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Chairman: Mr. L. N. PALAR (Indonesia).

AGENDA ITEMS 13 AND 39

Report of the Trusteeship Council (A/4100) (continued)
Offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Trust Territories: report of the Trusteeship Council (A/4100, part I, chap. VII, sec. D) (continued)

GENERAL DEBATE (continued)

1. Mr. KOSCZIUSKO-MORIZET (France) said it was true that in certain fields the Trusteeship Council's report (A/4100) was often outstripped by events, but it must be admitted that the deliberate action by the Administering Authorities was partly the reason. Moreover, there was nothing out of the ordinary in the Committee examining a situation after some time had elapsed; the Charter made provision for an a posteriori check on the action of the Administering Authorities.
2. The conclusions and recommendations contained in the Trusteeship Council's report revealed steady progress in all fields and were encouraging. In the near future, the number of Territories under the Trusteeship System would diminish considerably and the winding up of the functions of several Administering Authorities would give rise to a very delicate legal and practical problem in regard to the composition of the Council which would have to be examined in due course.
3. The French delegation would ask for the floor again, if necessary, when the Committee considered draft resolutions or the special problems before it; for the moment he would merely make a few general comments on the most characteristic developments within the various Trust Territories. However, his delegation wished to stress at once the importance it attached to the suggestions made at the 940th meeting by the representative of Haiti, concerning international economic aid to former Trust Territories. They deserved the Committee's attention.
4. Referring first to Western Samoa, he said that as a result of the constructive proposals submitted by the New Zealand Government to the United Nations Visiting Mission to the Trust Territory of Western Samoa, 1959, of which France had been a member,

the future of that Territory was clearly defined. A time-table had been worked out which would enable it to attain the essential objectives of the Trusteeship System within a little over two years and the principal steps marked out had been approved by the Trusteeship Council. The provisional time-table might perhaps be revised in the light of circumstances, but the important thing was that the institution of cabinet government would enable the Samoans to become accustomed to the responsibilities of power. The French delegation had been most gratified to learn that Mr. Fiamē Mata'afa, whose competence and political experience all the members of the Visiting Mission had been able to appreciate, had been designated Prime Minister.

5. The persistence of the "matai" system, to which most of the inhabitants seemed to cling and which did not seem likely to disappear immediately, made the institution of universal suffrage difficult. However, the Visiting Mission could not agree that the Trusteeship System should come to an end without all the inhabitants having an individual opportunity of expressing their wishes. Through the efforts of the Administering Authority and the intelligent perseverance of the Chairman of the Visiting Mission, that problem had been solved: the Samoans would retain their traditional electoral system for the establishment of their own institutions but they agreed that the cessation of the trusteeship and the promulgation of the future constitution and of a treaty of friendship with New Zealand should be decided by universal suffrage. The doubts raised about the treaty of friendship had certainly been dissipated by the Administering Authority's statement, confirmed before the Fourth Committee (935th meeting) by the New Zealand Prime Minister, to the effect that the independence of Western Samoa would in no way depend on the conclusion of such a treaty.

6. But whatever the political progress it achieved and the tempo of its development, Western Samoa would doubtless be faced for a long time to come with demographic and economic problems and hence with financial commitments. In that connexion, the problem of colonialism and that of under-development were often confused: there were under-developed countries which had never been colonized and considerably advanced countries which included very backward areas. Western Samoa was an under-developed country whose general characteristics precluded any great domestic development and whose social structure acted as a brake upon initiative and progress. It should therefore be able to count for a long time to come on external help which no country was in a better position to give than New Zealand.

7. During his stay in the Territory, he had been struck by the sincere friendship between the Samoan and the New Zealand people and he was sure that after the cessation of trusteeship New Zealand would continue to earn the gratitude of the Samoans.

