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AGENDA ITEMS 13, 50 AND 51

Report of the Trusteeship Council (A/4818, A/C.4/L.689)  
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Dissemination of information on the United Nations and the International Trusteeship System in the Trust Territories: report of the Secretary-General (A/4864) (*continued*)

Offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Trust Territories: report of the Secretary-General (A/4876, A/C.4/L.690) (*continued*)

GENERAL DEBATE (*continued*)

1. Mr. BOZOVIC (Yugoslavia) said that the success of the International Trusteeship System was due to the resolute struggle of the peoples of the Trust Territories, supported by the General Assembly and the progressive forces of the world, for freedom and equality, and also to the goodwill shown by the Administering Authorities, which had realized that they could not prevent the colonial peoples from realizing their aspirations and had bowed to the inevitable, while hoping to take advantage of their long-established economic positions to influence the internal development and the trend of foreign policy of the countries they had administered. The breaking down of colonialism would help to eliminate one of the main causes of international tension and instability and to swell the ranks of those fighting for peace and equality in relations among States. It was gratifying that Tanganyika, Western Samoa and Ruanda-Urundi would soon be in a position to make their own contribution to the abolition of colonial relationships.

2. Nevertheless, as the report of the Trusteeship Council (A/4818) indicated, the task of the United Nations had not yet been accomplished and there must be no relaxation of efforts if the work begun was to be carried to a successful conclusion. The report also showed that the Council had not fully adjusted itself to the demands of the new situation; that applied both to its basic approach and to its procedure.

3. Taking New Guinea as an example, he noted that the change in the title of the Executive Council of the Territory, which was now called the Administrator's Council, had not been accompanied by any change in the powers of that organ, in which there was no member representing the indigenous population; and that the Legislative Council, which was a purely advisory body, consisted of twelve indigenous members and twenty-five non-indigenous members, representing respectively 1,300,000 indigenous inhabitants and 15,000 non-indigenous inhabitants. Similarly, the number of indigenous inhabitants employed in the Public Service was far from satisfactory and only 350 indigenous inhabitants were serving in the Auxiliary Division of the Service.

4. The Territory's economy was based on primary production and the exploitation of its timber resources; there was no economic development plan geared to the interests of the indigenous population and the natural resources of the Territory; industry was virtually non-existent and a division of planning and industrial development had only just been set up. It should also be noted that the Administering Authority was attempting to promote industry only "to the extent that this will be compatible with the progress of indigenous people and the economy of the Territory without disrupting social conditions or introducing harmful elements" (A/4818, p. 51). It would be helpful if the Administering Authority would explain the reasons for that somewhat unambitious approach and would indicate how far the abolition of export duties would be advantageous or disadvantageous to the Territory; further information on the taxation of foreign undertakings and their profits would also be useful.

5. Where education was concerned, the number of schools and teachers was limited and it was estimated that less than 50 per cent of the children of school-age were attending school. With regard to social conditions, the difference in salaries and wages between indigenous and foreign workers and the persistence of discrimination called for more vigorous action by the Administering Authority. The Administering Authority, which stated that it was applying a uniform policy to New Guinea and Papua with a view to evolving common institutions for a future central government, had officially converted the administrative union into a political union. The General Assembly should therefore request it also to accept the legal consequences of that measure and in particular to apply to Papua the principles and methods of the International Trusteeship System.

6. Turning to conditions in Nauru, he expressed regret that preoccupation with the Territory's future had caused the Administering Authority and the Trusteeship Council to neglect the real needs of the indigenous population and the requirements of development. The Territory had as yet neither an

executive nor a legislative body representing the Nauruans; the Nauru Local Government Council had only limited powers pertaining to the maintenance of peace and order and to the welfare of the people; it had no rights, not even the right to give advice, with regard to the operations of the British Phosphate Commissioners and the working of the phosphate mines.

7. The Territory's economy was exclusively dependent on the phosphate mines and attention was only now being given to the question of increasing agricultural production and fishing as a result of proposals by the population. Health services and the educational system were inadequate and there was still segregation in the schools.

