with each other would develop that feeling of oneness, that sense of nationalism which is desirable in the development of a people toward self-government and independence.

These things are all involved in the particular phase of French policy of using the metropolitan language as a medium for instruction.

/But notable and

Laudable and praiseworthy as these phases of the educational policy of the French government are in the Trust Territories of the Cameroons and Togoland, I feel that there are certain features that could be implemented even more vigorously in order to enhance the educational advancement of the people.

I have in mind particularly the secondary phase of the French educational policy. The Council will surely note that under the ten-year development plan it has been proposed to increase the number of secondary establishments in these Trust Territories from the six which they now have, to ^{twelve} / for a period of ^{ten} / or perhaps ^{fifteen} / years, as was mentioned during the oral questioning of the special representative.

To-day the six secondary schools can accommodate no more than 780 African pupils, and if, under the ten-year plan, no more than six are added, it can easily be seen that a doubling of the present enrolment of 780 African pupils will certainly fall short of the dire need for educated Africans who could then assume greater responsibility in the administration of the Trust Territory.

The Council might therefore, with good reason, take the view that in a territory of some 2,700,000 persons, the proposal to have only twelve secondary schools for ^{ten} / or fifteen years, pre-supposes almost that the political, economic and social conditions of the inhabitants will remain almost at a standstill. And the Council should note that there are as yet, only a very few Africans in responsible administrative positions, and that there is already a shortage of doctors and other trained persons.

It should point out, therefore that ^{scope of and} the need for the employment of trained Africans in the administration alone demands more energetic measures to produce Africans with the proper qualifications.

Furthermore, the Council may express the hope that the next ^{fifteen} ten or / years ought to show a much further advance in the economic, political and social progress of the Territory and a much greater increase in the responsible participation of the Africans in this field as a result of the vigorous implementation of the educational policy of the French government.

I am happy to note that the French people, who have always provoked my admiration by reason of their tradition of love for freedom and their love for liberalism, should have taken the lead ^{under the International Trusteeship System} / in promulgating the basic educational policies that I have mentioned.

/ As far as my

As far as my delegation is concerned the French government can rely on our continuous and wholehearted support and commendation along these lines.

Mr. SOLDATOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) (Interpretation from Russian): The report of the Administering Authority should show how the Administering Authority is carrying out the basic objectives of the Trusteeship System set forth in the Charter of the United Nations.

As we know the basic objectives of the Trusteeship System as set forth in Article 76 of the Charter of the United Nations are:

" to promote the political, economic, social and educational advancement of the inhabitants of the trust territories and their progressive development towards self-government or independence"

" to encourage respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion...."

It should be noted that the information contained in the reports of the Administering Authority for 1947 regarding the administration of the Cameroons and Togoland under French administration, is insufficient, inexact and does not give a true picture of the situation in the Trust Territories.

In the section on social advancement, the racial problem is completely overlooked although this is one of the most outstanding problems in the Trust Territory.

The report does not contain information regarding the factual situation in the field of labour. The report limits itself to some formal statistics, a listing of legislation and international conventions which are applicable to these territories. Information is also lacking as to whether the Administering Authority has taken any measures which would ensure the transition from the tribal system to the system of self-government based on democratic principles

Instead of concrete data on any given question, the Administering Authority limits itself in its report to general statements. For instance, in the report on the Cameroons, instead of a specific report to the question regarding the rights of the inhabitants of the Trust Territories, it is simply stated that the indigenous inhabitants of the Cameroons, enjoy the same

Cameroons enjoy the same rights and freedoms as the inhabitants of France itself, which, as you all know, is not in any way substantiated by factual data regarding the actual situation in the Cameroons and Togoland. It should be noted that in the report on Togoland, more or less exhaustive information is lacking on more than 70 questions of the provisional questionnaire.

As we know, in connexion with these general failings of the report of the Administering Authority, a great number of written and oral questions were required from the representatives on the Council.

/ After the replies

After the replies of the special representative and those given by the representative of France in the Council, it was possible to clarify the answers to some questions, but unfortunately it was not possible to get concrete replies to many questions because the special representative said that he did not have the available information to answer those questions.

As a result of the study of the annual reports, the questions and replies and the discussion which has taken place on these reports, it becomes clear that the Administering Authority is continuing to carry out a policy which is actually directed towards strengthening the colonial regime in the Trust Territories and is not taking any effective measures which would encourage ~~the~~ the creation of local organs of self-government.

In this way the Administering Authority is holding back the progressive development of the Trust Territories in the direction of independence and self-government. The Administering Authority is not taking any measures which would assure the transition to the system of self-government which would be based on democratic policies.

The report tells us of the setting up of so-called independent local assemblies in the Cameroons and Togoland, and in this connexion an attempt is made to picture this as a great step forward in the matter of drawing the indigenous population into participation in the government of the two Territories.

Actually, the elections to this representative assembly and the composition of these assemblies simply point up the fact that the large mass of the indigenous population in the Territories do not have any rights of suffrage -- they do not have any political rights.