8. The French delegation had always stressed that the study of the situation in Nauru should be based on special criteria, since the orthodox notion of accession to self-government or independence could not reasonably be applied to that microcosm. Nauru was, after all, a tiny district and the Administering Authority was both wise and realistic to proceed with some caution in the transfer of administrative powers to the people, whose future was only conceivable in the modern world in terms of attachment to a larger community. Australia was seeking to prepare the inhabitants for political life and to interest them in the management of their own affairs. At the same time the considerable income obtained from the phosphate industry meant substantial material and social advantages for the inhabitants; the British Phosphate Commissioners, without interfering in administration and local politics, covered 90 per cent of the budgetary expenditure. Thus, without wishing to paint the little island in idyllic colours, one might say that its inhabitants were in a fortunate position in certain respects. It was certainly gratifying to note the concern shown towards them by the Australian Government.

9. The conditions in the other Trust Territory administered by Australia - New Guinea - were quite different. The customs and mode of life of the people, who for thousands of years had remained out of touch with the outside world, were still very backward. As a result, the Administering Authority had to act with boldness combined with caution. It had shown boldness by sending peaceful penetration patrols into areas which were still outside the Administration's control but it had been forced to observe caution because of the risks of conflict between the surviving primitive traditions and modern democratic ideas. The solution could only lie in the self-awareness of the people themselves. The efforts of the Australian Government on the psychological and economic plane were moreover limited by the inadequacy of local financial resources. Because of the paucity of local income, the only source of financing was the Australian Government, which allocated large subsidies for the operation of all services. In spite of certain criticisms made in the Trusteeship Council, the French delegation maintained that Australia was carrying out scrupulously the mandate entrusted to it. In a rugged country, with impenetrable jungles peopled by warlike, primitive tribes, Australia had succeeded in conducting a patient, sustained and effective administration, worthy of its traditional pioneer spirit.

10. The expiry of the time-limit fixed by the Trusteeship Agreement for Somaliland under Italian administration was approaching fast. In 1950, Somaliland had hardly seemed the Territory best suited for rapid accession to independence. Italy, however, had met the challenge it had resolutely accepted. Today, the Government at Mogadiscio had jurisdiction in domestic matters; the plan for the final transfer of powers had been prepared; political passions seemed to be dying down, and at its twenty-fourth session the Trusteeship Council had witnessed the official reconciliation of certain trends of local opinion; the elections in March 1959 had taken place on the basis of direct and secret universal suffrage; and the establishment of political institutions and the awakening of a national consciousness had been proceeding smoothly, thanks to the skill of the Administering Authority.

11. Unfortunately, the economic problems could not be viewed with the same optimism. The arid nature of the country and the nomadic existence of a large part of its population held out little hope for the rapid development of a healthy economy and an improvement in the standard of living. The General Assembly had on several occasions—for example in resolutions 1206 (XII) and 1278 (XIII)—taken up the question of external aid for the new State to ensure that its independence was not just an empty word. It was recognized that at least \$5 million would be essential to cover the annual budgetary deficit to maintain the present levels of living and to complete the development projects under way. Italy, which, as was well known, had generously contributed 710 million somalos since 1950, had reaffirmed in the Trusteeship Council that it was ready to provide technical and financial assistance after 1960 valued at about \$2 million per year. The United States and United Kingdom Governments had also made known their offers of assistance. In addition, the Italian Administration, in collaboration with the Somali Government, had prepared a certain number of additional plans for submission to the Special Fund or to FAO, and the Trusteeship Council had taken note of them. The Italian delegation would probably submit supplementary information concerning the economic prospects for Somaliland after its attainment of independence and the Committee would no doubt have to study a draft resolution on that question. The French delegation would comment further on that occasion.

12. The French delegation would speak on the question of Somaliland's frontier with Ethiopia, which was a separate item on the agenda, when the Committee considered that item.