8. While the problem of finding a new home for the Nauruans was important, it was even more important that attention should be given to the Territory's current problems and, in particular, to the operations of the British Phosphate Commissioners and the distribution of the profits from the working of the phosphate. All the Council's efforts to obtain information on that point had proved fruitless. The General Assembly should therefore request the Administering Authority to furnish such information and even to take steps to ensure that the phosphates were worked entirely and exclusively for the benefit of the indigenous inhabitants. It was understandable that the indigenous inhabitants were reluctant to accept the Administering Authority's proposals for their resettlement, which would result in their dispersal. The Nauruans were mainly concerned that the working of the phosphates should be slowed down and agriculture and fishing developed; they also wished to play an active part in the search for a territory where they could be resettled while retaining their national identity. It was difficult to follow the reasoning behind the Administering Authority's refusal to meet those wishes on the ground that the Nauruan community was not large enough to form a self-supporting economy. Such a community could undoubtedly be accorded minority status and retain its own cultural characteristics; the difficulties raised by the Administration seemed to him to be more imaginary than real.

9. In any case, it was still premature to require the people of Nauru to take a decision as soon as possible; it would be first necessary to deal with the problems facing the island and its population by giving the latter broad access to the secondary and technical schools and universities of Australia and New Zealand. Whatever solution was contemplated, the rights of the population to the profits deriving from the exploitation of the phosphate deposits must not be jeopardized.

10. With regard to the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, the General Assembly should take steps to make the Declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples (General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV)) applicable to that Territory, as it was to New Guinea and Nauru.

11. The Council should therefore adapt its methods and its outlook on problems to the present situation in the Trust Territories. In its report, however, it gave no indication that it wished or intended to change its working methods and role. It confined itself to recording the statements made by the Administering Authorities, instead of adopting a positive role in which it would exercise supervision but also give an

impetus to the development of the Territories still under trusteeship. The legislative councils of the Territories should be allowed to send representatives as observers to sessions of the Trusteeship Council and the General Assembly, or representatives of the United Nations should be appointed who would live in the Territories in order to help and advise the Administering Authorities.

12. His delegation noted with regret that a large number of scholarships offered to the people of the Trust Territories by Member States had not been utilized. Although the question had become less important in view of the reduction in the number of Trust Territories, the Administering Authorities should nevertheless be requested to redouble their efforts to make a greater number of scholarships available to the peoples still under their administration. His delegation welcomed the opening of the United Nations Information Centres in Tanganyika and Ruanda-Urundi, although it regretted that those Centres did not also serve Mozambique and the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland; it would be grateful if the Secretariat and the Portuguese and United Kingdom Governments as the administering Powers could indicate whether negotiations had taken place on the subject, and, if so, with what results.

13. His delegation had no wish to minimize the importance of the steps taken by the Administering Authorities during the past year, but it judged those steps in the light of the need for accelerated action to put a final end to relationships of inequality, domination and subjection. It was in that respect that its assessment differed from that of the Administering Authorities and the Trusteeship Council.

14. Mr. KHOSLA (India) noted with satisfaction that the trend towards the independence of the Trust Territories had continued, and that the Trusteeship System had thus justified the hopes and the aspirations of the United Nations. The credit for that state of affairs was due to the Trusteeship Council, its committees and missions, the Secretary-General and the staff of the Secretariat, as well as to the leaders and people of the Territories, who had been ready to take advantage of the opportunities offered them; and to the Administering Authorities, although some of them had fulfilled their responsibilities with a certain lack of enthusiasm.

