

UNITED NATIONS
TRUSTEESHIP
COUNCIL



PROVISIONAL
T/PV.698
4 April 1956
ENGLISH

Seventeenth Session

VERBATIM RECORD OF THE SIX HUNDRED AND NINETY-EIGHTH MEETING

Held at Headquarters, New York,
on Wednesday, 4 April 1956, at 2 p.m.

President: Mr. SEARS (United States of America)

Examination of annual reports: collaboration with the specialized agencies (T/L.650/Rev.1) [Agenda item 3]

Conditions in Togoland under French administration: report of the Drafting Committee (T/L.650 and Add.1 and T/L.658) [Agenda item 3 (e)]

The Togoland unification problem and the future of the Trust Territory of Togoland under British administration [General Assembly resolution 944 (X)]: report of the Drafting Committee on the future of Togoland under French administration (T/L.659) [Agenda item 8]

Report of the United Nations Visiting Mission to the Trust Territories of Togoland under British administration and Togoland under French administration, 1955: report on Togoland under French administration (T/L.651) [Agenda item 5]

Examination of petitions: 147th, 148th, 149th, 150th, 152nd and 153rd reports of the Standing Committee on Petitions (T/L.635, 636, 637, 638, 652 and 654) [Agenda item 4]

Note: The Official Record of this meeting, i.e., the summary record, will appear in mimeographed form under the symbol T/SR.698. Delegations may submit corrections to the summary record for incorporation in the final version which will appear in a printed volume.

56-08787

EXAMINATION OF ANNUAL REPORTS: COLLABORATION WITH THE SPECIALIZED AGENCIES
(T/L.650/Rev.1)/Agenda item 37

The PRESIDENT: The Council will recall that at its 697th meeting it discussed the original version of the Indian draft resolution, document T/L.650. After a statement by the representative of FAO, the Indian delegation proposed a revised version of its draft. The revised draft resolution is now before the Council. As no representative has indicated a desire to speak, I call upon the representative of WHO.

Dr. COIGNY (World Health Organization)(interpretation from French): I apologize for taking up the Council's time, but, in view of the remarks made by the representative of Belgium at the last meeting of the Trusteeship Council concerning the statement of the representative of WHO, I should like to make a few comments.

During the fifteenth session of the Trusteeship Council, WHO submitted a number of reports on public health in certain Trust Territories, in particular a report dealing with public health in Ruanda-Urundi. It is quite evident that in the brief statement made by the representative of WHO it was not possible to go into detail with regard to all the headings in the report presented by WHO to the Trusteeship Council.

Here I should like to avoid any possible misunderstanding which might be indicated from the statements of Mr. Ryckmans and Mr. Claeys Bouuaert. In the report submitted to the Trusteeship Council on 13 February 1956, the representative of WHO stated:

"With regard to Ruanda-Urundi, WHO has awarded some eighteen fellowships, with a total of 82 fellowship months, to medical and health workers in the Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi. In its report on Ruanda-Urundi to the fifteenth session of the Trusteeship Council, WHO pointed out that there were 60 European doctors working in the Territory but that no Africans were yet qualified to be medical doctors, the highest category of medical personnel among Africans being that of 'assistants medicaux'. The situation in this respect in 1954 appears to be similar. WHO is concerned that Africans in Ruanda-Urundi should

(Dr. Coigny, WHO)

be given the opportunity to train as fully qualified doctors, and that the 'assistants medicaux' should be given further training so as to become doctors." (T/PV.657, p.71)

These remarks may not have been very well understood and I should like to assure the Council that it was in no way the intention of my organization to suggest that Belgian or Congo universities ought to lower their standards so as to allow African candidates to receive a more complete medical education in spite of the fact that their secondary education may have been insufficient. What the representative of WHO intended to say was that we hoped that the educational standards of the Africans might be raised so that they would be in a position to follow medical courses in Belgian universities and so become qualified doctors.

This is not WHO's opinion with regard to any given Territory, but is applicable to all under-developed Territories.

Other comments were made by the representative of Belgium concerning the supply of drinking water in the Territory and so forth. At the time the statement was made we did not have all the necessary data in order to evaluate the results of the work done by the hydrological mission in the Territory during 1954. We congratulate Belgium for the substantial progress which was mentioned by Mr. Ryckmans, especially in the field of supplying drinking water. With regard to the malaria control campaigns, the report of WHO to the fifteenth session emphasizes, on page 7, the efforts being made in that field and the excellent results obtained. These campaigns have brought about a decrease in the number of deaths from malaria in the Territory. Since we have no new data on this matter, it did not seem necessary to the representative of WHO to mention the progress achieved in this field.

I hope that these explanations will have dissipated the doubts expressed by the representative of Belgium. Allow me to repeat once again the desire of my organization to co-operate as closely as possible with the Trusteeship Council.

Mr. CLAEYS BOUUAERT (Belgium)(interpretation from French): I should like to thank the representative of WHO for the information which he has furnished. It was never our intention to consider the remarks made by my delegation at the last meeting of the Council as being anything more than a misunderstanding. This misunderstanding has now been completely dissipated by the statement of the representative of WHO.

Mr. CUTTS (Australia): I take it that the President intends shortly to put to the vote the revised draft resolution contained in document T/L.650/Rev.1, submitted by the delegation of India. That being so, I should like briefly to explain the vote of my delegation on this resolution.

In the first place, I should say that we do appreciate the accommodating spirit which has been shown by the delegation of India in amending the draft resolution which it previously submitted, in the light of the comments which were made and the doubts which were expressed in this Council. Nevertheless, my delegation does still feel some doubts as to whether it is wise for this Council to adopt a resolution which refers to or treats one agency -- that is, FAO -- in the manner in which it appears to be treated in this draft resolution. Despite the fact that the delegation of India has gone quite a considerable way toward ameliorating the text in this respect, we still feel that it does point pretty invidiously at FAO, by omitting any reference to that organization from the section of the draft resolution which notes with satisfaction the collaboration extended by other agencies, and also by the particular reference to FAO which appears in the final operative paragraph.

We do not feel very strongly about this; we think that, really, the circumstances might warrant some such reference, but we seriously doubt the wisdom of having the Council adopt a resolution in these terms. Accordingly, I shall abstain in the vote upon this draft resolution.

Mr. PLAJA (Italy) (interpretation from French): At the last meeting at which this matter was discussed, certain delegations observed that possibly the draft resolution was no longer necessary, in view of the statements which had been made by the representative of FAO. The representative of Australia has just now made another statement. For my part, I would be inclined to share that opinion.

Apart from the statement made by the representative of FAO, I must note that, with respect to Somaliland, FAO has given its fullest co-operation; it has provided us with technical assistance, and has elaborated certain plans which were of the greatest value to the Administration. On the other hand, I believe that there is a general interest on the part of the Council to confine its resolutions to very important matters, in order that such resolutions be given greater weight.