The members of the assembly itself do not have any real powers and they simply constitute a consultative organ for the French Governor who is called the High Commissioner. These assemblies can express their views, they can give advice when the appropriate officials of the Administering Authority so request, but these opinions do not have obligatory force for the High Commissioner.

All the rules and regulations are issued by the High Commissioner on his own initiative. The High Commissioner sometimes can consult with the assembly if he considers it appropriate, or in rare cases when it is specifically provided

/for,

for, but all of this refers only to questions of secondary importance.

Even in such an important question as that of taxation, the imposition of taxes and so forth, the result of discussions in the assembly are conditioned upon the approval of the French Council. Actually, the power in the Cameroons and Togoland belongs to the High Commissioner and the French officials who are subject to the High Commissioner.

Actually, the French officials enjoy unlimited rights. For convenience in administration, the French officials appeal for help to the tribal notables and the traditional chiefs, who have the right to settle disputes between members of their tribes and, as is well known, a great number of these disputes are settled by the chiefs at their own discretion.

The entire legal power and judicial authority is in the hands of French officials who are appointed by the High Commissioner and who may be removed by him at his discretion.

All of these facts show that the so-called representative assembly does not have real rights and powers.

Secondly, the composition of the assembly itself bears evidence to the fact that European Frenchmen have special rights in the Cameroons and Togoland because the Administering Authority divides the inhabitants into two groups; that is, to the masters who have special rights and privileges and who have their own sort of caste to which all French citizens belong, and then the group of the pariahs, which includes the rest of the indigenous population.

In order to convince ourselves of this, we simply have to look at the composition of the assembly of the Cameroons. The local assembly of the Cameroons has 40 members: sixteen of them are elected by French voters, who number 2,590 in the Cameroons; the other twenty-four members of the assembly are elected by a privileged upper crust of the indigenous population.

This upper crust consists of notables, traders, property owners, people who can read and speak fluently in French and certain other groups of this top layer of the indigenous population.

In this way it transpires that the French Europeans have one representative for 162 of the population, while the indigenous population has one representative for 112,500 inhabitants. In this way, the election to this assembly, which has actually no rights, is participated in by only 1.5% of the indigenous population of the
/Cameroons,

Cameroons and about 1% of the population of Togoland.

All of this data regarding the composition of the representative assembly shows that even in the creation of such powerless bodies the Administering Authority takes special measures to ensure a position of mastery for French citizens and carries out racial discrimination in its most blatant form, depriving the great mass of the population of the Cameroons of all political rights.

The Administering Authority have officially maintained the anti-democratic tribal system and uses the title "chief" for the privileged upper group of tribal notables in the carrying out of its policy, particularly in the question of collecting taxes.

The Administering Authority does not set up democratic organs of self-government locally which would promote the active participation of the broad mass of the indigenous population in the affairs of their country.

The tribal system, which is encouraged by the Administering Authority, cannot be reconciled with the progressive development of the Trust Territory in the direction of self-government and independence emphasized by the Charter of the United Nations.

In this connexion the Council must recommend to the Administering Authority to take measures which would ensure the transition from the tribal system to a system of self-government which would be based upon democratic foundations including the participation of the broad mass of the indigenous population of the Trust Territories.

The indigenous population of the Trust Territories is also deprived of the right to hold more or less important administrative or legal posts. On pages 148 and 149 in the report on the Cameroons, there is a table which shows the administrative structure. Both in the office of the High Commissioner and in the police, taxes, social, agriculture, water, forests, and education services, out of the more or less important officials there is not a single member of the indigenous population.

Out of the total personnel in administrative services, which is given on page 51 of the report on Togoland, it may be seen that there are no indigenous population in such high posts as the Bureau of Personnel, Treasury, Economic Affairs, Political and Administrative Affairs, Labour Inspection, Tax Collection, Courts, Police, Radio and Customs services.

/All of these

All of these more or less important administrative posts are in the hands of Europeans.

As regards the composition of the courts, there is no indigenous population among the courts at all, and the entire juridical power is in the hands of French officials.

All these facts are evidence of the situation that the Administering Authority is violating the principles of the international trusteeship system and is holding back the progressive development of the Trust Territories of the Cameroons and Togoland -- holding them back from their development towards self-government or independence. The Trusteeship Council should recommend to the Administering Authority that they carry out legislative and other measures which would bring about the participation of the indigenous population in the legal and administrative bodies of these Trust Territories.

The most serious attention should be paid to the consideration of the question as to how the Administering Authority is aiding in promoting the economic progress of these Trust Territories.

On the basis of the incomplete information which is contained in the annual report on the Cameroons and Togoland, we could, with full certainty, come to the conclusion that the policy of the Administering Authority leads to further economic enslavement of these Territories by foreign companies. It holds up their development and retains the present extremely low level of their economic development. The natural wealth of the Cameroons is exploited to the full extent, and the profits of such exploitation do not go towards the development of the Cameroons and in the interests of the indigenous population, but for the English and French industrial and trade companies. The Bureau Minier, which is a French company, has the right to receive any rights for mine and mineral resources, to have concessions and to participate in any companies, as shown in document T/249, page 19. In the administration of this Bureau, there are no representatives of the indigenous population.