15. After briefly analysing the circumstances of the recent or forthcoming independence of the Cameroons under British administration, Western Samoa and Ruanda-Urundi, he turned to a more detailed consideration of the problem involved in Tanganyika's accession to independence. There were grounds for satisfaction in the energy and ability of the Prime Minister, Mr. Nyerere, and in the outstanding work done by the Administering Authority, which would make Tanganyika an example and an inspiration to the other dependent countries for a long time to come. The President of the Tanganyika African National Congress (TANC), Mr. Mtemvu, in the petition he had submitted to the Committee (1157th meeting), had made complaints which, in his delegation's opinion, were now a matter for the Tanganyika Government; but there was no doubt that they would be dealt with in a spirit of harmony and that the petitioner and TANC should be prepared to join the other parties in efforts to build up the country. To the petitioner's criticism of the Asian civil servants, he would reply that the Indian Government in

no way wished its nationals to enjoy unwarranted privileges or to hinder the Territory's progress. A great many Indians had been settled in Tanganyika for a long time and had made a valuable contribution to their adopted country; those who served as public officials and had been called on by the Administering Authority to prepare the Trust Territory for freedom would no doubt be even more useful to the country in the years to come, and the new administration would probably wish to take full advantage of their services. India had no desire to hinder the Africanization of the public service, which was the only right policy to follow. However, that policy and the transfer of powers might give rise to the premature termination of many non-Africans. As the Administering Authority had provided for adequate compensation for the European officials, it should also grant equitable compensation to those of its officials who had been recruited in Asia. That human problem deserved sympathetic consideration, yet the Administration refused to treat Asian officials on the same footing as their European colleagues. Although the Administering Authority denied that there was racial discrimination, from the facts it was obvious that there was. Only eight Asian officials, as compared with 1,750 Europeans, were entitled to compensation, whereas only 125 Europeans, as compared with about 960 Asians, were not so entitled.

16. It was the responsibility of the United Kingdom, as the Administering Authority, to resolve the question and to provide the necessary funds to compensate those officials. He hoped that the United Kingdom would reconsider the just claims of the Asian officials and grant them compensation on the same basis as their higher-ranking colleagues, as it had done in other Territories and as it had originally intended to do even in Tanganyika, according to an official circular and a statement made by the Governor in May 1960. The Trusteeship Council, for its part, had commended the petitions of the Asian officials to the attention of the Administering Authority for urgent action (A/4818, p. 26, para. 30). His delegation hoped that such action would be taken and that a satisfactory solution would be found. Although it was proper that an independent Tanganyika should practise a policy of Africanization, it was legitimate to hope that that policy would not be interpreted too narrowly, for the non-Africans settled in Tanganyika undoubtedly expected to be included in the definition of "Africans". The Tanganyika Government had a right to keep the officials of its choice; the officials who were not retained in service should, however, be assured of equitable treatment without distinction as to race.

17. New Guinea, which was now the largest and, in some ways, the most important of the remaining Trust Territories, obviously demanded the sustained attention of the United Nations. The Administering Authority had not yet fixed target dates in the field of political, economic and social development in the Territory as a step towards independence, in accordance with the requests made by the General Assembly at previous sessions. The Administering Authority had recently undertaken to prepare a comprehensive programme of economic, social and educational development, but it had still said nothing about the targets it was required to set in the field of political advancement. Yet political progress could not be divorced from economic, social and cultural progress and was an essential prerequisite for progress in other fields; the Administering Authority, which had

itself once been a colony, should appreciate that point and should make its position clear to the Trusteeship Council, if only to allay the concern caused by such statements as that made by Mr. Cleland, the Administrator of New Guinea, in May 1960, when he told a local government council that self-government might be achieved in thirty to fifty years' time.

18. The various stages in the political development of New Guinea should be defined in detail and on a realistic basis in the near future. The Administering Authority knew that dependent peoples were no longer prepared to wait indefinitely for their freedom and it should encourage and help the indigenous political movement which was already appearing in the Territory. Its task was undoubtedly extremely difficult owing to the Territory's fragmented social structure, its educational backwardness and the many topographical difficulties. In recent years, under pressure from world public opinion, it had made great efforts, particularly in the field of public services, and it expected to be able to bring the whole area of the Territory under Administration control in 1963. But the rate of progress was still much too slow. There were too few schools and too few roads. The number of New Guineans in the Public Service was still minute and the higher posts were still out of their reach. There were practically no facilities for administrative and technical training. Trade and industry were the monopoly of foreigners. Despite the lack of local private capital, the Administering Authority should take steps to enable New Guineans to obtain shares in the foreign companies or should organize co-operatives through which the New Guineans could obtain credit on easy terms. That would prevent any consolidation of foreign interests which might later seriously impede the attainment of independence. The Colombo Plan had shown that Australia could contribute substantially to the progress of the newly independent countries, and Australia could offer the New Guineans economic assistance of the same type, as well as possibilities for study and training within its own territory. There were still no New Guinean university graduates.

