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*Chairman:* Prince WAN WAITHAYAKON (Thailand).

**Report of the Trusteeship Council (A/1306 and A/1306/Corr.1) (*continued*)**

[Item 13]\*

1. The CHAIRMAN invited the Committee to continue its consideration of the joint draft resolution proposed by Syria and Denmark (A/C.4/L.80) and of the amendment to it proposed by Saudi Arabia (A/C.4/L.81).
2. Lord OGMORE (United Kingdom) said he was favourably disposed towards the joint draft resolution and the amendment thereto. While the text of the draft resolution might be improved, his delegation supported the principle on which it was based and would vote in favour of the draft resolution and the amendment to it.
3. At the 158th meeting of the Committee the Brazilian representative had asked the Administering Authorities to give further details of the technical assistance they were providing for the Trust Territories under their administration. Lord Ogmoresaid he would willingly comply with that request, and although it would not be possible to give anything like the full story in the time available, he would endeavour to outline some of the salient points of what the United Kingdom had achieved and was doing in that field.
4. The United Kingdom had high ambitions in that direction. If its achievements perhaps did not yet match its ambitions, that was due to the numerous difficulties it had to encounter and overcome in carrying out the programme of technical assistance. As the representatives of Syria and Brazil had said (158th meeting), the Trust Territories and the Non-Self-Governing Territories could not achieve self-government without a sound economic foundation. In keeping with that, the United Kingdom view was that the economic action to be taken would represent an important stage in the progress of the territories towards self-government.
5. Plenty of documentary evidence existed relating to the United Kingdom's achievements. Economic prog-

ress depended essentially on four factors: financial resources, research, technical assistance and supplies. Technical assistance to the Trust Territories, which was the subject of the joint draft resolution, was therefore one of the requisites for economic progress, and it was the duty of the Administering Authorities to make such assistance available to the Territories under their administration.

6. One over-all duty of the administering Powers, as he saw it, was that whatever they did in the field of economic development, they should always carry with them public opinion in their Non-Self-Governing Territories. In the past he thought that the United Kingdom had sometimes devoted insufficient attention to the public relations aspect of economic development. That was now being remedied, however, and it was now the policy of the United Kingdom authorities to tell the inhabitants of their Non-Self-Governing Territories fully about the scope and purpose of the technical development work which was being carried out on their behalf. When a bridge was built, for example, its value to the community and the advantages which the community would derive from it were fully explained to the inhabitants.

7. The war had greatly interfered with the application of the programme of technical assistance; the universities of the United Kingdom had given their principal attention to the needs of the moment and for six years had not been able to train the necessary technical experts. Consequently, the United Kingdom had had to call upon technical experts from the Commonwealth and foreign countries.

8. In the view of the United Kingdom, economic development in the Non-Self-Governing Territories could not be sound unless it also provided for a permanent improvement in the supply and quality of technicians from within those territories themselves. The task of outside experts was as much to assist in training the experts from amongst the local population as it was to carry out particular technical projects. At present the major emphasis in providing for technical training in the United Kingdom Non-Self-Governing Territories

\* Indicates the item number on the General Assembly agenda.

was placed on producing skilled artisans and on giving basic trade training coupled with a general improvement in general educational standards. More advanced training must initially be provided, mainly at universities outside the territories—for example, in the United Kingdom or the United States—which were in a position to impart the knowledge and skill of more highly developed communities; but the stage had already been reached in the United Kingdom Non-Self-Governing Territories where university colleges and universities were being provided in the territories themselves. A further stage would be the gradual replacement of teaching staff drawn from outside the territories by indigenous experts.