This purely French monopoly shows that the exploitation of the mineral resources of the Cameroons is carried out without any participation of the indigenous population of the Cameroons and without the necessary consideration of this indigenous population.

The foreign trade of the Cameroons is in the hands of English and French companies -- John Holts Rubber and Cocoa Company, the Banana Company, /a French lumber

a French lumber company, and others. Exports are carried out only by French companies.

Besides the exploitation of the wealth of ^{the} Cameroons by foreign companies, we should note the fact of discrimination in favour of foreigners as opposed to the indigenous population who are not allowed to participate in the export trade of the company.

On page 55 of the report on the Cameroons it is stated that trade is usually carried out by stock companies with large capital investments who operate on several French or other foreign territories. These represent the basis of trade in the Territory, and further, the importation of goods is carried out actually through one English company.

All this means that the economy of the Cameroons is completely controlled by foreign companies. The oral replies of the special representative of the Cameroons show that there are no local companies in the Cameroons dealing in import and export trade controlled by the local Cameroonians.

Furthermore, the foreign control over the economy of the Cameroons is further shown by the fact that they do not know what the profits of these companies are. (document T/P.V. 131, p. 7.) This is in the oral replies.

These companies exploit the wealth of the Cameroons and the peoples of the Cameroons, and in doing so they pay no taxes which would go directly toward the development of the Trust Territory.

This blatant exploitation of the material wealth of the Territory takes place in Togoland as well. In the report on Togoland it is said that the entire foreign export trade of Togoland is in the hands of foreign companies. This is on page 65 of the report, and this was supported by the replies of the special representative and the representative of France.

In connexion with these facts we must point out the urgent necessity of measures which must be taken to limit the unbridled exploitation of the resources of Togoland by foreign companies -- the immediate introduction of taxation on the income of these companies and the use of these taxes in the budget of the Territory for the health and educational services of the Territory, and on the improvement of the extremely difficult material situation of the indigenous population.

As regards the blatant violation of the rights of the indigenous

/population

population, the facts regarding the removal of the population from areas on the pretext of reserving forests, the special representative did not want to ^{go} into in detail, but the fact that the indigenous populations always object to any question regarding classification of forests (document T/251, page 16) and the fact that the majority of the representatives of the Assembly are always opposed to classification of forest lands (document T/252, page 17). is clear evidence that such removals of population are directed against the interest of the indigenous population, and in this connexion, lead to dissatisfaction on the part of the indigenous population.

This question regarding the forced removal of populations from one area to another under the pretext of classification of forests should be the subject of a special study on the part of the Visiting Mission.

On the basis of the information which has been submitted by the Administering Authority it may be seen that on the Trust Territories up to the present time there is still in effect a practice of individual taxation. The USSR delegation feels that the Trusteeship Council should recommend to the Administering Authority that they take measures regarding the complete alteration and modification of the individual tax and the transfer of this into a progressive income tax system, or, at least, a pure income tax system taking into consideration property conditions and the ability to pay of the indigenous population.

It has already been noticed that the reports contain very little information regarding conditions of work and life of the indigenous population.

As the result of a number of questions, the special representative for the Cameroons advised the Trusteeship Council that on the Territory there exists a very low labour productivity, and frequent absenteeism. He tried to explain this by saying, as he considered, the indigenous population have very meagre demands, and they do not like to work (document 249 page 22.)

That was also the point of view of the representative of France in the Council. Actually, as we know, the reason for low labour productivity of the indigenous population can be explained by the fact that the indigenous labour receives a very low wage and is in a very unequal position vis-a-vis the European.

And this does not apply only to purely physical labour. For instance, a European teacher receives 201,709 francs and the indigenous teacher receives only 108,542 francs, that is, half what a French teacher receives. An assistant, French, receives 90,000 francs and an indigenous worker at the same post receives 42,127 francs, again half of what a European gets for the same job. That is in the Togoland report on page 57.

Further evidence as to a violation of the rights of the population can be seen in the information given on the distribution of land. In accordance with information contained on page 66 of the report on the Cameroons, the indigenous population has the right to own 4,000 hectares of rural land and 100 hectares of urban land.

Therefore there are 4,600 hectares which the 2,700,000 indigenous inhabitants can own on legal title.

On the other hand, Europeans have the right to own 70,000 hectares of rural land and 400 hectares of urban land which they hold on the basis of legal title, that is, 70,000 hectares for 2,900 Europeans. Therefore 0.017 hectare of land is available for each indigenous inhabitant, while for Europeans there are 24,276 hectares per European inhabitant, or 1,428 times greater.

The Administering Authority said, in its report, that the largest part of the indigenous population has its land and holds it, but has not asked for a recognition of the right to hold this land. These facts require the most important study on the part of the Trusteeship Council, specifically by means of the investigations that have been made by the Visiting Mission, with a view to putting an end to the distribution of land to Europeans at the expense of the indigenous /population

population, and further, to take up the question of the return of land alienated from the indigenous population to the indigenous population in all cases where this took place, and to put an end to the alienation of lands in the future.