19. The recent reform of the Legislative Council of Papua and New Guinea was an important step forward, but inadequate and overdue, as the Australian Minister for Territories had himself acknowledged on 10 February 1960. There had been an increase in the number of indigenous elected or nominated members, but they still did not form a majority, whereas the number of non-indigenous members, who represented only a very small minority, was the same strength. It was difficult, too, to understand why the foreign Christian missions should enjoy separate representation. The suffrage was too restricted to give the public a feeling of civic responsibility and, even more regrettably, no real attempt had been made to associate the New Guineans, directly or indirectly, in the exercise of the executive power. He also shared the fears expressed by the representative of Burma (1159th meeting) that the administrative union of New Guinea with the Non-Self-Governing Territory of Papua would delay New Guinea's progress towards independence.

20. New Guinea, which could be one of the wealthiest areas in the world, was, from the human point of view, one of the poorest. Although the sugar industry and fishing offered immense possibilities, very little had been done to enable New Guineans to profit from them. Even agriculture was, generally speaking, still

in a primitive state, and vast areas of land were still being leased to foreigners. The fiscal system, which imposed on the local population a burden entirely disproportionate to its income, should be reorganized without delay. There was also cause for concern at the signs of inequality and even of racial discrimination visible, for example, in schools, cinemas and restaurants. In such circumstances, the Indian delegation could only once again urge the Administering Authority to speed up the progress of the Territory for which it was responsible; the United Nations Visiting Mission which was to visit New Guinea early in 1962 should request it to fix very early intermediate target dates which would enable New Guinea to attain independence as quickly as possible.

21. In Nauru, a British company exploiting the phosphate deposits had been making enormous profits for the last thirty years without giving the Nauruans the share to which they were entitled, and was devastating the island. The Administering Authority should set about resolving the problem of the people's future, but must do so with the latter's agreement. Resettlement of the population, if that were the solution adopted, would take a long time and in any case many Nauruans would remain on the island. The Administering Authority should therefore draw up a programme of political and economic development. The Nauruans should be associated with the exploitation of the phosphate and the island's economy should be effectively diversified. The Administering Authority was to be commended for its efforts to encourage fishing; it must, however, also take steps to replace the top-soil removed as a result of the phosphate mining.

22. With regard to the question of the dissemination of information on the United Nations and the International Trusteeship System in the Trust Territories, he was glad to see that information centres had been established, in conformity with General Assembly resolution 1607 (XV), at Dar es Salaam and Usumbura. Unfortunately, the Australian Government had not complied with the recommendation relating to the establishment of an information centre in New Guinea, on grounds that were scarcely convincing. If the Administering Authority was satisfied with the way in which it itself was disseminating the information in question, it was because it had been able to resolve linguistic and geographical difficulties which it could equally well resolve in the case of a United Nations information centre. The Australian Government should have no difficulties in co-operating in the establishment of such a centre, to which it indicated it had no objection in principle and which would be of great value not only to New Guinea but also to Papua.

23. With regard to the offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Trust Territories, he noted that considerable progress had been achieved since 1952. However, the programme was not progressing as well as it should. There were still not enough scholarships. It was also a matter for regret that in some cases the Administering Authorities appeared, for ideological reasons, to have put administrative obstacles in the way of students wishing to take up the scholarships offered. He urged the Administering Authorities to co-operate fully in the programme, as the training of administrators and technicians was of vital importance for the Trust Territories. The Governments concerned should also send much fuller information to the Secretary-General, and the latter should undertake a complete re-

view of the question. He was gratified to see that India was the country which received the largest number of scholars from the Trust Territories under that programme.