13. Conditions in Tanganyika had always been given a great deal of attention by the Trusteeship Council, more particularly by reason of the special problems arising from the existence side by side of races of different ethnic origin and degrees of advancement. Certain misunderstandings concerning the multiracial policy of the Government had fortunately been dispelled by the statement of the Governor of Tanganyika at the opening of the Legislative Council on 14 October 1958. The statement had received a warm welcome from the various sectors of public opinion, particularly the leaders of the Tanganyika African National Union.

14. On the economic side, it should be emphasized that the gross domestic product of the Territory had increased by 10 to 15 per cent in three years and that a special effort was being made to increase African productivity. The Administering Authority had undertaken a number of surveys and had requested the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development to assess the resources and needs of the Territory; the Bank's report would obviously be of value to the Trusteeship Council at later sessions. It was none the less true that the local economy was still, and would long remain, liable to be affected by cyclic movements on the world market.

15. With regard to education in Tanganyika, the responsible authorities had stated that the establishment of a unified educational system was their objective, and they should be entrusted with the task of achieving a speedy and effective integration of schools.

16. In Ruanda-Urundi, a mountainous, isolated and over-populated country, where one might expect to

find a certain amount of political stagnation, an enormous advance had been made during the past year. A working group had been sent to the Territory with instructions to prepare proposals for political reforms. The Territory was accordingly on the verge of important decisions and the substance of the political reforms should be awaited before any judgement was passed. The Administering Authority was obviously seeking primarily to extend political responsibility by the direct participation of the people in the management of their own affairs, by the adaptation of the administrative structures and the relations between the two States ("pays"), Ruanda and Urundi, and finally by the democratization of institutions at all levels.

17. That most necessary stage had inevitably had to be preceded by economic measures. Given the character of the country and its customs, the Belgian Administration had been obliged to give priority to measures designed to prevent the Territory from becoming a desert through the general impoverishment of the soil. Time had been short, and the participation of the population in the necessary decisions had not been a major problem until recently; FAO had emphasized that in its last report (T/1438).

18. It seemed unnecessary to stress the spectacular achievements of the Belgian Administration in the economic and social fields. Its success had been outstanding, particularly with regard to anti-erosion measures, soil conservation, the cure and prevention of endemic diseases and the development of education. The proportion of budget appropriations devoted to education—26 per cent—was praiseworthy. It would appear that as a result of the energy and perseverance of the Belgian Administration, the Territory had now passed the "awkward age" and could look forward to further political developments.

19. He did not propose to speak on Togoland and the Cameroons under French administration, concerning which the Committee had already heard statements by Mr. Freitas (935th meeting) and Mr. Senghor (937th meeting). But when the hearing of the petitioners had been completed, he would make any statements which appeared necessary and, where appropriate, reply to the questions or statements of other members of the Committee.

20. Sir Andrew COHEN (United Kingdom) said that his delegation would like to comment on the very interesting suggestion made at the 940th meeting by Mr. Dorsinville, the representative of Haiti, regarding economic help for former Trust Territories which had attained their independence. That suggestion not only had the merit of putting forward a new and constructive idea, but in a debate which only too often concentrated on the political side of the questions under discussion, it restored to its true perspective the economic, social and cultural side on which there would be wide agreement in the Committee. Mr. Dorsinville's statement, however, dealt with a subject which was one of the great problems of the present generation and which affected not only former Trust Territories but other independent countries also. His suggestion would also concern other United Nations bodies, in particular the Second Committee of the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council; that fact should be borne in mind in any further consideration of the matter.