Therefore, we shall abstain in the vote on this draft resolution.

Mr. BARGUES (France) (interpretation from French): I should like to state that the delegation of France fully shares the opinion just expressed by the representative of Australia. If it is considered necessary to adopt a resolution expressing the Council's desire to continue the effective collaboration with the specialized agencies, I do not think it is appropriate to make special mention of any particular one of these agencies. All the agencies are doing very good work, and I do not think that any one of them should be singled out.

The text of the draft resolution submitted by the representative of India emphasizes the interest which the Council has in questions concerning food and agriculture. It is absolutely necessary, of course, for the people of the Territories to be fed, but I think it is also important that we cure their ailments and educate them, in order that they can continue their progress in all fields. I think, therefore, that we should put all these agencies on the same footing. The proposal before the Council makes special mention of a particular agency. If a vote must be taken on this proposal, therefore, my delegation will abstain.

The PRESIDENT: Since there are no further speakers, I will put the draft resolution to the vote.

The revised draft resolution (T/L.650/Rev.1) was adopted by 6 votes to none, with 8 abstentions.

CONDITIONS IN TOGOLAND UNDER FRENCH ADMINISTRATION: REPORT OF THE DRAFTING COMMITTEE (T/L.630 and Add.1, T/L.658) [Agenda item 3e]

The PRESIDENT: The report of the Drafting Committee is contained in document T/L.658. In paragraph 7, on page 2 of the report, the Drafting Committee recommends that the Council adopt the draft recommendations contained in the annex to the report. I shall put to the vote each paragraph of the annex.

We will vote first on paragraph 1 of the annex.

Mr. GRUBYAKOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) (interpretation from Russian): I should like to suggest what is merely a drafting change. In this text, we note that, when the transfer of powers has been completed, the objectives of the Trusteeship System will have been achieved. But we read, also, that it is felt that all these conditions are about to be fulfilled, and therefore a concrete

proposal is made. It seems to me that the drafting here is not very satisfactory. In effect, we note, in paragraph 1, that the objectives of the Trusteeship System will be achieved, and, in paragraph 2, we note that we are to hear statements by the Administering Authority with regard to this matter. There seems to be a certain contradiction here.

I would draw the Council's attention to these two points; it is possible that we could express the same idea in a better manner in paragraph 1 in order that there would not be such a contradiction, even if it is a superficial contradiction.

Mr. CLAEYS BOUUAERT (Belgium) (interpretation from French): The drafting of this first recommendation does not seem felicitous, and this has apparently been noticed by other delegations. For my part, I should like to propose to the Council a type of wording which would take better account of the present situation.

First of all, I note that mention is made, in the draft before us, of "full legislative powers". These full legislative powers cannot actually come into force as long as the Trusteeship System exists. On the other hand, this phrase "full legislative powers" does not necessarily correspond to any democratic system existing anywhere else in the world, and especially with regard to the special system which must be adopted in French Togoland. In almost all constitutions in the world, there is a balance of powers; even with regard to the question of legislative powers, there is a right of veto, or some control or check exercised by a supreme court. I do not think that any assembly has full legislative powers. This seems a very unhappy phrase.

(Mr. Claeys Bouuaert, Belgium)

Therefore, I would like to propose the following wording:

"The Council, noting with satisfaction the recent augmentation in the powers of the territorial bodies under the law of 16 April 1955, and the declaration of the Administering Authority according to which the objectives of the Trusteeship System are about to be achieved, expresses the hope that the Administering Authority will soon take further measures so as to grant to the elected Assembly all the legislative powers corresponding to the degree of evolution of the Territory."

The PRESIDENT: Are there any observations on this proposed amendment? If there are none, I will ask the Secretary to read the amendment as he understands it and then I will put it to the vote.

Mr. WIESCHHOFF (Secretary of the Council):

"The Council, noting with satisfaction the recent augmentation in the powers of the territorial bodies under the law of 16 April 1955, and the declaration of the Administering Authority according to which the objectives of the Trusteeship System are about to be achieved, expresses the hope that the Administering Authority will soon take further measures to grant to the elected Assembly all legislative powers corresponding to the evolution of the Territory."

The PRESIDENT: We shall now vote on paragraph 1, as amended.

Paragraph 1 of the annex, as amended, was adopted by 8 votes to 6.

Paragraph 2 of the annex was adopted by 13 votes to none, with 1 abstention.

Paragraph 3 of the annex was adopted by 13 votes to none, with 1 abstention.

Paragraph 4 of the annex was adopted unanimously.

Paragraph 5 of the annex was adopted unanimously.

Paragraph 6 of the annex was adopted unanimously.

Paragraph 7 of the annex was adopted unanimously.

Paragraph 8 of the annex was adopted unanimously.

Paragraph 9 of the annex was adopted unanimously.

Paragraph 10 of the annex was adopted unanimously.

Paragraph 11 of the annex was adopted by 13 votes to none, with 1 abstention.

Paragraph 12 of the annex was adopted unanimously.

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

Paragraph 14 of the annex was adopted by 13 votes to none, with 1 abstention.

Paragraph 15 of the annex was adopted unanimously.

Paragraph 16 of the annex was adopted unanimously.

Paragraph 17 of the annex was adopted unanimously.

Paragraph 18 of the annex was adopted unanimously.

Paragraph 19 of the annex was adopted unanimously.

Paragraph 20 of the annex was adopted unanimously.

Paragraph 21 of the annex was adopted by 13 votes to none, with 1 abstention.

Paragraph 22 of the annex was adopted unanimously.

Paragraph 23 of the annex was adopted unanimously.

Paragraph 24 of the annex was adopted unanimously.

Paragraph 25 of the annex was adopted unanimously.

Paragraph 26 of the annex was adopted unanimously.

Paragraph 27 of the annex was adopted unanimously.

Paragraph 28 of the annex was adopted by 13 votes to none, with 1 abstention.

Paragraph 29 of the annex was adopted unanimously.

Paragraph 30 of the annex was adopted by 13 votes to none, with 1 abstention.

Paragraph 31 of the annex was adopted by 13 votes to none, with 1 abstention.

Paragraph 32 of the annex was adopted unanimously.

Mr. BARGUES (France) (interpretation from French): I have no objections to the principle involved in paragraph 33 of the annex but there is a phrase in this paragraph which sounds rather bad in French. The reference to "wastage" (déchet scolaire) implies that the students who have followed the lower classes left school before reaching the higher classes. I should like to have the view of the representative of UNESCO on this subject. Since this word appears in the report in quotation marks, it is perhaps one that is used by experts. I am not sure whether it sounds well in English, but in French the word "déchet" means something that can be abandoned. Perhaps in English it has another connotation.