9. At the 158th meeting of the Committee, the Brazilian representative had been so good as to pay a tribute to the efforts of the United Kingdom Government to extend greater facilities to students from territories under British administration. Lord Ogmores was happy to back the tribute with striking figures. Apart from the universities of Hong Kong and Malaya, which had been in existence before, the United Kingdom had in three years established one university and four university colleges in the Trust Territories under its administration; altogether 2,201 students regularly attended those establishments. It was estimated that the four university colleges alone would be able to admit 2,400 students by 1955. It was worth noting in that connexion that, under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act, the Government of the United Kingdom had allocated a sum of 6 million pounds sterling for the development of universities in the Trust and Non-Self-Governing Territories. For West Africa, a commission had recommended the creation of higher technical colleges. Two such colleges, which would probably be called "Colleges of Arts, Sciences and Technology", were being built, one in Nigeria and the other in the Gold Coast. In East Africa, Makerere College, in Uganda, possessed a technical and secondary school which admitted all pupils from the territories of East Africa. Furthermore, a sum of one million pounds sterling had been provided for scholarships, apart from those awarded by the British Council. In addition, most of the development programmes of the Non-Self-Governing Territories made provision for scholarships. By 31 May 1950, 4,193 holders of scholarships and free students were studying in British universities. Some took technical courses, others took general courses; it was hard to give exact figures for either of those groups, but a scholarship holder could easily pass from one course to another.

10. A further form of technical assistance provided to the United Kingdom Non-Self-Governing Territories consisted of the staff of the higher grades of the technical branches of the Colonial Service; the team of expert advisers serving the Secretary of State for the Colonies; and the many advisory committees consisting of acknowledged experts in a variety of subjects, which met periodically and which the Secretary of State might consult on any particular problem. In addition, the governments concerned in Africa south of the Sahara had worked out machinery for close and fruitful collaboration in all technical fields.

11. Research was a particularly important aspect of technical assistance. Research workers were, of course,

often reluctant to go to Non-Self-Governing Territories, not so much for material reasons, but because they preferred to continue their researches in the home country where they had better means at their disposal and more attractive prospects. In order to overcome that difficulty, the Colonial Research Service, which sought to enlist the collaboration of the most distinguished experts, had provided for a system of rotation which made it possible to employ the experts in the Trust Territories for several years and then to repatriate them so that they would not lose contact with their research work and so that their professional rights would be safeguarded. The same system had been applied to medical training and the training of teachers.

12. Agriculture played a dominant part in the economy of most of the Trust Territories, and would probably continue to do so for many years. Still, the United Kingdom Government was taking prompt action with a view to the establishment of secondary industries.

13. Agricultural development had to be approached in different ways in the territories of East Africa and those of West Africa, as the climate, soil and vegetation of the two regions were very different. For that reason, it had been necessary to draw up very different agricultural development programmes for East Africa and for West Africa. In order to improve agriculture in West Africa, the system known as mixed farming had been applied. But the tsetse fly and the disease it brought with it were a formidable obstacle. In East Africa, where the population was small and very widely scattered, what was known as the "hub and the wheel" system had been established, in which a central model farm maintained contact with a circle of satellite farms. The function of the central farm, which had at its disposal a team of technical experts, was to undertake research, perform common technical services, provide high quality stud animals, arrange for credit facilities and the marketing of produce, etc. on behalf of the satellite farms. In that region it was also possible to set up large stock-raising centres, but the creation of such centres was dependent upon the overriding question of water supply.

14. Lord Ogmores wished to draw the Committee's attention to two important matters which were bound to be of interest to it. The first was the Sukumaland development scheme; the second was the Jos conference on land utilization, which had been held in Nigeria in November 1949.

15. Sukumaland covered an area of 20,000 square miles and had a population of nearly a million. The aim of the Sukumaland development scheme was to redistribute the population and livestock in order to relieve the over-population in certain areas. It included the deforestation of certain zones, the campaign against the tsetse fly, irrigation, the development of health services and education and the construction of dams, several of which had already been built. The execution of the programme was spread out over a period of ten years. The initial estimate of its cost was 860,000 pounds sterling, plus the contributions of the local authorities, but the estimate would have to be revised, owing to existing conditions.

16. The Jos conference had brought together in the town of that name the officials of administrative, agri-

cultural, veterinary and forestry services, representatives of co-operatives, and medical authorities on sleeping-sickness and tsetse control. Observers sent by the Governments of France, Belgium, the United States, the Union of South Africa, Southern Rhodesia, the Sudan and by the Food and Agriculture Organization had also attended.