21. During the past year, the Trusteeship Council under the presidency of Mr. Dorsinville had amply demonstrated its value as one of the principal organs of the United Nations. While the Administering Authorities had a particular contribution to make to its work, that of the other members of the Council was also very important, since the elected representatives might perhaps be said to represent the interest of the world as a whole in the Trust Territories. The year 1959 had seen a series of decisive steps taken in five of the Trust Territories to speed up their progress towards independence. His delegation had been very glad to hear Mr. Freitas and Mr. Senghor describe the procedures for the imminent accession to independence of Togoland and the Cameroons under French administration. He was also looking forward with interest to the statement which would no doubt be made by the Minister of Industry and Commerce of the Somali Government, Hajji Farah Ali Omar. Finally, the Committee had had the privilege of hearing an address from Mr. Walter Nash, the Prime Minister of New Zealand, who had described the programme established, in consultation with the Samoan leaders, to complete the final stage of Western Samoa's progress to independence.

22. The fact that the Samoan people had agreed that the plebiscite of 1961 should be held under universal suffrage was a very important step, and so were the establishment of cabinet government, the passing of a citizenship law and the working out of a plan for educational aid from New Zealand. Mr. Nash had spoken in generous terms of the work of the 1959 Visiting Mission, of which Sir Andrew Cohen had been privileged to be a member. The work of the Mission had been greatly facilitated by the co-operation it had received from the indigenous leaders and the representatives of the Administering Authority at both Wellington and Apia.

23. Ruanda-Urundi and New Guinea both presented formidable physical problems, due in the case of Ruanda-Urundi to its dense population and in that of New Guinea to difficult and mountainous terrain. The Administering Authorities were devoting imagination, vigour and great human and financial resources to the solution of those problems, and were achieving much success. His delegation was glad to pay a tribute to Belgium and Australia for their work. It would also like to congratulate the United States on its work in the Trust Territory under its administration.

24. Tanganyika was the largest of the Trust Territories and was destined to be one of the great independent nations of Africa. His delegation and the Government of the United Kingdom were glad to know that the Secretary-General of the United Nations was to visit the Territory in January, and the visit had been welcomed by leaders in Tanganyika. He had pleasure in being able to report a record of good progress achieved during the year, particularly in political and constitutional matters. In 1958 the Administering Authority and the local leaders had been involved in the complex process of building up the machinery for self-government in the Territory. Since that time, and since the Trusteeship Council's examination of conditions in Tanganyika at its twenty-third session, there had been other important developments.

25. He wished first to draw the Committee's attention to a passage from the statement made by the

Governor of Tanganyika on 14 October 1958 at the opening of the Legislative Council, which was quoted on page 23 of the report of the Trusteeship Council (A/4100). The Governor had decided a year ago that the second part of the general elections to the Legislative Council should be advanced from September 1959 to February 1959. The result of those elections had been a great victory for the Tanganyika African National Union. The elections had been held in an atmosphere of good co-operation between members of the different races and the same harmonious co-operation was continuing in the Legislative Council between the elected members of all races. On 17 March the Governor had been able to announce to the Legislative Council not only the appointment of the Post Elections Committee, but the establishment of the Council of Ministers, whereas in 1957 it had been expected that the Post Elections Committee would examine the question of whether the Council should be established.

26. In keeping with the hopes expressed by the Trusteeship Council at its twenty-third session (A/4100, p. 24), the Post Elections Committee had been given wide terms of reference, which included the question of changes in the provision for representation by elected members in the Legislative Council, the number of constituencies and their boundaries, the question of changes in the franchise and the system of tripartite voting. The Committee's composition had been broadly based. Its fourteen members—among whom there were eight elected members and five nominated members of the Legislative Council—included a substantial proportion of Africans. It had recently presented its report, and the new Secretary of State for the Colonies was now considering it. On 17 March, the Governor had also stated that when the recommendations of the Post Elections Committee were made public, he hoped at the same time to make a forecast concerning the next moves forward, including the question when unofficial majorities might be introduced into the Legislative Council and the Council of Ministers. He had also announced that the Council of Ministers would be established, and that had been done on 1 July 1959. There were now five unofficial ministers with full responsibilities, three of them African, one Asian and one European.