Information contained in the yearly reports on the Cameroons and Togoland under French administration, and information which has been furnished additionally by the special representative is evidence of the fact that the health situation in Togoland is in a very poor condition.

First of all the large number of cases of illness are the best evidence. In 1947 there were 220,094 cases of epidemic illness, hospital care was given to 4,996 cases, that is in one case out of 44 illnesses. The number of so-called social illnesses equals 102,411. Hospital care was given to only 5,718 (page 108 of the report.).

These figures show the mass figures of illness for the indigenous population and the very insignificant medical service which is given to them. The report says that endemic illness (malaria, trypanosomiasis, leprosy and particularly venereal disease) are much greater reasons for death and the limitation of population than epidemics. Malaria is rampant throughout the entire territory and is particularly malignant as regards children. Even the Administering Authority found it necessary to note in its report that the situation as regards health, and particularly the high mortality rate is the cause of some concern.

One of the reasons for such a situation in regard to health can be seen in the absolutely insufficient medical services available to the indigenous population and sometimes the complete lack of medical service. They have one doctor to 300,000 of the indigenous population and one doctor for each 4,292 patients, in accordance with the incomplete statistics which are maintained in the territory.

In Togoland there are only 17 doctors for the indigenous population (page 181 of the report on Togoland). It is clear that such a number of doctors is absolutely insufficient for even the minimum necessary medical care required by the indigenous population. It is therefore no wonder that, in the territory, a large illness rate can be seen.

In 1947 56,055 cases of malaria were recorded, 86,545 cases of Pian, 20,667 cases of syphilis, 107,414 surgical cases, 88,755 cases of digestive diseases (page 185 of the report).

This very high rate of illness can be explained only by the very difficult conditions of life of the indigenous population, based on insufficient medical care.

/As a result of this

As a result of this, there is a very high mortality rate in Togoland. On page 185 of the report on Togoland it is said that the mortality rate in hospitals gives no true picture of the true mortality figures, since that hospital figure represents only a very small percentage of the overall mortality rate.

As regards the majority of cases of death in the villages, we have no way of knowing when they happen and these cases of illness are probably also greater than those which are registered. In the report, on page 188, it is stated that only those sick people who have, let us say, syphilis in the second degree and in a very serious form, it is only these people who apply for medical assistance. In other words, this is evidence of the fact that the actual number of people suffering from syphilis is much higher than the 20,667 which he mentions.

The Administering Authority, during its administration of Togoland, has done very little in the field of health. In Togoland there is only one hospital, six medical stations, 76 very primitive village medical stations (page 198 of the report). For the population of almost a million this is obviously not sufficient.

/The budget

The budget allocations for health are insufficient. They are even less than the budgetary allocations for the police and the gendarmerie. We know that there are ten times more prisons on the Territory than there are hospitals.

The USSR delegation considers it essential that the Trusteeship Council recommend to the Administering Authority that they take urgent measures for a decisive improvement in the health situation in Togoland and the Cameroons under French Administration, for which it would be necessary substantially to increase the budget allocations for health, and to increase the number of hospitals and medical clinics, and also of doctors, with special attention to the training of doctors from among the indigenous inhabitants themselves.

The analysis of the information regarding the situation of education in the Territory of Togoland, shows that the Administering Authority is not taking effective measures for the development of education, and specifically the budgetary allocations for education are absolutely insufficient.

In the field of education in the Cameroons, the very low percentage of students as compared to school-age children in the Territory is obvious; see the Cameroons Report, page 191.

In accordance with official data, the proportion of children in schools aged 7 to 13 is 39%; over half the children of this school age do not study in school, and therefore do not receive even elementary education. Only 9.1% of the children in the age grouping of 13 to 17 study at the secondary level of education.

As regards the students in the age group of 17 to 20, an insignificant figure of .95% in all, study in the second degree. These figures speak for themselves. We should not wonder, under such circumstances, at the high degree of illiteracy among the population.

As we know from official data of the Cameroons, which we have here, 82% of the population is illiterate.

In the question of education, the national characteristics of the population are in no way taken into account. Education and teaching in all recognized private and government schools is carried out at all stages in the French language (page 123 of the Report). No local language is studied; for reference see the same page of the Report. Local languages are completely ignored and the indoctrination of the French language is practised -- the language in which teaching is carried out in the schools.

/The special representative

The special representative of the Administering Authority, as one of the reasons for the lack of teaching in native languages in the schools advanced the lack of a single lingua franca in the Territory. Of course, there are difficulties under such circumstances. But France has been an Administering Authority in these Territories for a number of years, and during this period I think the various local languages in the Cameroons could have been carefully studied, and a common alphabet could have been developed, and one, two or three of the local languages which are most popular, could have been developed for use as the lingua franca.

The lack of interest of the Administering Authority in the cultural development of the indigenous population can be seen from the fact that there are only fifteen small libraries in the entire Territory; nine of these have only about 300 to 500 books respectively. (page 126)

It should be noted that the largest number of publications in circulation are written in the French language, and are not available to the indigenous population, who do not know the French language (see page 126 of the Report). This represents the majority of the population.