17. The conference had reached certain conclusions and made a number of recommendations concerning the need for a systematic survey of soils and water resources; the best methods for the investment of capital and for introducing new techniques into African indigenous agriculture; the desirability of ensuring that any scheme contemplated should be drawn up with a view to safeguarding and strengthening certain elements of the indigenous social structure by facilitating, under certain conditions, the establishment of communities. It had expressed the wish that the Colonial Office should communicate those schemes to all African governments, noting the reasons why previous schemes had not yielded good results and stressing the fact that the existing social structure and system of land tenure could be adapted to serve the purposes of the new schemes. Lastly, the conference had affirmed that in order to ensure the co-operation of the population, the indigenous inhabitants had to be provided with adequate living conditions and given incentives to collaborate in carrying out the schemes. Such incentives included security of tenure of an adequate holding, access to development capital and agricultural credit, the provision of water, the eradication of the tsetse fly, the means of increasing productivity by the use of modern methods, an outlet for their products on the commercial markets, improved social services and a higher standard of living.

18. He fully agreed with the opinion expressed by the representative of Brazil at the 158th meeting that the Administering Authorities should assume direct responsibility for the development of Trust Territories under the supervision of the United Nations. That was why the Government of the United Kingdom was examining every possibility of obtaining technical assistance from the United Nations and the specialized agencies and it would not hesitate to apply for technical assistance.

19. The goal of the development of the Trust Territories was to enable them to achieve independence, but progress towards that goal must be based on sound foundations in order that the peoples' standard of living might be raised.

20. Mr. DORSINVILLE (Haiti) said he was very much interested in the joint draft resolution of Syria and Denmark, as he had already stated during the discussion of the draft resolution presented jointly by Denmark, Mexico, the Philippines, Syria and the United States concerning the rural economic development of the Trust Territories (A/C.4/L.78). He recalled that he had suggested to the authors of the latter draft resolution that they should combine it with the draft resolution under discussion (154th meeting).

21. While certain sovereign governments could, when they saw fit, take advantage, as the Government of Haiti had done, of resolution 222 (IX) of the Economic and Social Council to request technical assistance, there were other peoples whose voice could not be heard.

Those were the non-self-governing peoples of the under-developed territories.

22. Approximately a century and a half earlier, Haiti had been a colony of enormous wealth. That wealth had been the product of the labour, suffering and even death, of thousands of human beings taken from their homes and kept in ignorance of progress and prosperity. But there had been a terrible awakening.

23. The world was realizing that justice must be made to prevail for all peoples. The representatives of Syria and Denmark had recalled in submitting their draft resolution that there were men of goodwill in the United Nations who were ready to contribute their experience and their knowledge to ensure the development of the peoples of the Trust Territories. The delegation of Haiti would vote for the draft resolution which it hoped would receive unanimous support.

24. The amendment submitted by the delegation of Saudi Arabia would, he thought, fit in after the fourth paragraph of the draft resolution, which drew the attention of the Administering Authorities to the facilities available under the expanded programme of technical assistance and to the programmes of technical assistance for economic development, social welfare services and training for public administration.

25. Mr. S. RAO (India) said his delegation was pleased to support the draft resolution under consideration as it had always been extremely interested in the advancement of under-developed territories. It also supported the proposal of the delegation of Haiti that the Saudi Arabian amendment should be inserted after the fourth paragraph of the draft resolution. Mr. Rao wondered, however, why the preamble placed particular stress on economic development, whereas the fourth paragraph of the draft resolution was more general in nature, as it drew the attention of the Administering Authorities to all the regular programmes of technical assistance of the United Nations and the specialized agencies for economic development, social welfare services and training for public administration. The representative of India therefore proposed that the words "economies of" should be deleted from the first paragraph of the draft resolution.

26. The Committee was concerned with regions that were among the least developed in the world and care should be taken to see that the funds provided for their development would be used in a wise and effective manner. He stressed that need not because of any wish to criticize the value of the work accomplished by the various specialized agencies but because frequently, it must be admitted, the representatives of those agencies had a rather vague idea of the actual conditions in the under-developed areas, and that might have regrettable psychological results.

27. In conformity with the position he had adopted in the Special Committee on Information Transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter, he felt that the specialized agencies should employ personnel who were familiar with the conditions in the under-developed areas. It was especially important that, side by side with the application of the programme of technical assistance, a body of experts from the regions concerned, or similar regions, should be set up.