27. In addition to the great steps forward already taken, others had been foreshadowed. First there was the expected statement on the Post Elections Committee's report, already referred to. Secondly, on 20 October 1959, the Governor had announced that the life of the current Legislative Council would be brought to an end in 1960 and not in 1962 as previously anticipated, so that new elections could be held in September 1960, or as soon as possible thereafter. They would be held in the light of the Post Elections Committee's recommendations. Generally speaking, it was apparent that the Administering Authority and the Governor were working harmoniously with the political leaders of the people and that all races were working together toward the harmonious political development of the Territory in an atmosphere of mutual trust, good will and confidence in the future.

28. In the economic, social and cultural fields, great progress had also been achieved, but there were still formidable problems ahead, particularly in the economic field. The development of the Territory's

economy, which was predominantly agricultural, was uneven, and considerable additional capital investment was needed. There had been a substantial expansion in trade and commercial activity, but increased agricultural production had not reaped its full reward because of the fall in the prices of the Territory's products on the world market over the past five years. The resulting deficit in government revenue would present a difficult problem for a number of years.

29. The Government of the United Kingdom was determined, however, that there should be no cutting back of expenditure for social services and education, and it had undertaken to assist Tanganyika in meeting its financial difficulties. In keeping with the Trusteeship Council's recommendation that it should study all possible means of increasing public revenue, the Administering Authority had enlisted the help and advice of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, which had sent a survey mission to the Territory. The members of the mission were now preparing a report, which would certainly be valuable to the Administering Authority in planning for the further economic progress of the Territory.

30. As the question of water development was of special importance to Tanganyika, the Administering Authority had undertaken, with the assistance of FAO, several projects for the construction of dams and irrigation systems, including a plan for the improvement of the Rufiji Basin. In addition, it was actively pushing forward with its agricultural extension work and experimental work. It was also endeavouring to develop two of the most important industries in the Territory, in which African farmers were particularly interested, namely cotton and coffee. Because of difficulties in handling cotton in a very competitive market, the Administration had sought expert advice on that point, and it planned to lend £500,000 for the construction of four co-operative ginneries. It was also endeavouring to improve the quality of coffee to enable the Territory to retain its place in the world market. In the field of co-operation, where Tanganyika had always been outstanding, steady progress continued. In ten years the number of co-operative societies had risen from 79 to 600 and their membership from 60,000 to 350,000. The formation of a Territory-wide co-operative union was being considered.

31. There was also continued progress in medicine and health; there were now seventy-six government hospitals and dispensaries, thirty-six mission hospitals and a number of hospitals maintained by private concerns. The construction of three new hospitals and the expansion of several existing hospitals was planned for 1960.

32. In the very important field of education, the Government had set up a committee to consider how the education systems for the various races might best be integrated, which would soon report. The Government attached special importance to secondary education; the number of students taking the school certificate examination in December 1959 would be more than twice as great as the total for the previous year. With regard to higher education, 200 young Tanganyikans were students at the University College at Makerere and many others were studying elsewhere, including overseas. Of course, there was much to be done in that field but the people and the Government of Tanganyika were determined to press on with

educational development with all the means at their disposal. The Government was considering the establishment of a university college in Tanganyika as soon as circumstances justified it.

33. With regard to the Africanization of the government service, which was of great importance to the progress of the Territory towards self-government, very creditable results had been achieved. The appointment of locally recruited staff to senior posts in the civil service was proceeding at a steadily increasing rate. The first locally born officers had been recruited to the higher civil service ten years previously. By the end of November, they would total over 400 persons, of whom over 300 would be Africans.

34. He quoted a passage from the statement by the Governor of Tanganyika to the Legislative Council, stressing the importance of the work to be done in the coming year in the political and constitutional fields, and in the economic, social and cultural fields as well and stating that although the Territory could rely on generous assistance from the United Kingdom in its endeavours, it should also demand a continuing effort on the part of its people. He also quoted passages from the statement made by the President of the Tanganyika African National Union, Mr. Julius Nyerere, in the debate in the legislature on the Governor's statement on constitutional matters. Mr. Nyerere had stated that the fact must be accepted that the process through which Tanganyika would attain independence was bound to take time, and that that historical process had to develop in a way that would establish lasting friendship between the people of Tanganyika and the people of the United Kingdom and would make it possible for Tanganyika to wage war successfully against poverty, ignorance and disease.