24. Mr. LAPIN (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) expressed the hope that the report of the Trusteeship Council now before the Committee would be the last, and that the Trusteeship Council, and the Trusteeship System itself, would soon be things of the past. The institution of the Trusteeship System had not been justified and, as the representative of Ghana had said at the 1159th meeting, the System had been identified with a special form of colonial subjection. Powers that were economically and militarily strong had used the Trusteeship System to dominate weaker countries. Contrary to the principles of the Charter, the Trusteeship System had for many years delayed the economic and political advancement of many peoples, who were condemned to slavery and poverty. Some countries had even gone so far as to convert trusteeship into military occupation, to install bases in the Territories, and to stifle local nationalism. Belgium had built a base in Ruanda-Urundi which it had used to attack the Congo; in the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, the United States had for over twelve years been carrying out a series of nuclear tests, after removing the population from some islands, while the Trusteeship Council had not lifted its voice in protest against the abuses of power committed by the Administering Authority. The colonial Powers were in the majority in the Trusteeship Council, which long since had become a tool in their hands; they were thus free to perpetrate any offences they wished in the Territories under their administration, being able to count, for instance, on the support of Chiang Kai-shek in Taiwan.

25. Mr. KIANG (China), speaking on a point of order, said that the observation made by the representative of the Soviet Union had no connexion with the item under discussion and protested against the insulting reference to the head of his Government.

26. The CHAIRMAN requested the speaker to confine himself to the item under discussion.

27. Mr. LAPIN (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics), continuing his statement, pointed out that the non-colonial Powers had always been in the minority in the Trusteeship Council, where the proposals made by the Soviet Union, India or Burma, for instance, had always been rejected on fallacious pretexts; if any wise recommendations had been adopted, they had remained a dead letter. The Trusteeship Council had received hundreds of petitions complaining of the arbitrary administration of colonial Powers and of the terror and oppression that prevailed under their administration. Such petitions had generally been returned to the Administering Authorities themselves and the petitioners had been told that the Administering Authorities had been acting within their rights. Within the Secretariat itself, 75 per cent of the staff of the department dealing with trusteeship questions were nationals of colonialist countries or of countries with which they had military alliances.

28. Within the year, 9 million people in the Cameroons under United Kingdom administration, Tanganyika and Western Samoa would have achieved independence, but 6 million more in Ruanda-Urundi, New Guinea, the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands and Nauru were still not free. And yet the Trusteeship Council had not fixed any definite date

for the achievement of independence by the latter Territories. It was mainly interested in finding a way to prolong its own activities. The Administering Authorities concerned would like to go on using the Trusteeship Council for the purpose of further inquiries into the ostensible progress made by those Territories, and they were even undertaking the preparation of long-term plans so as to perpetuate their domination over the Territories and retain their military bases, while threatening to take bloody repressive measures not only against the dependent peoples themselves, but against their now independent neighbours, on which they exerted every kind of economic and moral pressure. At the present session of the Assembly, one colonial Power had already proposed that the Trusteeship System should be extended to a new territory, West Irian, although the only possible course was to restore that territory to Indonesia.

29. In practice, therefore, the Administering Authorities were trying to evade the application of the Declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples. In the case of Ruanda-Urundi, which was now one of the largest Trust Territories, the Trusteeship Council's report spoke only of requesting Belgium to hold elections, which the country did not need, whereas there was no political or moral justification for delaying the independence of the Territory, which Belgium should evacuate immediately. The fact that the Trusteeship Council had refused even to consider the possibility of an immediate withdrawal by the Belgians showed whose interests it served.