Mr. ARNALDO (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization): In reply to the suggestion of the representative of France, I should say that as a general practice the experts have been using "déchet scolaire", as the French equivalent of the term "educational wastage". However, it may well be that in this context it may have a different meaning to the representative of France. I am only giving you the experience of the UNESCO secretariat where, regardless of the territory or the country, the term "educational wastage" had been translated into "déchet scolaire". It may well be that there are other happier equivalents of the phrase. At this moment I do not know of any.

Mr. CLAEYS BOUUAERT (Belgium) (interpretation from French): In order to translate the words referred to by the representatives of France and UNESCO and to which the attention of the Administering Authority is called, I would suggest that the text be amended to include a sentence from the report on Tanganyika. The paragraph would then read as follows:

(Mr. Claeys Bouuaert, Belgium)

"The Council also commends to the attention of the Administering Authority the observations of UNESCO (T/1225) concerning the further improvement of educational conditions in the Territory. It notes that in the light of the analysis of the situation made by UNESCO, the number of children who leave school before completing their primary studies is still high and it recommends that the Administering Authority devise suitable measures to improve school attendance."

This is merely a transposition of a paragraph that has been included in the report on Tanganyika dealing with a very similar situation.

Mr. BARGUES (France) (interpretation from French): I endorse wholeheartedly the suggestion made by the representative of Belgium if the representative of UNESCO has no objection to it.

Mr. ARENALES CATALAN (Guatemala) (interpretation from Spanish): Although I am not familiar with the discussion in the drafting committee with regard to paragraph 33 and although I have not been able to follow very closely the drafting proposed by the representative of Belgium which he says is a simple transfer from the report on Tanganyika to the report under discussion -- and I am referring to the French text -- it seems to me that a phrase has been omitted which appears in the original paragraph. As it now stands the last part of the paragraph reads:

"and recommends that the Administering Authority, in consultation with UNESCO, devise suitable measures to improve school attendance."

The phrase "in consultation with UNESCO" has been omitted from the Belgian proposal. That, at any rate, is my impression, and I should like to know whether the phrase "in consultation with UNESCO" is in the new French text or not.

Mr. CLAEYS BOUUAERT (Belgium) (interpretation from French): I should like to reread slowly my own proposal. It will then be quite clear. The first part of the paragraph, up to the word "Territory", remains unchanged. The second part of the paragraph is replaced by the following words:

(Mr. Claeys Bouuaert, Belgium)

"It notes that, in the light of the analysis of the situation made by UNESCO, the number of children who leave school before completing their primary studies is still high and it recommends that the Administering Authority devise suitable measures to improve school attendance."

In formulating this text I was referring to paragraph 127 of the report on Tanganyika.

The Belgian amendment was adopted by 8 votes to 5, with 1 abstention.

Paragraph 33 of the annex, as amended, was adopted by 9 votes to 5.

Mr. GRUBYAKOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) (interpretation from Russian): In paragraph 34 of document T/L.658 mention is made of "the formation of an African élite". As I recall, during the discussion on this Territory, the use of this word gave rise to a number of questions and misgivings. The special representative -- the representative of that élite -- pointed out that the people feel a certain distrust vis-à-vis that élite. Perhaps it would be better to avoid the use of that word and merely say "the formation of educational personnel -- or cadres -- drawn from the indigenous inhabitants. The word "élite" is a rather controversial term and it did give rise to a prolonged discussion. It might therefore be better to avoid the use of that word.

The meaning of the phrase will not be affected since what is involved here is the training of educational personnel from amongst the members of the indigenous population. I make this suggestion since most of the recommendations were passed unanimously and I feel that it would be a pity if dissention were to arise with regard to this part. I think that an amendment such as this would better translate the situation. This amendment would not change the meaning and would, at the same time, offer a better definition of what is meant here.

Mr. ARENALES CATALAN (Guatemala) (interpretation from Spanish): If the delegate of France wishes to make a statement at this time, I would willingly yield the floor.

I wish to refer to paragraph 34 of document T/L.658 and to the observation just made by the representative of the Soviet Union. In reality, the word "élite" is rather difficult to translate into other languages. There was some discussion on this matter previously. On the other hand, there is a technical definition of what an élite is, with regard to this paragraph, and that definition is given in the report of UNESCO which is quoted in this very paragraph.

With regard to the comments made by the representative of the Soviet Union, I would take the liberty of point out that, in effect, it is one of the objectives of the educational policy of the Administering Authority to improve the education of a certain African élite, and the Administering Authority uses that term. Therefore, I think that if we avoid mentioning the word "élite" in paragraph 34 then, in reality, the consequences of such an action would be that the recommendation would not go directly to the point to which it seems to be addressed, namely, that the Administering Authority has, as one of the objectives of its educational policy, the improvement of the education of a certain African élite.

Therefore, I would take the liberty of suggesting a change in paragraph 34. This change would retain the word "élite" but would substitute the word "objectives" for the word "consequences". The sentence would thus read: "The Council, noting that one of the objectives of the educational policy in the Territory is the formation of an African élite...". That is exactly what is meant: "the education of an African élite". If I correctly understand the educational policy of the Administering Authority, the objective of such an educational policy is not the formation of such an élite but rather the education of an existing élite. They base their educational policy upon this. They wish to improve the education of that existing African "élite". If that is the case, then the first sentence of paragraph 34 should state that "one of the objectives of the educational policy is the education of an African élite..." and so on. Let us retain the word "élite" and use the word "objectives" rather than the word "consequences"; in addition, let us use the word "education" rather than the word "formation". This would not mean that the Council is accepting this educational policy, but that it is mentioning it.

The PRESIDENT: Does the proposal made by the representative of Guatemala meet the requirements of the representative of the Soviet Union?

Mr. GRUBYAKOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics)(interpretation from Russian): No, I am afraid that it does not. Of all the Territories which we have discussed -- perhaps I am mistaken but in that event I should like to be corrected -- the only Territory in relation to which the word "élite" has been used is the one under discussion at present.

In translating the word "élite" into the Russian language the same expression is used. However, in a sociological context that word has a rather inappropriate and exclusive meaning which implies a rather exclusive nature of selection. It is not merely an educational selection; it is a sort of nobility. I understand that in other languages it may mean something else. It is because of this that I suggested retaining the same understanding, merely changing the terminology. Instead of using the word "élite", we might use the expression "educational specialist cadres" or "educated specialized personnel" or something of that sort.

Would the representative of France explain whether that is the meaning of this expression?

Since we do not use this expression in relation to other African Territories, it might be possible to avoid its use in this case since it is rather equivocal. In my language it means not only educated personnel but a rather exclusive, select and restricted strata.

Mr. BARGUES (France)(interpretation from French): In truth, there is not a complete identity between "cadres" and "élite" in the French language.

/I would say that

(Mr. Bargues, France)

I would say that in connexion with the word "cadres" you do not have the idea of a moral quality which is attached to the word "élite", but I think we have discussed this point at sufficient length and perhaps, therefore, we should not start this polemic again.