28. Proceeding to a matter of practical concern, Mr. Rao noted that the representative of the United Kingdom had not, in his interesting statement, made a distinction between Trust Territories and Non-Self-Governing Territories. Technical assistance for Non-Self-Governing Territories was a matter to which the Special Committee had devoted its attention for some time and that Committee's report (A/1303) contained a draft resolution on that subject. Moreover, the delegation of the Philippines had submitted to the Second Committee (123rd meeting) a draft resolution on technical assistance for Non-Self-Governing Territories (A/C.4/L.44), which was very similar to the draft resolution contained in the report of the Special Committee; the Philippine delegation to the Second Committee had subsequently withdrawn its draft lest it duplicate some of the work of the Fourth Committee but had reserved the right to submit a similar draft to the Fourth Committee if the need arose.

29. Accordingly, he believed that any final decision on the draft resolution under consideration should be postponed until the Committee had studied the similar question raised in the Special Committee's report and the draft resolution that the delegation of the Philippines might see fit to submit. Such a procedure would have the advantage of saving time because it would obviate the necessity of examining one and the same topic in relation to two categories of under-developed territories and would enable the Committee to prepare a draft resolution dealing with both Trust and Non-Self-Governing Territories.

30. Mr. RYCKMANS (Belgium) admitted the cogency of the motives which had led the representatives of Denmark and Syria to submit their joint draft resolution; he, too, felt that the peoples of the Trust Territories which had been placed under the special protection of the United Nations were entitled to benefit to the greatest extent possible from all the technical assistance which they could use and which could be given to them.

31. On the other hand, he did not feel that economic under-development in Trust Territories was to a considerable extent due to the lack of adequate technical assistance, as was stated in the preamble to the draft resolution. He thought that the economic development of those Territories was inadequate despite the technical assistance with which they had been provided. Recalling the observation made by the Lebanese representative in a brilliant speech in the Economic and Social Council<sup>1</sup> to the effect that many under-developed countries were worse off from the standpoint of technical assistance than the territories whose administration had been entrusted to Powers that had assumed specific obligations in their regard, he pointed out that Trust Territories were receiving more assistance at the present time than any independent country.

32. The representative of Haiti had reminded the Committee that his country had asked for and received from the United Nations assistance which had been granted following studies made by the Organization. The problems which existed in the Trust Territories were also being studied, as could be seen, for example,

<sup>1</sup> See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Eighth Session, 255th meeting.*

from the ten-year plan for the development of the Belgian Congo and similar plans concerning Ruanda-Urundi. He questioned whether such large-scale work had ever been undertaken in the case of independent territories. In the instance he had just quoted the studies were made with as much care as if international missions had been responsible for them; they were made by specially qualified Belgian Government experts who were empowered to carry out the plans they drew up.

33. The Brazilian representative had asked the Administering Authorities to provide information on the scale of the technical assistance which they extended to the Territories under their administration (158th meeting). The situation with regard to Ruanda-Urundi was that the Territory was being given the fullest possible technical assistance in the organization of the governmental services and of the taxation system. It also enjoyed free of charge the facilities provided by a large number of services or institutions established by Belgium for the benefit of the territories under its administration. Those included the *Institut national d'études agronomiques* in the Belgian Congo (INEAC), which had a budget of 140 million Belgian francs; the *Institut de recherches scientifiques* in the Congo (IRSAC), which had two missions working in Ruanda-Urundi at the present time, one on nutrition and the other on anthropological questions; the *Institut cartographique*; the Geological Commission of the Department of the Colonies; and many other services whose work was of benefit to the Trust Territories.

34. In addition to national organizations, international or pan-African institutions were also supplying Ruanda-Urundi with technical assistance. As the United Kingdom Government had pointed out in its report on the Cameroons,<sup>2</sup> various pan-African conferences on agricultural, veterinary, medical and social questions had been attended by representatives of Great Britain, France, Belgium, Portugal, the Union of South Africa and Ethiopia. In addition, an inter-African trypanosomiasis bureau had been established at Leopoldville. The Belgian Government had also called in United States, South African and Swiss experts on soil conservation, fisheries and meteorology, respectively.