30. In the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, the 1961 United Nations Visiting Mission had noted that there were still no central organs representing the local population; the Trusteeship Council had made no recommendation on that subject. When, at the Council's twenty-seventh session, reference had been made to the abuses committed by the United States of America with regard to nuclear tests, the United States representative had stated that his Government did not intend to resume testing for the time being. The presumption was, therefore, that the United States might eventually consider the resumption of tests, which ran completely counter to the political, economic and social progress which the Administering Authority was theoretically required to promote in the Territory entrusted to it. The United Nations could not allow military preparations to take place in those Territories.

31. With regard to Australia, which had reduced New Guinea to the direst poverty, the Trusteeship Council's report merely expressed a few timid hopes. But the Australians, who acted as the Territory's legislators, administrators and judges, were opposed to any activity on the part of the local inhabitants. They maintained that the people were not ready for independence and, after forty years of shameless exploitation, they were only just beginning to draw up plans for emancipation, which, as the Administrator, Mr. Cleland had revealed in the statement quoted by the Indian representative, were intended to cover a period of many years. But that had not prevented the Trusteeship Council from expressing its gratitude to Australia. It should be recalled in that connexion that quite recently, a United Nations visiting mission to Tanganyika had recommended that independence should be achieved in twenty or twenty-five years, and that the British authorities had rejected that

recommendation as too revolutionary. The United Kingdom Government had been forced by the pressure of events to change its attitude; the delegation of the Soviet Union was convinced that Australia should do the same with regard to New Guinea. The colonial Powers would have to make up their minds to respect the Declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples, which stated that the inadequacy of political, economic, social or educational preparedness should never serve as a pretext for delaying independence.

32. With regard to the island of Nauru, it was to be noted that the Trusteeship Council, championing the interests of the British company exploiting the phosphate deposits, had not taken any of the protective measures that were required, although the people were entitled to participate in the exploitation of the country's natural resources. Having despoiled the island, its United Kingdom, Australian and New Zealand guardians were considering the resettlement of the population with feigned compassion. As colonizers were always devoid of moral sense, it was to be hoped that the United Nations would be able to force them to leave Nauru.

33. It was clear from the report of the Trusteeship Council that the situation was the same as in 1960; although the representatives of the colonialist countries were well satisfied with the Council's work, the representatives of other countries were critical of it, and were demanding, on the basis of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), that the peoples of the dependent territories should be given their freedom immediately. Some of the bodies which the Trusteeship Council had set up had been dissolved. Such a step was to be welcomed, but it was not enough; the whole machinery of the Trusteeship Council, including the Council itself, must be eliminated.

34. In that connexion, he drew attention to the memorandum on the situation with regard to the implementation of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), which had been submitted by his Government and had been circulated to all delegations as document A/4889. In that document, the Government of the Soviet Union urged, *inter alia*, that the General Assembly should proclaim 1962 as the year for the final liquidation of colonialism. That proposal was perfectly feasible, provided that all peace-loving countries joined forces to achieve that result. The year 1962 must see the end of the colonial system, the recognition of the rights of all colonial territories, the return of the military bases which the colonial Powers still held in foreign countries, and the withdrawal of the forces they maintained at such bases. The United Nations would be responsible for seeing that those steps were carried out and it would be necessary to set up a special United Nations commission, the membership of which should reflect the political composition of the modern world.

35. Reverting to the question of the future of the Trusteeship Council, he said in conclusion that it was time to do away with the Council, as it was an obstacle to the progress of the dependent peoples towards independence and freedom. The sooner it disappeared the better.

36. Mr. BINGHAM (United States of America), speaking in exercise of his right of reply, pointed out that the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands was a strategic area which came under Article 83 of the United Nations Charter. After reading out that article,

he suggested that those members of the Committee who wished to ascertain the facts should refer to the report of the United Nations Visiting Mission to the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, 1961 (T/1560). The representative of Bolivia, Mr. Salamanca, and the representative of India, Mr. Rasgotra, neither of whose views could be called into question, had taken part in the drafting of that report. He would also refer them to the report on that Territory which the Trusteeship Council had submitted to the Security Council.<sup>1/</sup> It had been approved by the whole Trusteeship Council, with the exception of the Soviet Union representative.