I must say that the educational policy in the Territory is, of course, designed to prepare and train an élite, in other words, individuals who will be set off from their fellow-citizens by their moral, physical and educational qualities. However, in practice education must, of course, form cadres and therefore if we identify élite and cadres, or if we replace élite by cadres, we will be emphasizing the same idea with slightly less precision. I therefore have no objection if the suggestion of the representative of the Soviet Union is adopted. We could replace the word "élite" by the word "cadres" but on the other hand I willingly endorse the suggestion of the representative of Guatemala who would replace the word "consequences" by the word "objectives" because of course the training of the cadres is one of the objectives -- indeed, one of the main objectives -- of this educational system, especially starting at a certain level. We might reconcile the two proposals and say that "the Council, noting that one of the objectives of the educational policy of the Territory is the education, or the training, of cadres."

I will read first the present version and then I will read the amended version. The present version reads: "The Council, noting that one of the consequences of the educational policy in the Territory is the formation of an African élite" and the second version would be -- and I suggest this on the basis of the two proposals that were made by the representatives of Guatemala and the Soviet Union -- "The Council, noting that one of the objectives of the educational policy in the Territory is the education, or the training or formation, of African cadres."

Mr. JAIPAL (India): I should like to say that we shall be in a position to support the amendment introduced by the representative of Guatemala. We cannot, however, support the suggestion made by the representative of the USSR. I would like to point out to him that this terminology "élite" was not included in the recommendation by the Drafting Committee. On the other hand, I think if he looked up the Administering Authority's report, he would find the term

(Mr. Jaipal, India)

used there, under the heading "Educational Conditions". The term is really attributed to the Administering Authority in this recommendation here. Also, I think that UNESCO uses the term in its document. The Drafting Committee simply reproduced the terminology used by these two bodies. If this term is removed, or changed, in this draft recommendation, we feel that the main point of the recommendation is lost.

Mr. DORSINVILLE (Haiti)(interpretation from French): The observations just made by the representative of India would have been made by me. If we do away with the words "African élite" then one wonders what would happen to the final part of the recommendation which refers to UNESCO's observations bearing on élite specifically. It seems, therefore, that if we do away with the word "élite" in the second line, we would also have to do away with the word "élite" which deals with UNESCO. In that case, what happens to the observations of UNESCO? I would say that, for my part, there would be no reluctance on the part of my delegation to accept the word "élite" which in French does not, apparently, have the meaning it has in other languages. But I do think we might not encounter such difficulties if you put the word "élite" in the plural and spoke of "African élites". The representative of France pointed out that as far as he is concerned, the word "élite" did not apply only to the intellectuals, as might be implied from certain observations in this connexion. If you speak of "African élites" you will note that it is not merely a single class of individuals but that we have indicated individuals who were able to improve their education in every field of human endeavour. There are, therefore, several élites, a number of élites, a plethora of élites and for this reason, if you put the word in the plural, you will have no difficulty here. It is obviously not a selected few.

Mr. THORP (New Zealand): It was some time ago, and in another context, that I saw this UNESCO document, which is not a Council document and which, to the best of my knowledge has not been before us -- although it has been mentioned -- and it would help me to have from the representative of UNESCO a brief statement of the status of this paper.

Mr. ARNALDO (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization): I do not have the paper in question before me right now, as I did not know that this was going to be discussed this afternoon, but I should say that the paper on the African élite constitutes the observations of UNESCO on a longer series of studies on the African élite. Three of the studies are to be made in Africa itself and one on Africans in Paris. The observations which the Committee has drawn to your attention are the observations made by UNESCO on this preliminary study on the African élite. As one representative mentioned a while ago, there is the new élite and the traditional élite, the traditional élite being those who have become the élite because of their position in government or because of their social position or their wealth and the new African élite would be those who are emerging from the new kind of education that is being carried out in the Territory. In so far as this recommendation is concerned, therefore, the observations of UNESCO contained in the document refer only to the various positions that are occupied by the African élite in all categories -- economic, social or educational. The final studies on the African élite are to be published some time late this year or early next year.

Mr. ARENALES CATALAN (Guatemala)(interpretation from Spanish): I have asked for the floor once again in order to refer to the observations made by the Soviet representative, particularly in order to present a clarification concerning the meaning of the word "élite" itself. I simply wanted to say that no matter what interpretation is put upon the word "élite" in any other language, whether in everyday language or technical language, it nevertheless is a fact that paragraph 34 does not use the word "élite" as a Trusteeship Council term. Rather, it refers to what the Administering Authority or UNESCO calls an élite. This does not mean that the Trusteeship Council is adopting this word, or necessarily approving it. Now that the representative of UNESCO has been kind enough to inform us as to the status of the document in question, I would not like to correct him. I had asked for the same information before I made my statement in the general debate. I simply wish to supplement this statement

(Mr. Arenales Catalan,
Guatemala)

just now made by the representative of UNESCO to the effect that in the document quoted here, the UNESCO document referring to the élite in Africa, not the élite in Europe -- the African élite -- there are other concepts of the word "élite". UNESCO takes no stand with regard to this matter. They simply point out the various ramifications of this word "élite". One of these which I would like to quote reads as follows: "Apart from the traditional élite there are points of view which consider that élite from the sociological point of view means that group of persons that has some determining influence in one given human society." Now this is one definition of an élite -- a group of persons in a society exercising a certain amount of influence. Now this is one definition of an élite. This, therefore, may make it possible for the Soviet representative to reconsider his position.

/It is not the Trusteeship Council

(Mr. Arenales Catalan, Guatemala)

It is not the Trusteeship Council which has accepted the word "élite". The Council is simply noting that the Administering Authority and UNESCO use this term. We have not discussed the problem of cadres here, and I think that this paragraph is a very good paragraph and we ought to keep it.

The PRESIDENT: The Council now has before it four proposals to amend paragraph 34. First, we have the Soviet Union proposal to change the word "élite" to "cadres". We then have the Guatemalan proposal to change the word "consequences" to "objectives" and the word "formation" to "education" and to eliminate the word "an". Then we have the proposal of the representative of France to combine the two previous proposals. The representative of Haiti has proposed that we make the word "élite" plural in both cases.

The USSR amendment was rejected by 4 votes to 2, with 7 abstentions.

The Guatemalan amendment was adopted by 8 votes to none, with 6 abstentions.

Mr. CLAEYS BOUUAERT (Belgium)(interpretation from French): The Haitian proposal was an amendment to the Guatemalan proposal. I think that there is nothing contradictory in these two texts and therefore the draft suggested by Guatemala can be corrected by adding the very slight change proposed by the representative of Haiti. I would suggest that this be done.