The special representative of the Administering Authority spoke of the ten-year development of education in the Cameroons (document T/P.V.132, page 15.) This plan is completely insufficient to satisfy the requirements of the indigenous population in the field of education.

For instance, the plan envisages the creation of twenty-seven schools. This is at a time when almost half of the school-age children are not studying in schools, and 82% of the population is illiterate. It is difficult to see how the Administering Authority is going to carry out the basic objectives of the plan, that is, to have complete education for all school-age children, simply by building twenty-seven new rural schools.

The special representative stated that in order to bring about complete education for all children of school age, not twenty-seven but a thousand schools were required (document T/P.V. 132, page 11)

The question of education in Togoland is also unsatisfactory. Primary schools were attended by only 24,600 children (T/P.V. 137, page 61). If we bear in mind the fact that the population of Togoland is about one million, we see that this is a very insignificant figure. The percentage of the children of school age in the Territory that this represents could not be supplied by the special representative. We should note that the lack of such statistics is in some way an indication of

/the situation of

the situation of education, and also of the interest which the Administering Authority shows in this question.

In accordance with official data there are more than 84% of the population who are illiterate. In Togoland as in the Cameroons education is carried out officially in the French language only (document T/P.V. 137, page 61). I do not think it could possibly be considered correct, particularly since in Togoland there is a rather widespread local language, which could easily be adapted for teaching in the schools.

The unsatisfactory situation regarding education in French Trust Territories holds back the implementation of the basic objectives of the Charter regarding the development of Trust Territories towards self-government or independence. The USSR delegation feels that the Administering Authority should take the necessary measures to bring about the urgent improvement in primary, secondary and higher education in the Territories. They should increase the budgetary allocations and pay special attention to the preparation and training of teachers of the indigenous population.

In the opinion of the USSR delegation, the Trusteeship Council should recommend to the Administering Authority that they increase the number of schools and teachers; that they have basic education carried out in government schools and not in private schools, and to encompass all school-age children in the schools, and have education in local languages. They should substantially increase the number of libraries and the number of books in local languages.

In conclusion the USSR delegation feels it necessary to note that the inclusion of the Trust Territories in the so-called French Union, which encompasses all the French colonies, is in contradiction to the provisions of the Charter, which provide for the independence, and development of the Trust Territories, towards self-government and independence.

In view of the fact that the question of Administrative Unions is a separate question on the agenda of this session of the Council, and in view of the fact that it will be the subject of a special discussion by the Council, the delegation of the USSR does not feel that it is necessary to dwell at length and in detail on the question of the French Union at this time, and it will state its views on this question at a future meeting when the question of Administrative Unions comes up before the Council.

/These are the basic

These are the basic comments which the delegation of the USSR wished to make regarding the situation in the French Trust Territories. On the basis of all that has been said, I think that the following conclusions are quite obvious. The facts I have mentioned are evidence that the Administering Authority is not taking sufficient measures to promote the advancement of the Trust Territory towards self-government or independence.

In this connexion, the Trusteeship Council must take the necessary measures for the implementation of the basic objectives of the trusteeship system and should, therefore, recommend to the Administering Authority that it carry out measures which would lead to the most expeditious and most complete implementation of the basic objectives of the trusteeship system as set forth in the Charter of the United Nations.

Sir Alan BURNS (United Kingdom): I have only a few words to say.

I feel that I must express my delegation's satisfaction with the report from Togoland and the Cameroons under French Administration and my personal appreciation of the helpful way in which questions in these reports have been answered by the special representative and by the representative of France.

It has been many years since I have been in the Cameroons but I have been in Togoland fairly recently. As -- I hope -- a practical administrator I was able to see for myself and to appreciate what has already been done by the Administering Authority in Togoland under French Administration, for the development of the people of that Territory.

I am confident that, under the wise guidance of the devoted band of French officials, the progress already achieved will continue.

The PRESIDENT: The Council has been discussing the report of the Cameroons under French Administration, but many of the observations of the representatives included references to Togoland under French Administration. I believe that many of the remarks were applicable to Togoland under French Administration even though that Territory was not referred to directly.

I do not know whether any members of the Council desire to make any special observations on Togoland under French Administration. However, that is also on our agenda and I invite observations on the report on Togoland under French Administration.

Mr. CARPIO (Philippines): I would like to remind the Council once more that we have received petitions from the various Trust Territories which we have previously considered. Many of these petitions were deferred on the understanding that they would be considered during our study of the corresponding annual reports.

Up to now we have finished the annual reports with which we are concerned during this session and oddly enough there has been no discussion of any petition in connexion with the annual reports.

In addition there are certain items of our agenda which emanate from resolutions passed by the General Assembly during its last session. We considered these items and decided to reconsider them in connexion with our study of the annual reports. Up to now we have not considered any of these items. I have been wondering whether we shall ever consider those petitions and resolutions in connexion with the annual reports.

The PRESIDENT: I believe that there are certain general aspects raised in the petitions which are covered by the discussions of the annual reports. The representatives are entirely free to refer to the questions raised in the petitions when we discuss the reports.