37. Furthermore, in view of the membership of the Trusteeship Council—Administering Authorities possessed only five seats out of thirteen, and the non-administering members included Bolivia, Burma, India, Paraguay and the United Arab Republic—the Soviet Union representative's assertion that it was a tool in the hands of the colonialist countries was quite baseless. It was interesting to note, in that connexion, that the Council's conclusions had been adopted usually by 12 votes out of 13, the Soviet Union being the only member to abstain or to cast a negative vote.

38. It could hardly be said that the Trusteeship System had been a failure, if account was taken of the large number of Trust Territories which had achieved independence. A new series of Territories would soon follow suit and in 1962 there would remain only three Trust Territories, a result of which the Fourth Committee and Trusteeship Council might well be proud.

39. Mr. LAPIN (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics), exercising his right of reply, stressed that his delegation did not share the opinions of the United States on colonial matters. At the fifteenth session, when the Soviet Union had proposed the adoption of a declaration on the granting of independence to colonial peoples, a number of delegations had considered the opinions expressed by the USSR exaggerated. Nevertheless, resolution 1514 (XV) had been adopted by the General Assembly.

40. Returning to the question of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, he noted that, in mentioning Article 83 of the Charter, the United States representative had seemed to imply that the United States was not opposed to an examination of conditions in that Territory by the Security Council. He regretted that the Security Council had never had an opportunity to make such an examination and he hoped that it could do so in relation to General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV).

41. Mr. BINGHAM (United States of America), exercising his right of reply, observed that the Soviet Union representative had seemed to suggest that the United States did not want the question of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands to be examined by the Security Council. Actually, the United States had never opposed such an examination. Nor did it do so now. The problem could be submitted to the Council at any time.

42. The CHAIRMAN requested members of the Committee to confine their statements to the question before the Committee.

43. U TIN MAUNG (Burma) said that, in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 1607 (XV), more particularly operative paragraphs 5 and 7, a United Nations information centre had been set up at Dar es Salaam which served not only Tanganyika, but Kenya, Uganda and Zanzibar. A centre had also been opened at Usumbura for Ruanda-Urundi. At the resumed fifteenth session, the Fourth Committee had discussed at length a recommendation that responsible positions in United Nations information centres should be occupied "by indigenous inhabitants of the Trust Territories concerned". In spite of the doubts which had been expressed at the time, it was now recognized by the United Nations Secretariat that responsible positions could in fact be given to indigenous inhabitants. Referring to paragraph 6 of the Secretary-General's report on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 1607 (XV) (A/4864), he expressed the hope that the training of a qualified Tanganyikan could be speeded up so he could become director of the United Nations Information Centre at Dar es Salaam before Tanganyika achieved independence. With regard to the Information Centre at Usumbura, referred to in paragraph 7 of the Secretary-General's report, his delegation regretted that, nearly six months after the adoption of resolution 1607 (XV), the training of indigenous inhabitants for responsible positions there was not more advanced. Appropriate measures should have been taken soon after the adoption of the resolution and the Secretariat should now be able to announce that the two new information centres had been taken over by fully qualified indigenous inhabitants. It was regrettable that there had been so much delay in the choice of candidates.

44. He also regretted that an information centre had not yet been opened in New Guinea. The initiative in the matter had been taken by the Secretariat and it was to be hoped that the Australian Government would comply with the terms of the Assembly resolution without further delay.

45. His delegation noted with satisfaction that some 13,000 copies of the Declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples had already been disseminated in Trust and Non-Self-Governing Territories by United Nations information centres and offices. However, in view of the growing demand, the United Nations should not remain content with that achievement. He welcomed the measures described in paragraphs 11, 12 and 13 of the Secretary-General's report, and in particular the use of radio, which was the most effective mass medium of information. The Burmese delegation thought that films should be made on the activities of the General Assembly and the Trusteeship Council, of which adaptations might be made in various languages so that they could be shown as widely as possible. In that connexion, the Secretariat was to be congratulated upon the new brochure, "From Dependence to Freedom: The United Nations Role in the Advance of Dependent Peoples toward Self-Government or Independence", which should be distributed in all the official languages of the United Nations in view of its importance not only for the dependent territories, but for Member States as well. The peoples of the dependent territories should now be given information not only on the principles of the United Nations Charter, but on the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the Declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples. Most of the Administering Authorities had now in fact recognized that it was in their interests to co-operate

<sup>1/</sup> Official Records of the Security Council, Sixteenth Year, Special Supplement No. 1.

with a view to eliminating colonialism in all its forms.