Mr. ARENALES CATALAN (Guatemala)(interpretation from Spanish): With regard to the proposal of the representative of Haiti, my delegation has no objection to its substance because we recall that the special representative, in referring to these matters, spoke of various "élites". But I should like to point out that what the Council is doing here is noting that one of the objectives of the educational policy in the Territory is the education of an African élite. I think that these two lines reproduce exactly a certain page in the report of the Administering Authority. In other words, the Guatemalan amendment, which has just been accepted, attempted to reflect what the Administering Authority had said in its written report: that one of the objectives of its educational policy was the education of an African élite. It did not speak of "the African élites". I think that the

representative of Haiti is right, but nevertheless I think that we are simply trying to show one of the objectives and we are reproducing literally a statement made in the written report.

Mr. DORSINVILLE (Haiti) (interpretation from French): In view of the comments made by the representative of Guatemala, I should like to ask the representative of France to tell us whether he agrees with those comments. I will take his views into account.

Mr. BARGUES (France) (interpretation from French): I asked for the floor in order to express agreement with the suggestion of the representative of Belgium: to take a vote on the sub-amendment submitted by the representative of Haiti, which is not in contradiction with the draft just adopted by the Council but is in greater conformity with the exact meaning of the word "élite" in French.

The PRESIDENT: That is just what the Chair would like to do, and if there is no objection we shall vote now on the proposal of the representative of Haiti.

Mr. DORSINVILLE (Haiti) (interpretation from French): It seems to me that there is an opinion contrary to the one I have expressed, and based, by the representative of Guatemala, on a statement of the Administering Authority. That is why I took the liberty of asking the Administering Authority's representative whether he agreed with the interpretation of the representative of Guatemala. However, he did not reply to that question.

Mr. BARGUES (France) (interpretation from French): I do not have the report of the Administering Authority before me, but if my memory serves me, the expression "élite" is used in the singular. This usage is not currently what Frenchmen understand by "élite". The Council must realize that there is not just one "élite", but rather "élites". It can be realized that there are all types of élites, in sports, in academic circles, in industry and so forth. There can even be an élite among farmers, an agricultural élite. Therefore there are élites

almost everywhere we look, an élite consisting of a group of persons who are outstanding in their particular activities. There is not one élite, I say, but lots of élites.

I do not think I need go back to the discussion which has already taken place before the Council. I think that the representative of Guatemala will not object to our using "élites" instead of "élite". It is better in French and Spanish, but it may be a bit difficult in English or Russian. However we would say that we agree with the representative of Haiti that we should use the plural form of the word.

The PRESIDENT: Before I call upon the representative of the Soviet Union. I should like to say that the Chair understands from both the representative of France and the representative of Belgium that there is nothing inconsistent about adopting the plural form of the word "élite" as proposed by the representative of Haiti. Depending upon what the representative of the Soviet Union has to say, I will put the proposal to the vote.

Mr. GRUBYAKOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) (interpretation from Russian): I wish to state that it is very difficult for me to support this proposal, because the word "élite" is not used in the plural in the Russian language. You can artificially concoct such an expression, but "élite" has no plural form in Russian.

Mr. PLAJA (Italy) (interpretation from French): I would draw the attention of the Council to the fact that it may be contradicting itself, because we are no longer speaking of consequences here. It is not the Council which is interpreting what has been done here. We are speaking of the objectives, and I consider that no one other than the Administering Authority can know what its objectives are. I think, therefore, that we should adopt the suggestion made by the Administering Authority; it is not for us to impose a formula upon them.

Mr. ARENALES CATALAN (Guatemala) (interpretation from French): I simply wish to support what has just been said by the representative of Italy. That was, indeed, the purpose of my intervention when I referred to what was said by the representative of Haiti. But the implications of what the representative of Italy has said are quite different.

In the opinion of my delegation, paragraph 34, indeed, states that the Council notes one of the objectives of the educational policy -- it notes an objective of the policy. This policy is described in the report of the Administering Authority on Togoland for 1954, on page 220, section III, on objectives of education. The following is stated:

"The objectives of education remain the same as those set forth in the preceding reports:...

"2. The formation of qualified indigenous cadres and the establishment of an authentic African élite..."

In the opinion of my delegation, the recent remarks of the representative of France, and the explanations given by the special representative, all lead to that; namely, explanations as to what the Administering Authority understands the educational objectives to be.

But the objective itself -- and that is what is referred to here, in paragraph 34 -- is described, in black and white, in the report of the Administering Authority. That was the basis for my observation; that is, I accept, as does

(Mr. Arenales Catalan,
Guatemala)

the representative of Italy, what has just been said by the representative of France. I would be the last to object to the opinion expressed by France, since France is the Administering Authority; but I wished to give an explanation of the objective, as set forth on page 220 of the report -- where, incidentally, the word is used in the singular.

The PRESIDENT: The Chair wishes, respectfully, to ask the representative of Guatemala if he would permit a slight interruption. The Chair believes that the Council is about to receive notice from the representative of Haiti that he is withdrawing his proposal. Would that help the representative of Guatemala?

Mr. ARENALES CATALAN (Guatemala) (interpretation from Spanish): In the first place, the President did not interrupt me, as I had just completed my intervention. Moreover, any interruption by the President is most welcome. I am very happy to know, also, that the proposal is about to be withdrawn.

Mr. DORSINVILLE (Haiti) (interpretation from French): For my part, I consider that the exchange which we have just had is conclusive. I withdraw my proposal that this word be used in the plural.

Mr. PLAJA (Italy) (interpretation from French): Am I to understand that the proposal in general has been withdrawn, or has it been endorsed by the representative of Belgium and therefore still stands?

The PRESIDENT: The proposal of the representative of Haiti has been withdrawn. The situation now is that paragraph 34 has been amended.

Mr. CLAEYS BOUJAERT (Belgium) (interpretation from French): I consider that the word "élite" in the plural would eliminate some ambiguities to which the representative of the Soviet Union drew our attention. In the plural, this word does not in any way contradict what appears in the report; indeed, it is an elaboration of that word, and it indicates how many meanings can be attributed to that word.

Mr. PLAJA (Italy) (interpretation from French): In that case, I should like to thank the representative of Guatemala for having agreed with the principle which I have just set forth, namely, that the objectives of the Administering Authority can best be interpreted by the Administering Authority itself. The document to which the paragraph alludes is the document which was introduced at the beginning of the debate. On that point, there was a fairly prolonged debate and we now hear that the phrase "African élites", in the plural, answers more fully the purpose of the Administration. I would therefore fully support the proposal of the representative of Belgium.

The PRESIDENT: We shall now vote on the amendment proposed by the representative of Belgium.

The Belgian amendment was adopted by 4 votes to 3, with 7 abstentions.

Mr. CUTTS (Australia): I would like to make a brief explanation of my vote on the amendment which has just been adopted. So long as we were dealing with the term, "élite" in the singular, I knew that it meant something different in English from its meaning in French. I accepted that, because at least in English it had some meaning, and I presumed that the inhabitants of the Territory would read it in French and be happy about it. Now that it has been made plural, this may make the inhabitants of the Territory somewhat happier, but for my part, as far as the English text is concerned, it has no meaning whatever.