Likewise, they are also free to raise these questions when the Council again takes up the petitions. As you will notice from our time-table, that will be sometime early this month. I believe there are two or three days set aside for the completion of the petitions.

Mr. CARPIO (Philippines): I wish to thank the President for his answer.

However, I was concerned only with the possible effects of totally ignoring all of these matters. I did not mean to give the impression that we had deferred these matters in order to shelve them for good.

The PRESIDENT: That is far from the case. The time-table has set aside three days for discussion of the petitions. As I have said, those general questions raised in the petitions may be referred to in the discussions of the annual reports. I believe that they are covered, but there will be an opportunity for representatives to refer to the specific points raised in the petitions when the Council discusses the petitions again.

It will be noticed that in our time-table, 8 March, 9 March and 10 March are reserved for examination of petitions.

EXAMINATION OF ANNUAL REPORTS: TOGOLAND UNDER FRENCH ADMINISTRATION

GENERAL DEBATE

The PRESIDENT: The annual report on Togoland under French Administration is open for discussion.

I was not attempting to exclude this discussion from the agenda, I simply observed that some of the observations on the Cameroons under French Administration appeared applicable also to Togoland under French Administration. But the report on Togoland under French Administration is nevertheless an individual item on our agenda.

/Mr. CARPIO

Mr. CARPIO (Philippines): I just want to make of record that I have dealt with only one or two phases of French policy in the administration of these two Trust Territories.

Since these phases are more applicable to the Cameroons than to Togol¹, I feel that there is no need to repeat what I have said on this matter. Whatever I have said on the one, applies, of course, to the other.

Mr. GARREAU (France) (Interpretation from French): The representative of China made a number of very interesting remarks a little while ago, especially on the character of the French Union.

I will not reply to these points for the time being because, as I suggested yesterday, this question might be examined first of all by the sub-committee. I think that the Trusteeship Council has agreed on this.

Since the terms of reference we had formally given to this sub-committee only dealt with administrative unions and did not include the examination of questions special to the French Union, I made a formal proposal specifying that the Trusteeship Council entrust this sub-committee with examination -- in a special way and outside the actual limits of the resolution of the Assembly, which only dealt with administrative unions -- of special conditions of the French Union.

/I think this we

I think this was adopted by the Council and, under the circumstances, I will not now make any special remarks on this matter, but will refer entirely to the sub-committee who will make a report on this question.

The PRESIDENT: The Council understands that the representative of China raised these questions as being of interest to the Council, without prejudging the case of administrative unions at all, and I believe the Committee on Administrative Unions will go into the question more thoroughly before it passes to the Council.

Sir Alan BURNS (United Kingdom): When I was in the Chair last week, this question of the discussion of the Togoland and Cameroons Reports came up and, although it was clear that any member could if he wished discuss them separately, I think it was generally understood among us all that, where the questions of policy and so forth were the same, a single discussion would be sufficient. I thought I should let the President know that, as he was not there at the time.

The PRESIDENT: I think that was a very wise thing to do; that is why I also informed the Council that, in my view, some of the remarks are applicable to both Territories and it is, therefore, not necessary to repeat them. Nevertheless, there may be members who want to make some observations specifically in reference to Togoland under French Administration. May I ask those representatives who wish to speak on Togoland to indicate their desire to do so, in order that I can have a speakers' list on this Territory.

Mr. SAYRE (United States of America): I feel a little embarrassed about always leading off. I believe that my delegation was the first to speak on these other Reports, and that is why I have a little hesitation and embarrassment as to speaking now, but if I am to be the only speaker, that relieves me of any such possible embarrassment.

My remarks will be fairly brief and, as the President has pointed out and others have said, many of the remarks which have already been made with regard to the Cameroons are applicable to the Togoland question also.

There are, however, a few specific remarks which I should like to make, first, with respect to political advancement. Several of the observations which are made on the Report on the French Cameroons, of course, apply to French Togoland. In particular, I have in mind the

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suppression of the Indigénat, the establishment of an elected Representative Assembly, and the assurances by the Administering Authority that the inhabitants of the Trust Territory have the right to eventually determine for themselves whether they shall remain in the French Union or assume a status of independence outside the Union.

My delegation believes that the Trusteeship Council should welcome these important steps and statements of policy.

With regard to the abolition of native justice in penal matters and the subsequent application of the Penal Code of France, I would like to point out again, as I did in commenting on the French Cameroons, that this is a bold experiment. My delegation believes that the Administering Authority might be invited to furnish the Council with more detailed information as to such difficulties and problems as may develop in applying the penal laws of the metropolitan country to the Trust Territory.

With regard to the Ewe movement, on page 12 of the Report the Council will remember that the demands of the Ewe people are described as being excessive and as abusing the rights and liberty granted by the Administering Authority. On page 13 it is stated that the Ewe party recruits its followers from the old castes of former notables, from weak chiefs who see in the Ewe movement a means of increasing their authority and from badly assimilated semi-literates from the towns. On the other hand, the pro-French party is referred to on page 12 as a progressive group, seeking a healthy climate favourable to a reasonable evolution.