35. In conclusion, he reviewed the different points concerning the administration of Tanganyika to which the members of the Trusteeship Council attached special importance and said that the Tanganyika Government was taking effective action on all those points. The general atmosphere and the political situation were very good; the best possible atmosphere now existed for dealing with economic, cultural and social problems. The people of Tanganyika, the Administering Authority and everybody connected with the Trusteeship System could be proud of the progress achieved in the Territory. What was happening in Tanganyika was a good example of the customary British method of helping the people of a Territory forward to independence. The manner in which the United Kingdom had fulfilled its responsibility to the Territory of Tanganyika clearly demonstrated its belief in the principles of trusteeship and its determination to help the people of Tanganyika to achieve the objectives of trusteeship at the earliest possible moment. The good faith shown by the Administering Authority and the good results which it was achieving justified it in continuing the policy which it had followed up to the present, in co-operation with the people of the Territory. He hoped that, like the people of the Territory, the Fourth Committee would recognize the success of that policy and give it its support.

36. Mr. ESPINOSA Y PRIETO (Mexico) expressed his delegation's pleasure at the generous and significant proposal made by the Haitian representative at the 940th meeting and hoped that it could be put into practice in a manner acceptable to all.

37. The examination of the Trusteeship Council's report should provide an occasion, as in previous years, for the kind of serious discussion needed to infuse vitality into the trusteeship programme, a programme in which the Administering Authorities had fundamental roles to play while the international community had the difficult task of exercising supervision; for of all the programmes undertaken by the United Nations, it was the one which had done the most to speed up the end of colonialism throughout the world.

38. The examination of the Council's report was becoming easier as a result of the fact that several of the Trust Territories had attained independence or were on the point of doing so, and there were grounds for feeling that a successful undertaking was drawing to a close. In that connexion, the world would one day recognize that the pioneer role which Italy had played in the Trust Territory of Somaliland by undertaking to guide towards independence a Territory with limited resources, had been an important precedent and served to remind the other Administering Authorities that it was possible to expedite the attainment of independence by other and much richer Territories. However, the clearest indication that the Trusteeship System had passed its zenith was the attainment of independence by the two Territories of Togoland and the two Territories of the Cameroons. In that respect it was impossible to overlook the natural link between the Non-Self-Governing Territories and the Trust Territories. The examples of Togoland and the Cameroons under British administration, which had evolved in a manner parallel to that of the Gold Coast and Nigeria, proved the existence of that link.

39. Even a few years earlier, it had been almost impossible to foresee the developments now taking place in Tanganyika under British administration. The chapter in the report concerning that Territory and the statement just delivered by the representative of the Administering Authority now made it possible to take stock of the very real and encouraging progress achieved in Tanganyika in the political, administrative, economic and social fields. Two striking aspects of the evolution of that Territory stood out. The first was the harmony between races. Not long ago the Committee had been disconcerted by the main feature of the Territory's political development, namely, the establishment of a system of representation in which three ethnic groups differing greatly in size each had the same number of representatives; and the word "multiracial" had begun to give rise to serious reservations. In listening to Mr. Nyerere,^{1/} the African leader, the Committee had realized that the new sense of responsibility and the generous attitude of by far the largest of the ethnic groups—the Africans—would make possible the harmonious process of evolution whereby Tanganyika could become an independent State whose peoples would be united in justice by bonds of brotherhood. The Governor of Tanganyika himself had now been able to report to the Territory's Legislative Council on the harmonious process of evolution which had taken place. The second very interesting aspect of that process was that it had gone forward in a Territory in the eastern part of Africa. The Committee should now direct its attention to East Africa. Up to the present time, with the emancipation of Morocco, Tunisia, Ghana, the Came-