Mr. BARGUES (France) (interpretation from French): I should like to put a question to the Secretariat. What will we do in the Russian text?

The PRESIDENT: The Chair would reply to the representative of France that the Secretariat has no course other than to leave it to the interpreters.

The Council now has before it paragraph 34, as amended. We shall vote now on this paragraph.

Paragraph 34 of the annex, as amended, was adopted by 5 votes to none, with 9 abstentions.

Paragraph 35 of the annex was adopted unanimously.

Paragraph 36 of the annex was adopted by 13 votes to none, with 1 abstention.

Mr. CLAEYS BOUGAERT (Belgium) (interpretation from French): I would simply like to explain my abstention on four draft resolutions. While we did not consider them mistaken resolutions, we did think that the Council was adopting too paternalistic an attitude toward the Administering Authority by simply urging it to do what it is already doing and not taking into account the fact that the measures recommended were, in view of the degree of evolution achieved, in the hands of an elected assembly empowered to deliberate.

When, for instance, the hope is expressed that the Administering Authority would increase its efforts to provide the Territory with enough schools, it actually means that the Administering Authority is being asked to make expenditures which are at present subject to decisions to be taken by the local assemblies.

The PRESIDENT: We will now return to page 2, paragraph 7, of the report. In that paragraph, the Committee also recommends to the Council that it adopt the working paper on conditions in Togoland under French administration, documents T/L.630 and Add.1, as the basic text for the chapter on that Territory. We will now vote on this paragraph.

Paragraph 7 was adopted unanimously.

THE TOGOLAND UNIFICATION PROBLEM AND THE FUTURE OF THE TRUST TERRITORY OF TOGOLAND UNDER BRITISH ADMINISTRATION [GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLUTION 944 (X)]:
REPORT OF THE DRAFTING COMMITTEE ON THE FUTURE OF TOGOLAND UNDER FRENCH ADMINISTRATION (T/L.659) [Agenda item 8]

The PRESIDENT: Our next item is the consideration of part II of General Assembly resolution 944 (X) relating to the question of the future of Togoland under French administration.

The Council will recall that as a result of a ruling I had made, some members of the Council made reference, during the general discussion on conditions in Togoland under French administration, to part II of General Assembly resolution 944 (X). At its 673rd meeting, the Council decided to refer this question to the Drafting Committee on Togoland under French administration.

The Council now has before it the recommendations submitted by the Drafting Committee on this question, contained in document T/L.659.

Mr. CUTTS (Australia): What I have to say has no bearing on the matter which the Chairman has just raised, but on document T/L.630/Add.1 which contains amendments to document T/L.630. The Chairman just took a vote on the outline of conditions in document T/L.630, but I do not believe that he took a vote on the portions amending it. If I am incorrect, I apologize.

The PRESIDENT: We voted on both of these documents at the same time. Are there any comments on the draft resolution proposed by the Committee with regard to the future of Togoland under French administration contained on page 1 of the annex of document T/L.659?

Mr. BARGUES (France) (interpretation from French): During our debates, we made no distinction between items 3e and 8 of the agenda, namely, on the one hand, conditions in Togoland under French administration and, on the other hand, the Togoland unification problem and the future of Togoland under British administration and Togoland under French administration. We brought these two items together following upon a request made by India and approved by the Chairman himself.

We had one single discussion; this was quite logical because it is difficult to disassociate the problems of the future of a Territory from the consideration of the conditions prevailing there at present. We came to the conclusion of our examination of the Drafting Committee's report with regard to the first of these items on the agenda -- namely, an item concerning the attainment of the objective of self-government or independence -- and then we took up the question of the future of Togoland under French administration.

How did we deal with this? We adopted paragraph 36 of document T/L.658, which is merely an application of General Assembly resolution 944 (X). The Draft Committee made a distinction between the two items on the agenda and now presents us with a draft resolution, contained in document T/L.659, which also is merely an application of resolution 944 (X). However, rather than setting this forth in a clear and succinct manner -- such as set forth in paragraph 36 which we have just adopted -- it goes into much more detailed considerations.

In my opinion, this latter procedure is useless. We have already settled a matter by adopting paragraph 36 which takes into account the view expressed by the Administering Authority as well as the relevant General Assembly resolutions. I do not see why we should take this matter up again, in a much more detailed manner, since this is a matter which has already been dealt with.

The Drafting Committee has submitted a draft resolution with regard to the future of Togoland under French administration; I wonder if this is not a duplication of the resolution which we have already adopted as paragraph 36 of the report contained in document T/L.658?

In view of the great amount of attention paid by the population of these Territories to the resolutions adopted by the Council, I would prefer that there be only one resolution dealing with this same problem.

The PRESIDENT: Are there any other comments on the draft resolution? If there is no further discussion, I will put the draft resolution, contained in document T/L.659, to the vote.

The draft resolution was adopted by 7 votes to 3, with 4 abstentions.

REPORT OF THE UNITED NATIONS VISITING MISSION TO THE TRUST TERRITORIES OF TOGOLAND UNDER BRITISH ADMINISTRATION AND TOGOLAND UNDER FRENCH ADMINISTRATION, 1955: REPORT ON TOGOLAND UNDER FRENCH ADMINISTRATION (T/L.651) [Agenda item 5]

The PRESIDENT: Our next item is the consideration of the draft resolution submitted by Guatemala on the report of the 1955 Visiting Mission to the Trust Territories of Togoland, contained in document T/L.651.

Mr. ARENALES CATALAN (Guatemala) (interpretation from Spanish): As the Council knows, and according to its standard practice, after examining the Visiting Mission's report, we adopt a resolution in which we take note of the report and express our gratitude to the Visiting Mission for the work it has done.

At the present session, the Council examined a very valuable report submitted by the Visiting Mission to the Trust Territories of Togoland under British administration and Togoland under French administration. Therefore, my delegation has submitted a draft resolution contained in document T/L.651.

I do not think it is necessary for me to go into great detail regarding this draft resolution; it is, I am quite certain, quite clear to members of the Council and I recommend it for adoption.

The PRESIDENT: Are there any further comments? If not, I will put the draft resolution to the vote.

The draft resolution was adopted unanimously.

The meeting was suspended at 3.40 p.m. and resumed at 4.5 p.m.

EXAMINATION OF PETITIONS: 147TH, 148TH, 149TH, 150TH, 152ND AND 153RD REPORTS
OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON PETITIONS (T/L.635, 636, 637, 638, 652 and 654)
[Agenda item 4]

The PRESIDENT: The 147th report of the Standing Committee on
Petitions is set forth in document T/L.635. It contains in its annex four draft
resolutions. In accordance with established procedure, I will put each of these
draft resolutions to the vote. The Council will first vote on draft
resolution I.A on page 1 of the annex.