My delegation is somewhat confused by the difference between the statements I have just mentioned and those made at this Council table by the French delegation in December 1947. We would appreciate further information on this matter, and believe that the Visiting Mission will want to make a special study of this problem.

With regard to social advancement, I was particularly impressed with the constructive plan for medical collaboration which has been worked out by the French and British Togoland medical services, as described on pages 25 - 27 of the Report. My delegation believes that the Trusteeship Council should commend the two Administering Authorities for this plan, and invite them to give the Council a full report on its operation.

I was also interested in the description on pages 182 - 184 of the Report of the French campaign to reduce infant mortality in French Togoland. I think the Council should commend the Administering Authority for this undertaking and invite it to give the Council a report on the operation and effectiveness of this campaign.

/I was interested

I was interested to see that in French Togoland corporal punishment is illegal and that, since 1 January 1945, prestation -- that is, payment in kind -- has been suppressed.

My delegation believes that the Trusteeship Council might take note of these two facts.

So far as educational advancement is concerned, I have noted with considerable anxiety the absence of facilities for secondary education in French Togoland. My delegation believes that the Trusteeship Council should urge the Administering Authority to carry out its plan for the development of secondary education with the utmost vigour.

With regard to the form and nature of the Report as a whole, the Annual Report is a readable, detailed and well-organized document in the opinion of my delegation. The special representative told us that the reason the Report does not follow the Questionnaire item by item is so that the Administering Authority might produce a more attractive and more interesting document, which would give a general and complete view of the Territory, in the words of the Report. My delegation certainly agrees that the result is an interesting and attractive document. I am glad to note, however, that the special representative in his replies to our written questions, proposed to append an index to his next Report for 1948, giving the exact chapter and the page reference of the reply to each question in the Provisional Questionnaire. I am sure that will prove helpful.

/In conclusion

In conclusion, might I point out that my delegation received its first two copies of the Annual Report on French Togoland only at the end of last December, and did not receive additional copies until January. The Report, therefore, was not available in sufficient time for as thorough a study as we would have liked to have made.

My delegation hopes that all Administering Authorities will make a special effort to complete and distribute the Annual Reports more quickly in the future, in time sufficient for thorough studies to be made by all the members of the Council.

The PRESIDENT: I am sure the Council appreciates the statement without sharing the United States representative's sense of embarrassment.

Mr. RYCKMANS (Belgium) (Interpretation from French): The remarks which I am about to make also concern the Cameroons, and I make them in respect of the Report on Togoland because in the Report on the Cameroons we had more complete explanations of the organization of indigenous justice, but there are no figures given. Whereas in the Report on Togoland, without having any complete explanation, we do have certain figures.

We have been told, in a general way, that justice for indigenous populations and for indigenous affairs is given by indigenous courts. These courts are presided over either by a European or by an indigenous inhabitant with indigenous assessors. Outside of these courts, which are the regular courts, we are told that the heads, the chiefs, could exercise a power of conciliation and that, if conciliation did not succeed, then the matter came before the regular courts.

I put a question in this respect because I confess that I was still concerned, and I still am concerned, after having received the reply to this question. It seems to me that in the statistics for Togoland, which are complete, and which deal with conciliation among others, we see that in civil indigenous affairs in 1947 in Togoland, there were about 200, and conciliation amounted to about 700 cases for the same year.

I am convinced that with the love of litigation which the natives have, there have been many more cases than an actual total of 200 and 700, which is only 900 for one whole year for a million inhabitants. The conclusion is, that without doubt, there are many cases settled outside any kind of intervention or control of the Administration, and I wonder whether the Administration and the Administering Authority

/should not be

should not be invited to examine the advisability of giving these indigenous unofficial judgments which are outside the Administration certain effective powers, exercising at the same time a certain kind of supervision or control and requiring, among others, that written decisions be given.

The result of such cases is certainly that a number of cases are decided without the Administration even knowing the fact. It is quite impossible that there can have been only 1,000 cases between the indigenous inhabitants in one year.

Therefore, there are cases which the Administration does not see, and by leaving such cases outside the administrative authority, we wonder whether these cases are judged according to justice and whether they honestly apply the custom, or whether there is a great deal of arbitrary decision, as was the case before the European penetration. I admit that I am still concerned in this respect and I should like the Administering Authority to examine this question closely.

The PRESIDENT: If there are no further observations on Togoland under French Administration, we have concluded our discussions on the Cameroons and Togoland under French Administration.

This afternoon we shall discuss the Annual Reports on the Cameroons and Togoland under British Administration. Being aware that this Council is composed of very conscientious and modest members who often hesitate to be the first to speak, may I ask that those members who desire to speak on the Report from the British-administered Territories this afternoon, give me an indication now so that I shall be able to open the meeting by calling on them?

I should like to know whether any other members are prepared to speak on these two Territories; otherwise we shall come here, and after the statements by the representatives of the United Kingdom and the United States, who usually speak most succinctly, we shall have no other speakers on the list, and will have come back for a very brief session.