35. Moreover, the Belgian Government sent many technical missions to the territories under its administration and their work was made available to Ruanda-Urundi. The technical assistance provided by the Belgian Government also included the establishment of laboratories for research and training, the services of which were made available to Ruanda-Urundi free of charge. The Belgian Government had also set up experimental stations for stock-breeding and agriculture and had sent a special mission to the Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi to study soil erosion. As a result of that study, more than 250,000 kilometres of hedges and anti-erosion ditches had been constructed in the Territory, protecting 217,000 hectares of arable land.

36. Economic under-development in the Trust Territories was therefore not due to the lack of technical

<sup>2</sup> See *Report of His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the General Assembly of the United Nations on the Administration of the Cameroons under United Kingdom Trusteeship for the year 1948, London, His Majesty's Stationery Office, 1949, page 17.*

assistance. There were many projects which had been exhaustively studied; but, as in other areas, effective technical assistance was limited by the capacity of the Territory to assimilate such assistance and by the availability of financial resources. The question of financial assistance was therefore of great importance. All the Trust Territories received both direct and indirect financial assistance from the metropolitan country. In Ruanda-Urundi, for example, there was a Native Welfare Fund which subsidized the execution of plans drawn up with the help of technical assistance, a Louvain University Foundation to provide higher education for the students of the Territory, a Brussels University Medical Foundation which specialized in the study of tuberculosis, a Queen Astrid Fund for welfare work with indigenous mothers and children, and several other institutions of the same kind.

37. He stated in conclusion that the Trust Territories were receiving technical assistance from the Administering Authorities on a wide scale. Only where the resources available to those Authorities for that purpose proved to be inadequate would it be appropriate to call upon the United Nations or the specialized agencies. It was, however, questionable whether the Administering Authority, which was responsible for the development of a territory, could really call upon international organizations to make good its technical deficiencies while other under-developed countries required technical assistance and did not enjoy the privileged position of the Trust Territories. He felt that it would be equitable to give priority with regard to technical assistance to those under-developed areas which were not under the trusteeship of an Administering Authority.

38. Mr. JUGLAS (France) understood the generous feelings which had led the Danish and Syrian representatives to submit their draft resolution and appreciated their anxiety to secure the widest possible technical assistance for the Trust Territories. He agreed, however, with the Belgian representative that it was questionable whether the Administering Authorities were entitled to draw on the already limited resources which could be used for the development of areas unable to appeal to a protecting Power. Moreover, the preamble of the draft resolution appeared to imply that the Administering Authorities had not done much to develop the Territories for which they were responsible. He was proud to state, however, that his country had made considerable efforts in that field, the merit of which was enhanced by the fact that France had suffered greatly from the war.

39. He quoted as an example the Act of 30 April 1946 which provided for the financing of a plan for procuring equipment to meet economic and social needs, which was designed essentially to improve the living conditions of indigenous populations. Metropolitan France bore the greater part of the financial burden by drawing on the capital equipment budget; in 1950 appropriations under that head had amounted to 50,000 million francs. The contribution made by the Trust Territories themselves actually constituted a further subsidy by France, since the Territories contracted loans in France for that purpose which bore no more than 2 per cent interest and which would not fall due for many years, when economic development would be such that repayment of

the loan would not be a burden on the Territories concerned.

40. In addition to the regular French budget, there was also that of the Office for Scientific Research in the Overseas Territories, which operated for the benefit of the Trust Territories and Non-Self-Governing Territories. It handled all the problems referred to by the Belgian representative, including soil erosion, geological questions, plant diseases, tropical diseases and pisciculture. There were also many other agencies which were financed by the metropolitan budget, such as the Pasteur Institute whose work was so important for territories devastated by such grave diseases as sleeping-sickness. Eminent scientists devoted much of their time to research which affected the Trust and Non-Self-Governing Territories.

41. With regard to the Indian representative's observation that it was essential for technical assistance to be as economical as possible and to be perfectly suited to the Territories receiving it, Mr. Juglas felt that those conditions were best fulfilled where technical assistance was given in collaboration with the indigenous population. His country endeavoured to do that in every field: with regard to medicine, for example, the French authorities were making great efforts to enable African students to go beyond the present level of three years' study at Dakar and to attend the medical faculties of metropolitan France. Similar efforts were being made in the other fields.