Draft resolution I.A was adopted by 8 votes to none, with 6 abstentions.

Mr. BARGUES (France) (interpretation from French): I should like to
ask the President to take a separate vote on the inclusion of
T/PET.5/757 in the list of petitions covered by draft resolution I.B -- it is
the last petition in the list. It was addressed to the Council after
13 July 1955, the date of the dissolution of the UPC.

The PRESIDENT: In compliance with the request of the representative of France, we shall now vote on the inclusion of T/FET.5/757 in draft resolution I.B.

The inclusion of petition T/PET.5/757 in draft resolution I.B was rejected by 6 votes to 5, with 3 abstentions.

Draft resolution I.B, as amended, was adopted by 12 votes to none, with 2 abstentions.

Draft resolution II.A was adopted by 7 votes to none, with 6 abstentions.

Draft resolution II.B was adopted by 7 votes to none, with 7 abstentions.

The recommendation contained in paragraph 3 of document T/L.635 was adopted by 7 votes to none, with 7 abstentions.

The PRESIDENT: We shall now turn to the consideration of the 148th report of the Standing Committee on Petitions, contained in document T/L.636. There are nine draft resolutions set out in the annex to this report. We shall first vote on draft resolution I which appears on page 1 of the Annex.

Draft resolution I was adopted by 7 votes to none, with 7 abstentions.

Draft resolution II was adopted by 13 votes to none, with 1 abstention.

Draft resolution III was adopted by 13 votes to none, with 1 abstention.

Draft resolution IV was adopted by 7 votes to none, with 7 abstentions.

Draft resolution V was adopted by 7 votes to none, with 7 abstentions.

Draft resolution VI was adopted by 7 votes to none, with 7 abstentions.

Draft resolution VII was adopted by 7 votes to none, with 7 abstentions.

Draft resolution VIII was adopted by 13 votes to none, with 1 abstention.

Draft resolution IX was adopted by 7 votes to none, with 7 abstentions.

The recommendation contained in paragraph 3 of document T/L.636 was adopted by 6 votes to none, with 8 abstentions.

The PRESIDENT: We will now consider the 149th report, contained in document T/L.637. This report contains in the annex six draft resolutions. We will now put to the vote draft resolution I.

Draft resolution I was adopted by 8 votes to none, with 6 abstentions.

Draft resolution II was adopted by 8 votes to none, with 6 abstentions.

Draft resolution III was adopted by 8 votes to none, with 6 abstentions.

Draft resolution IV was adopted by 7 votes to 4, with 3 abstentions.

Draft resolution V was adopted by 8 votes to none, with 6 abstentions.

Draft resolution VI was adopted by 7 votes to 3, with 4 abstentions.

The recommendation contained in paragraph 3 of document T/L.637 was adopted by 5 votes to none, with 9 abstentions.

The PRESIDENT: We will now consider the 150th report of the Standing Committee on Petitions, contained in document T/L.638. The draft resolutions proposed by the Committee are contained in the annex to the report. I will first put to the vote draft resolution I.

Draft resolution I was adopted by 8 votes to none, with 6 abstentions.

Draft resolution II was adopted by 8 votes to none, with 6 abstentions.

Mr. BENDRYSHEV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) (interpretation from Russian): With reference to draft resolution III, there is a proposal contained in paragraph 22 of section III that the Trusteeship Council

(Mr. Bendryshev, USSR)

express "the hope that the Administering Authority should take the necessary steps to guarantee freedom of assembly to the indigenous population of the Territory." Would you put this to the vote please and would you also request the Secretariat to replace the word "native" in Russian with the words "indigenous inhabitants" in Russian? That applies to all reports of the Trusteeship Council, wherever this word appears.

The PRESIDENT: The Secretariat will take note of the USSR representative's last request.

I now put to the vote the proposal of the representative of the Soviet Union. This proposal appears on page 18, paragraph 22 of document T/L.638. It begins with the words "Expresses the hope" and ends with the words "Trust Territory."

The USSR proposal was rejected by 7 votes to 2, with 5 abstentions.
Draft resolution III was adopted by 7 votes to 1, with 6 abstentions.

Mr. BENDRYSHEV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) (interpretation from Russian): I should like to explain that I voted against the resolution because the amendment voted upon previously was not adopted.

The PRESIDENT: We now turn to section IV on page 2 of the annex to document T/L.638. In that section the Committee states that it has no draft resolution to propose concerning the petition contained in document T/PET.2/197.

Mr. HAMILTON (Australia): The Council will note that in section IV of the factual report and in paragraph 11 of that section, the text is to be found of a draft resolution which was brought before the Standing Committee on Petitions by the Secretariat as a consequence of the discussions which were held in the Committee. I would request that the President put to the vote at the same time the introductory paragraph of that draft resolution, which begins with the words "Having examined the petition", the first operative paragraph, beginning with the words "Draws the attention of the petitioners", and the text which is to be found in sub-section (c) of paragraph 15. Sub-section (c) reads:

"Expresses the hope that, in the light of the very substantial efforts which have already been made by the Administering Authority and by the Focsaner estate to meet the land requirements of the people of this locality, the persons concerned will henceforth co-operate with the Administering Authority in making the fullest possible use of such land as is, or may subsequently be, made available to them."

I am not requesting that paragraphs 2, 3 or 4, which are not before the Council, be put to the vote, but simply that the introductory paragraph, the original first operative paragraph and the text which is to be found in sub-section (c) of paragraph 15 be put to the vote,

Mr. BENDRYUSHEV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) (interpretation from Russian): Would the President also put to the vote paragraph 2 of the draft resolution, which appears in paragraph 11 of the section to which the representative of Australia has just referred, together with the changes proposed in paragraph 12, so that the paragraph would read:

"2. Expresses the hope that the Administering Authority will take the necessary steps to return the land to the indigenous inhabitants of this area and to take further steps to ensure that compensation is paid for the damage caused to the crops of the petitioners."

Mr. HAMILTON (Australia): May I explain the paragraphs that I have requested to be put to a vote as a new draft resolution, that is, the introductory paragraph which originally came before the Committee, which reads

"Having examined the petition from representatives of the Meru Citizens' Union concerning Tanganyika..."

would be an introductory paragraph. Secondly, as a first operative paragraph, the existing first operative paragraph in the text before us, which reads:

"Draws the attention of the petitioners to the observations of the Administering Authority".

and thirdly, as a second operative paragraph, that is, as a new second operative paragraph, the text which at present is to be found in sub-section (c) of paragraph 15 of this document. That paragraph reads:

"Expresses the hope that, in the light of the very substantial efforts which have already been made..."