46. Referring to General Assembly resolution 557 (VI), he expressed regret that the progress of the indigenous populations in the Trust Territories in the field of education was far from spectacular, even in those Territories which were on the eve of independence. Unfortunately, adequate figures were not available for each Territory showing the number of students who had been able to study abroad, but the number was certainly negligible in relation to the needs of the Territories. In connexion with the document submitted by UNESCO on the question of educational development in Africa (A/4903 and Add.1), which was to be considered by the Third Committee, he wished to emphasize the importance of including a programme of educational development in the economic and social development plans of the various Territories.

47. In order to compensate for the inadequate training facilities offered by the colonialist countries, many Member States had awarded scholarships to inhabitants of Trust Territories. On that point, he referred the members of the Committee to paragraphs 9 and 10 of the Secretary-General's report on that question (A/4876). As a result of the inadequate statistical information received by the Secretariat, it was impossible to determine precisely how many scholarships had actually been taken up. Some offers might not have been accepted because the Administering Authority concerned, either deliberately or inadvertently, had not provided sufficiently detailed information on the eligibility requirements.

48. It was regrettable that, too often, the scholarships did not cover travel costs. In the opinion of the Burmese delegation, the Administering Authorities should be generous enough to pay the travel expenses of students who were nationals of Territories they administered, particularly in the case of gifted students wishing to take courses in higher educational establishments. For its part, Burma had offered three scholarships to students from Trust Territories in 1955. For various reasons, they had not been awarded until 1959, to three students from Nigeria, but only one of them had been able to come to Burma, probably because the Burmese Government was not paying the travel costs. In that connexion, he pointed out that his Government paid travel costs in the case of students coming from Non-Self-Governing Territories. Three more scholarships offered by Burma

in 1959-1960 and 1960-1961 had not been utilized either.

49. It was surprising that, out of 156 applications for scholarships submitted during the past year, not a single one came from the Territories in the Pacific. Since, in the relatively near future, all the remaining Trust Territories would be situated in that part of the world, that fact was to be deplored. The Administering Authorities concerned might be well-advised to consider revising their policies on the training of the indigenous inhabitants and to encourage the latter to make the fullest use of the scholarships offered by other Member States.

50. In view of the prospect mentioned at the end of paragraph 18 of the Secretary-General's report to the Trusteeship Council on the subject (T/1565), it might be appropriate to consider new procedures for implementing the future United Nations scholarship programme. Up to the present, no applications had been received from students from New Guinea, Nauru or the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands; on the other hand, it was a known fact that very few qualified students from those Territories were taking university courses in the metropolitan countries. Of the Member States listed in part II of the Secretary-General's report (T/1565), Burma, India, Indonesia and the Philippines were in a particularly good position, geographically, ethnically and culturally, to provide adequate training for students from the Pacific region. Paragraphs 16 and 17 of that report did not make it clear whether information and brochures concerning scholarships were sent or distributed to students from the Trust Territories in the Pacific. There was no United Nations information centre in any of those Territories and no request for information had been received from students in the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands following the visit of the 1961 Visiting Mission. He found it difficult to believe that students in the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands had never shown any interest in the scholarships offered by the countries of the same geographical region.

51. Burma had never doubted the goodwill of sincerity of the Administering Authorities, but it considered that the time had come for a complete reappraisal of the United Nations scholarship programme in the light of developments in the Trust Territories in the Pacific and the provisions of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV).

The meeting rose at 1.15 p.m.