^{1/} See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Eleventh Session, Fourth Committee, 579th and 582nd meetings.*

rooms, Nigeria and the Territories of the French Community, the emancipation movement, which despite very regrettable exceptions had been marked by relatively little violence, had been limited to the western part of the continent. There were still many reasons for concern in East Africa, but the fact that in one of the Territories of that region there had been a process of harmonious evolution which might become more widespread was an encouraging sign.

40. To the Committee it had seemed as if the winds of emancipation had failed to blow over Ruanda-Urundi any more than they had over the Belgian Congo. The statements made by Mr. Kale, a petitioner from Ruanda-Urundi, at the thirteenth session^{2/} had left a lasting impression. Several weeks later, important events had occurred in the Belgian Congo and had revealed the existence of a powerful independence movement. Those events had further revealed that there were in Belgium great liberal statesmen who were anxious to guide the movement for independence in both Ruanda-Urundi and the Belgian Congo to a most happy and fruitful issue.

41. With the steady, smooth progress of Western Samoa towards independence under the enlightened trusteeship of New Zealand, the emancipation of Togoland and the Cameroons and the imminent independence of Somalia, as well as the progress of Tanganyika and that which could be expected to take place in Ruanda-Urundi, it might seem that the Trusteeship System was now in full liquidation. To take that line of thought would however be a great error, because the work was still far from finished and would remain unfinished for a number of years.

42. There were still Territories for which no solution was in sight. He would not ask what would become of the people of Nauru once the phosphate deposits were exhausted; but he would draw attention to New Guinea, where Australia was confronted with formidable problems in its task of guiding that Territory towards independence. In that connexion, he felt that Australia, in order to be able to carry out its work satisfactorily, should receive redoubled aid from the United Nations and the specialized agencies, in the form of technical assistance or otherwise.

43. It should also be remembered that the General Assembly had never relaxed its efforts to make South West Africa the subject of a Trusteeship Agreement between the United Nations and the Union of South Africa.

44. Since, moreover, it was provided in Article 77 of the Charter that territories could be voluntarily placed under the Trusteeship System by the States responsible for their administration, and since the Administering Authorities acknowledged the complete success of the System, it would be both possible and logical for the countries administering Non-Self-Governing Territories in which serious difficulties were being encountered to yield to the temptation to place those Territories under the Trusteeship System.

45. He then turned to what might be regarded as the problems involved in liquidating the trusteeship administration in a Trust Territory. Apart from the statements made by the Cameroonian petitioners, the reports appearing in the Press in recent months

had shown that the situation in the Cameroons under French administration was delicate. All Members of the United Nations had, to some extent, been responsible for that situation because of the haste and lack of foresight with which the problem of that Territory had been solved. He recalled that his delegation had recommended general elections under United Nations supervision before the attainment of independence. It would hardly be possible to hold general elections at the present stage, in the short time of two months before the Territory attained independence; but the General Assembly should not, for that reason, resign itself to doing nothing. His delegation would not, for its part, agree to assume such a responsibility. It felt that the debate on the situation in that Territory had been justified and to the point, and that the Committee should come to an agreement with the Administering Authority on the terms of an appropriate resolution. He emphasized that conditions in the Territory should be as favourable as possible at the time of the plebiscite by which the Southern Cameroons, in the Cameroons under British administration, would decide between union with Nigeria and union with the Republic of the Cameroons. It was logical to use the eighteen months which remained before the plebiscite for the purpose of making the union of the two Cameroons a more attractive prospect, so that the two alternatives offered to the Southern Cameroons would have equal chances of success. With regard to the Northern Cameroons, in the British Trust Territory, its fate would be decided in the debate on the results of the plebiscite which was to take place there.