I should explain that my delegation has avoided requesting votes on paragraphs 2, 3 and 4 as they exist in the text of paragraph 11 for no other reason than that when the Standing Committee on Petitions voted upon these paragraphs the result of the voting was to cause the draft resolution as a whole to be lost by balanced votes. Two of the paragraphs place the blame in one direction in this dispute and another paragraph places the blame in another direction. It seems to my delegation that perhaps the Council would do best to place no blame on anybody but simply to express the hope that a conciliatory attitude in all directions will be more fruitful. That is why I have requested a vote on the paragraph contained in sub-section (c) of paragraph 15.

The PRESIDENT: It appears that there are two proposals before us: the proposal of the representative of Australia, which he has just explained to the Council, and the proposal of the Soviet Union to amend the second operative paragraph according to paragraph 12. Is that correct?

Mr. DORSINVILLE (Haiti) (interpretation from French): The representative of Australia said that he had not sought votes on paragraphs 2, 3 and 4 of the draft resolution which had been submitted to the Standing Committee. The representative of the Soviet Union nevertheless proposed amendments to paragraph 2 of the operative part of that draft resolution, and I, too, emphasize the fact that my delegation had suggested certain changes to paragraphs 3 and 4 of the draft resolution. I should like to know whether the President considers that the draft which was submitted to the Standing Committee is available to us now, or whether the representative of Australia is submitting a new proposal; in that case the amendments submitted by the representative of the Soviet Union and myself would have no purpose. But if the President is considering the amendments submitted by the Soviet Union in the Standing Committee, I must request that the amendments which my delegation submitted in the Standing Committee be reintroduced as well.

Mr. ARENALES CATALAN (Guatemala) (interpretation from Spanish): I believe that the situation has become complicated because of a misunderstanding. I do not think that it is a question of amendments submitted by the Soviet Union representative or proposed by the representative of Haiti. If the remarks of the Soviet Union representative were translated correctly, what he said was, not that we should vote on paragraphs 2, 3 and 4 with these amendments, but rather that we should vote on paragraphs 2, 3 and 4 in the manner proposed by him, including the amendments to paragraph 2. It is not an amendment to something which does not exist; it is, rather, a motion. That is what I understood, also, to be the objective of the representative of Haiti: he was not attempting to amend something which was not before the Council; he was attempting, rather, to propose something, in a form acceptable to the two delegations.

If this is not the situation, I would request a clarification.

The PRESIDENT: The Chair understands that paragraphs 3 and 4 have not been introduced to the Council.

Mr. BENDRYSHV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) (interpretation from Russian): Perhaps in order to simplify the procedure, since the representative of Australia has made a proposal with reference to the preamble and other paragraphs, it might be possible to consider my request to include paragraph 2 in its amended

form, as outlined in paragraph 12 of the document, together with the preamble. We would thus vote on the preamble, and then on operative paragraph 2 -- contained in paragraph 11 -- as amended according to paragraph 12.

The PRESIDENT: The situation which confronts us appears to be this. We have before us a draft resolution introduced by the representative of Australia, to which the Soviet Union representative has proposed an amendment. I suggest that we now proceed with the voting, paragraph by paragraph.

Mr. BENDRYSHEV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) (interpretation from Russian): In that case, I think we should first vote on the amendments.

The PRESIDENT: That is entirely up to the Council. If there is no objection, we shall follow the suggestion of the Soviet Union representative: to amend the Australian draft resolution by including operative paragraph 2, as amended by paragraph 12 of the report. We shall now vote on this proposal.

The USSR proposal was rejected by 7 votes to 4, with 3 abstentions.

The PRESIDENT: We now have the Australian draft resolution, which includes the preambular paragraph, operative paragraph 1, and operative paragraph 2 as contained in paragraph 15 (c) of the report.

Mr. ARENALES CATALAN (Guatemala) (interpretation from Spanish): I would request the President's pardon, but I have not quite understood the situation. We voted on an amendment proposed by the Soviet Union delegation -- an amendment to a draft resolution of Australia. But my understanding is that the representative of Haiti also proposed an amendment to the Australian draft resolution. If that has been withdrawn, I have nothing to say; but if it is still before the Council, we shall have to take a vote on it first.

The PRESIDENT: There is no Haitian amendment before the Council. We will now vote on the Australian draft resolution.

Mr. JAIPAL (India): I would request a separate vote on the last paragraph of the Australian draft resolution, as I intend to vote against it.

The PRESIDENT: In accordance with the request of the representative of India, I shall now put to the vote operative paragraph 2 of the draft resolution as contained in paragraph 15 (c), on page 22, of the report.

The paragraph was adopted by 7 votes to 5, with 2 abstentions.

Mr. JAIPAL (India): I should like to explain why I voted against this paragraph. It is because it seeks to put the entire blame on the Meru people. This is another example of the paternalism of the Trusteeship Council to which the Belgian representative referred earlier.

The preamble and first operative paragraph of the draft resolution appearing in paragraph 11 of section IV of the report was adopted by 12 votes to none, with 2 abstentions.

The draft resolution as a whole as proposed by the representative of Australia was adopted by 7 votes to 5, with 2 abstentions.

The recommendation contained in paragraph 3 of the report (T/L.638) was adopted by 7 votes to none, with 7 abstentions.

The PRESIDENT: We will now consider the 152nd report of the Standing Committee on Petitions contained in document T/L.652. This report contains five draft resolutions in the annex. We will now vote on these.

Draft resolution I was adopted by 7 votes to none, with 7 abstentions.

Mr. BENDRYSHEV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) (interpretation from Russian): My remarks refer to paragraph 3 of draft resolution II, in the Russian text. In the Standing Committee on Petitions, when this matter was under consideration, some changes were made on the last part of this paragraph. These changes, however, have not been incorporated into the Russian text.

I would therefore ask the Secretariat to draw the attention of the translators to this matter so that the Russian text will conform with the English text.

The PRESIDENT: Note will be taken by the Secretariat of that fact.

Draft resolution II was adopted by 7 votes to none, with 7 abstentions.

Draft resolution III was adopted by 7 votes to none, with 7 abstentions.

Draft resolution IV was adopted by 13 votes to none, with 1 abstention.

Draft resolution V was adopted by 7 votes to none, with 7 abstentions.

The recommendation contained in paragraph 3 of the 152nd report (T/L.652) was adopted by 7 votes to none, with 7 abstentions.

The PRESIDENT: We will now consider the 153rd report of the Standing Committee on Petitions contained in document T/L.654. This report contains four draft resolutions in the annex. We will now vote on these draft resolutions.

Draft resolution I was adopted by 13 votes to none, with 1 abstention.

Draft resolution II was adopted by 13 votes to none, with 1 abstention.

Draft resolution III was adopted unanimously.

Draft resolution IV was adopted by 13 votes to none, with 1 abstention.

The recommendation contained in paragraph 3 of the 153rd report (T/L.654) was adopted by 12 votes to none, with 2 abstentions.

The meeting rose at 5 p.m.