42. There were 80 scholarship holders from Togoland and 200 from the Cameroons studying in France at the present time; they were, of course, treated on a footing of absolute equality with French students and would provide the nucleus of technicians required in the two Trust Territories.

43. He felt that it would not be expedient to implement the Indian representative's proposal that the draft resolution at present under consideration should be studied simultaneously with a similar draft resolution concerning the Non-Self-Governing Territories; to do so would not save time and might to some extent confuse two questions which were not absolutely identical.

44. He stated in conclusion that his delegation would vote in favour of the draft resolution, as it appreciated the generous sentiments which had inspired the authors of that resolution. It was nevertheless convinced that it was essentially a matter for the Administering Authorities to provide the Trust Territories with the necessary technical assistance.

45. The CHAIRMAN agreed with the French representative that it would be inadvisable to adjourn the voting on the Syrian and Danish joint draft resolution. He pointed out, moreover, that consideration of the draft was virtually completed.

46. Mr. S. RAO (India), referring to his proposed amendment to the first paragraph of the draft resolution, believed that it would be preferable to speak simply of the "development" of Trust Territories. He therefore proposed the deletion of the words "economies of".

47. The CHAIRMAN asked whether the sponsors of the draft resolution accepted the amendment proposed

by the Indian delegation and the suggestion that the Saudi Arabian amendment (A/C.4/L.81) should be inserted after the fourth paragraph of the draft resolution.

48. Mr. RIFAI (Syria) and Mr. LANNUNG (Denmark) accepted the Indian delegation's amendment and agreed that the Saudi Arabian amendment should be inserted after the fourth paragraph of the resolution.

49. Mr. JOBIM (Brazil) thanked the representatives of the United Kingdom, Belgium and France for having clearly described the nature and scope of the technical assistance that their countries extended to the Trust Territories under their administration. The statements of those three Administering Authorities showed that very great efforts had been made in that field; it was to be hoped that such efforts would continue to be made and, where possible, intensified.

50. At the 158th meeting the delegation of Brazil had stated its attitude toward the draft resolution and explained why it would have to abstain on the vote. Mr. Jobim had thought there would be no need to refer to that question again but in view of the observations made by other representatives felt obliged to make a few remarks.

51. The representative of Iraq had said at the 158th meeting that the delegation of Brazil was quite right in stating that the Administering Authorities had the chief responsibility for the development of Trust Territories; Mr. Jobim wished to thank the representative of Iraq for the support thus given to Brazil's position. He regretted, however, that the representative of Iraq had seen fit to add that, if the representative of Brazil had seen, as he had, the conditions prevailing in certain Trust Territories, he would realize that any additional assistance that the United Nations could provide was desirable and necessary. Mr. Jobim would like to say that he had travelled all over the world and was familiar with Africa, the Near East and the Far East, not to mention America, and in particular also with under-developed countries; he could therefore understand and appreciate the relative needs of the various countries and territories.

52. Brazil was still an insufficiently developed country; nevertheless, it had always made a sizeable contribution to international organizations such as UNRRA. At present it was participating in the expanded programme of technical assistance and was very proud to have made the fifth largest contribution. It did so because it was convinced that such international co-operation was essential and it hoped that priority in assistance would be given to countries or regions where the need was greatest.

53. Mr. Jobim continued to feel that, no matter how important were the needs of the 16 million inhabitants of the Trust Territories, it should not be forgotten that they were a small fraction of the under-developed world and that similar needs existed in all under-developed countries, i.e., in the countries inhabited by two-thirds of the world's population. It would be a mistake, therefore, to reach sweeping conclusions from a visit to the Trust Territories; conditions of education, public health and communications were no better in many independent countries than in Trust Territories.

54. In conclusion, Mr. Jobim summed up the four factors that had governed the attitude of Brazil on the matter: first, Trust Territories should receive more extensive technical assistance; secondly, the chief responsibility in that respect should be assumed by the Administering Authorities; thirdly, those Authorities were already extending a certain amount of assistance to the Trust Territories from their domestic sources and from other international sources such as Economic Co-operation Administration funds; fourthly, the credits at the disposal of the United Nations and the specialized agencies were very small in comparison with those available to the Trust Territories from the Administering Authorities. Brazil, therefore, considered that the draft resolution of Syria and Denmark was not absolutely essential, nor even useful, and would abstain on the vote.