Mr. CARPIO (Philippines): I expect to speak on these two Trust Territories, but I do not know whether it will be today or tomorrow.

The PRESIDENT: You are not prepared to speak this afternoon?

/Mr. CARPIO

Mr. CARPIO (Philippines); I can in certain aspects, but I should like to await future developments before deciding whether to speak today or tomorrow.

The PRESIDENT: My experience of the Council makes me hesitate to think that it can embark upon a discussion of the Annual Report as fully as it can upon questions of procedure. I am reluctant to ask the Council to reconvene this afternoon if only the representatives of the United Kingdom and the United States are going to speak.

Sir Alan BURNS, (United Kingdom): Our agenda for today says that we are to discuss this matter, so surely we can get on with it. We cannot waste a whole afternoon just waiting until tomorrow.

The PRESIDENT: If the Council prefers not to speak this afternoon, the debate will be closed?

Mr. SAYRE (United States of America): Inasmuch as this has been set down on the agenda, and inasmuch as all of us have known for some days that this discussion was coming and have done the background work, I do not see why we should not go ahead this afternoon, letting those speak who care to speak, and call the agenda closed at the end of the afternoon. I say that because of the crowded agenda which we have.

/Mr. CARPIO

Mr. CARBIO (Philippines): Referring to the record about deliberations during the past few days, you will note that in the examination of the French Cameroons alone we have taken the last three days. We did not expect that/the three other Territories for discussion in one single afternoon, and certainly it would not be reasonable for us to suppose that we could finish all the remaining Territories in a single afternoon.

It was on that supposition that perhaps many of us were not ready to go ahead and finish the consideration of the British Trust Territories this afternoon. I know that I will speak on certain phases of the administration. I had figured out that I would have at least a night to think over what I might have to say.

The PRESIDENT: It seems that the Council has really gone ahead of its schedule in the discussion of the reports on British administered territories. I believe I should not dissuade members from asking for an adjournment and it is for that reason that I want to ask whether the Council wishes to take up other items this afternoon, if it is not ready to speak on the British administered territories.

Sir Alan EURNS (United Kingdom): When you say that we are ahead of our schedule, I would like to point out that there are several items which we have already dealt with in accordance with our time-table, and have discussed but have come to no final conclusion on them. It is a great mistake to think that we are ahead of our schedule; if anything we are definitely behind it. We cannot afford to go on wasting time in this way. I don't wish to railroad the thing through, but let us get on with our job. We have a long agenda and we are not keeping up with it.

The PRESIDENT: I am certainly not trying to encourage members to defer this question because I think that we are ahead of our schedule. I merely referred to it because members have the right to ask that the debate should not be closed this afternoon. It is for that reason that I wish to ask whether the Council wishes to take up other questions if no further speakers are prepared to speak.

Mr. NORIEGA (Mexico): I propose that it should be possible for the Council to establish this matter of petitions.

/ The PRESIDENT:

The PRESIDENT: I think that the representative of the United Kingdom was quite right. We should not waste an afternoon. That is why I should like to know whether members are prepared to take up other questions. It has been suggested that we take up the question of the petitions.

In that case we will begin this afternoon's proceedings by opening ^{the} debate on the British-administered Territories, and if members decide to defer the question to another meeting or that the discussion should remain open until further meetings, we will take up other items.

I will ask the Secretary to look into the remaining items to see which can be most conveniently discussed.

Perhaps the Council may take up the resolution on education, which was discussed before, and also that on collaboration with the specialized agencies. Final action has not yet been taken on those items.

Mr. RYCKMANS (Belgium): I suggest that we adjourn early to-night. Several of us suffered rather yesterday in trying to get back to town and I am afraid that to-night it will be worse.

Mr. SAYRE (United States of America): I wonder whether, in view of the present situation, we might not profitably look over the remaining items on our agenda and ask the Secretariat to revise the time-table so as to enable us if possible to complete our work by the 27 or 28 March, so that we will have one day's leeway. I have felt considerable apprehension during the last few days that we might get into a terrible jam, because we are working against a dead-line.

I wonder whether it might not be profitable now to revise that time-table or ask the Secretariat to do so in order to shoot at a target date of adjourning by the 27 March, or earlier if possible.

The PRESIDENT: I may say that if we follow the present schedule and work as hard as we can, the items can be moved up; also the Council is aware that the Drafting Committee will have to meet soon to draft the reports on the various Territories, and if it can finish its work that means the date set for the report will be eliminated and that will help the Council considerably.

I have already suggested to the Secretary to arrange for the Drafting Committee to begin work as soon as it can, possibly this week.

/Sir Alan FURNS

Sir Alan BURNS (United Kingdom): I agree with what has been said by the representative of the United States.

I want to point out one thing to the Council. Our time-table at present finishes on 29 March. The 25 March is a Friday. We then have a week-end and two days session in the next week. I should think it would be possible for us to finish by the 25th and save that week-end and the two odd days in the following week. It will make a great deal of difference to most of us.

The PRESIDENT: I think that can be done. I think that should be our objective.

The Council is adjourned until 2.30 p.m.

The meeting rose at 1.10 p.m.