46. In the case of Togoland, his delegation intended to join with other delegations in submitting a draft resolution relating to the provision of assistance for that Territory. In addition, the General Assembly should adopt a very simple resolution, on the lines of its resolution 1253 (XIII), taking note of the fact that the date for the attainment of independence by that Territory had now been fixed, by agreement between the French and Togoland Governments, for 27 April 1960; it should also reiterate its satisfaction at the attainment of independence by Togoland.

47. Mr. GEBRE-EGZY (Ethiopia) recalled that Ethiopia's position regarding the Territories shortly to become independent had already been set forth by the Chairman of the Ethiopian delegation during the general debate in the Assembly (817th plenary meeting). He would only like to say again how happy his delegation would be to see Somalia, Togoland and the Cameroons soon become Members of the United Nations.

48. Turning to the situation in certain Trust Territories, he felt that the statement of the representative of the Administering Authority for Tanganyika should be given very careful consideration. With regard to the general conditions in the Territory as described in the Trusteeship Council's report, he associated himself with the observations made by the representative of Burma, who had expressed regret that the indigenous African majority should have to put up with a subsistence economy and a primitive society while the non-African minority occupied the higher ranks of society in every sphere. Until that situation was corrected there would be little hope of Tanganyika achieving the objectives of the Trusteeship System. At the same time, it was imperative

^{2/} Ibid., Thirteenth Session, Fourth Committee, 804th and 805th meetings.

that the Administering Authority should take steps for the transfer of the executive and legislative powers to the elected representatives of the majority at the earliest opportunity. It could not be denied that some progress had been made, but it was not enough. He recalled in that connexion that the Ethiopian delegation had always maintained that the system of parity representation of the three racial groups making up the Territory's population was abnormal and ineffective, as had been demonstrated in all the elections held so far and as the Governor of Tanganyika himself had recognized. It therefore considered that that system should be abandoned at once in favour of the system of majority representation. It would also be useful if the Administering Authority were to put forward a time-table for the gradual transfer of powers to the elected representatives of the majority. He endorsed the United States representative's statement to the Council concerning the establishment of universal suffrage in Tanganyika, as recorded on page 28 of the Council's report (A/4100). If such a policy were undertaken immediately, Tanganyika could very soon become an independent State and a Member of the United Nations.

49. With regard to Ruanda-Urundi the observations and recommendations of the Trusteeship Council should be put into effect as soon as possible. To that end the Belgian Government ought to settle the questions of the status of the Territory's inhabitants, its relations with the Belgian Congo and the establishment of unified governmental institutions; it ought also to submit a time-table for the progressive transfer of power to the indigenous national institutions so

that the transition period could proceed smoothly. If that were not done it would be advisable for the General Assembly itself to decide on the dates. Finally, his delegation agreed with the representatives of India and the United Arab Republic that the public force ("force publique") of the Belgian Congo ought not to be stationed in the Territory of Ruanda-Urundi.

50. With regard to New Guinea, its geography was responsible for the Territory being behind the rest from the point of view of the achievement of the objectives of the Trusteeship System. The observations and recommendations of the Trusteeship Council appeared realistic and if they were immediately applied by the Administering Authority they would help to accelerate the progress of the Territory towards self-government or independence. The feelings of frustration and dissatisfaction observed by the United Nations Visiting Mission to the Trust Territories of Nauru, New Guinea and the Pacific Islands, 1959, simply reflected the people's desire for speeding up the Territory's development. Happily, the Administering Authority's statements showed that it was aware of that situation and his delegation was confident that it would, with patience and understanding, explain to the inhabitants the sacred mission entrusted to it.

51. Finally, he noted with satisfaction the unequivocal statement made by the Prime Minister of New Zealand regarding the unconditional independence of Western Samoa. He hoped that the other Administering Authorities would make equally clear statements of their intentions.

The meeting rose at 1.15 p.m.