55. Mr. HIMIOB (Venezuela) said his delegation had studied very carefully the draft resolution of Syria and Denmark. It felt that the Administering Authorities bore the responsibility for the economic and social development of the Trust Territories.

56. The Administering Authorities should extend all possible technical assistance to the Trust Territories. They were in a position to judge what they could do in that respect and what could be done more effectively by international organizations, namely, the United Nations and the specialized agencies. It was, therefore, the Administering Authorities which should ask for any additional assistance that they might deem necessary.

57. In conclusion, the delegation of Venezuela felt it was inadvisable for the General Assembly to recommend that the Administering Authorities should ask for technical assistance from the United Nations; on the contrary, it was to be hoped that such assistance would be requested only in cases of absolute necessity. The delegation of Venezuela would therefore abstain from voting.

58. Mr. GARREAU (France) said the observations made by the representatives of Brazil and Venezuela corroborated the view that the Indian representative's proposal to examine the draft resolution concurrently with a similar draft concerning Non-Self-Governing Territories was inopportune. It had been emphasized that the chief responsibility for the economic and social development of Trust Territories lay with the Administering Authorities; that was still more true in the case of Non-Self-Governing Territories; the two cases were therefore quite different.

59. Mr. Garreau asked the sponsors of the draft resolution whether, in the light of the explanations given by the representatives of the United Kingdom, Belgium and France, they would agree to delete the second paragraph of the preamble, which did not give an accurate picture of the real situation and was therefore not justified.

60. Mr. RIFAI (Syria) felt that the second paragraph of the preamble of the draft resolution did not in any way constitute a criticism of the Administering Authorities. The delegation of Syria, for its part, was well aware of the efforts made in the Trust Territories

by the Administering Authorities. The second paragraph was a simple statement of fact; it should be noted that care had been taken to say "to a considerable extent" and "adequate", in order not to give the impression that the Trust Territories were receiving no technical assistance. The representatives of the Administering Authorities had themselves stated that the war and its consequences had held up their efforts in that field.

61. Mr. Rifai accordingly felt there was no reason for deleting the second paragraph of the preamble of the draft resolution.

62. Mr. LANNUNG (Denmark) fully agreed with the representative of Syria.

63. He pointed out incidentally that the draft resolution had no heading and suggested that it should be entitled "Technical assistance for Trust Territories".

64. Mr. CARBONELL (Colombia) thought that it might be possible to satisfy the representative of France and the sponsors of the draft resolution by replacing the words "of adequate technical assistance" by "of resources of their own".

65. Mr. QUESADA ZAPIOLA (Argentina) proposed that the second paragraph as at present worded should be amended to read:

"Noting that the development of Trust Territories might be improved by additional technical assistance".

66. Mr. RIFAI (Syria), Mr. LANNUNG (Denmark) and Mr. CARBONELL (Colombia) accepted the amendment proposed by the representative of Argentina.

67. Mr. GARREAU (France) supported the amendment of Argentina, and thanked the sponsors of the draft resolution for the co-operation they had shown.

68. Mr. KHALIDY (Iraq) pointed out that the representative of Brazil had ascribed to him a statement which he had not made and had had no intention ever of making. At the 158th meeting Mr. Khalidy had merely said that Brazil was perfectly right in affirming that the Administering Authorities assumed the chief responsibility for the development of Trust Territories; he had added that anyone visiting the Trust Territories would easily realize that any additional assistance that could be extended to them would be welcome.

69. The CHAIRMAN put to the vote the draft resolution (A/C.4/L.80) as amended during the meeting with the approval of the representatives of Syria and Denmark; he noted that the Saudi Arabian amendment (A/C.4/L.81) would become the fifth paragraph of the resolution.

*The draft resolution of Syria and Denmark as amended was adopted by 40 votes to none, with 7 abstentions.*

The meeting rose at 1.40 p.m.