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

AGENDA ITEMS 13 AND 39

**Report of the Trusteeship Council (A/4100, A/4262)
(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, sect. D) (continued)

GENERAL DEBATE (continued)

1. Mr. SHARIF (Indonesia) said that the year 1960 would see the attainment of independence and sovereignty by several Trust Territories in Africa. The appearance of those new independent States on the international scene would be due largely to the establishment of the Trusteeship System and to the means whereby the United Nations was enabled to supervise the administration of the Territories placed under trusteeship. The first such means was the right of petition, of which many inhabitants of Trust Territories had made good use. His delegation welcomed the increase in the number of written petitions from Trust Territories, which it interpreted as an indication that the indigenous people were becoming aware of their responsibilities and rights. Secondly, the reports of visiting missions provided the United Nations with first-hand information on conditions in the Territories and on the people's attitude to the policies of the Administering Authority. Thirdly, the annual reports submitted by the Administering Authorities enabled the United Nations to appraise the steps taken by those Authorities to fulfil their obligations.

2. While, generally speaking, those modes of procedure had yielded satisfactory results, some Administering Authorities were nevertheless still using political methods which could only obstruct the progress of the people in their Territories. One such method was the use of religious missions to influence public opinion and induce it to approve the Administering Authority's policy. In some cases the Administering Authorities had assigned political positions to religious leaders and permitted them to be represented in the legislative organs of the Territory. Obviously, the grant of political power to religious missions was bound to be detrimental to the people's political emancipation. Another method was that of

establishing an administrative union, which in many instances obstructed the political development of the Trust Territory concerned. The fact that two Territories were at different stages of political advancement inevitably had serious effects not only on social conditions but also, and more significantly, in the political and constitutional sphere. His delegation therefore associated itself with the misgivings the Haitian representative had expressed on the subject at the 940th meeting. A third method was that of compelling the people to accept certain political reforms in return for greater economic and financial assistance. Apart from the fact that the reforms in question were usually inadequate, such an arrangement served only to increase the dependence of the Trust Territories on the metropolitan country. An illustration of the use of that technique was to be found in the association of some Trust Territories with the European Economic Community, in which the particular interests of the Trust Territories were subordinated to the general interests of the Community. The only possible outcome would be to increase the economic exploitation and economic imbalance of those Territories. His delegation therefore considered that the association of some Territories with the European Economic Community obstructed their economic and political development and impeded their evolution towards self-government and independence. A fourth method was to grant the indigenous people legislative powers which fell far short of what the people claimed and were designed to serve the interests of the Administering Authorities and to placate international public opinion. In some instances the Administering Authority prolonged its influence over a Trust Territory even after the latter's attainment of independence by keeping a legislative assembly, elected under its auspices, in office after the date set for independence. A fifth method was that of organizing a multiracial society in a Territory and imposing a tripartite system of voting under which the interests of the indigenous inhabitants were subordinated to those of the European minority. Yet another method was to intervene directly in a Territory's political life by supporting some political parties or groups and taking steps to suppress others.

3. A great evolution was at present taking place in several areas adjoining Trust Territories and it behoved the Administering Authorities to take into account the effect that evolution would have on the people of those Territories. Some Administering Authorities should also take into account the Trusteeship Council's recommendations on the political training of the indigenous population. His delegation had always attached great importance to the question of a time-table for the attainment by the Trust Territories of self-government or independence; consequently it had endorsed the Trusteeship Council's recommendations regarding the establishment of target dates and it shared the view that the political, economic and social development of the Territories

would be accelerated by the determination of successive intermediate stages. With regard to education it was imperative that racial discrimination should be abolished and efforts made to expand and improve the existing facilities. His delegation hoped that technical and financial assistance to the Territories would be increased.

4. He went on to consider conditions in the various Trust Territories. With regard to Tanganyika he recalled the view expressed by the Burmese delegation in the Trusteeship Council that, having regard to the enormous disparity in numbers among the different ethnic groups, the parity system of representation made a mockery of the democratic principle of representation. His delegation observed that a great many petitions had protested against the apparent intention of the Tanganyika Government to suppress by force all opposition to the formation of multiracial district councils; it hoped that, when the Post Elections Committee had published its conclusions, the existing system of representation would be changed and the representation of Africans considerably increased. It considered, too, that target dates should be established in all spheres of activity. It noted that important developments were in progress in the Territory and looked forward hopefully to the results of the elections to be held in the second half of 1960 for the formation of a responsible Tanganyika Government.

5. With regard to Ruanda-Urundi, his delegation considered that the Territory should retain its own personality and that the administrative union with the Belgian Congo should be abolished. The harmful nature of that union was illustrated by the fact that a contingent of the public force (force publique) of the Belgian Congo was stationed in Ruanda-Urundi at the Territory's expense. His delegation therefore supported the Trusteeship Council's recommendations that the Administering Authority should consider relaxing the links between Ruanda-Urundi and the Belgian Congo and modifying the procedure followed in the preparation and control of the Territory's budget. With regard to political matters, his delegation noted with regret that the Territory's institutions were still in a primitive stage and it associated itself fully with the Trusteeship Council's recommendations on the subject of increasing the representation of the indigenous inhabitants in the General Council, conferring legislative powers on that Council, introducing direct universal suffrage and increasing the responsibilities of local authorities and councils. His delegation awaited with interest the reforms which the Administering Authority had announced and which, it claimed, would enable the inhabitants to play a greater and more direct part in decisions affecting them. His delegation hoped that, when the Administering Authority applied those reforms, it would lift the restrictions which still circumscribed the activities of some political groups in the Territory. In view of the increasing tribal tension, which had recently led to the death of many Africans, his delegation urged the Administering Authority to desist from the use of force as a means of restoring order in the Territory.

6. Turning to conditions in Somaliland under Italian administration, he noted with satisfaction the statements made at the 944th meeting by the Italian representative and by Hajji Farah Ali Omar, the Minister of Industry and Commerce in the Somali Government,

and welcomed the progress made, which would enable the Somali State to become a full-fledged member of the international community in the very near future. His delegation endorsed the Council's recommendation that the Somali Government should consider the holding of general elections to the Legislative Assembly as soon as practicable after independence as a means of furthering political stability in the country. It also noted that petitioners had referred to restrictions placed on opposition parties in the Territory and it hoped that the Administering Authority would investigate the matter and that all opposition parties would be allowed to function in a free atmosphere.

7. The first announced results of the plebiscite in the Northern Cameroons, in the Cameroons under British administration, appeared to indicate a slight majority in favour of delaying a decision on the political future of that part of the Trust Territory. If that majority vote was confirmed, the General Assembly would be faced, as his delegation had stated at the thirteenth session, with the problem of a prolongation of trusteeship for the Northern Cameroons, its possible unification with the Southern Cameroons or its eventual reunification with the Cameroons now under French administration.

8. The present conditions of unrest in the Cameroons under French administration might be highly prejudicial to the orderly development of the Territory towards independence. Not only did the present Cameroonian Government appear completely to disregard the need for national conciliation, but it seemed determined to attain independence by recourse to arms and to the promulgation of special laws. The present situation was sufficiently alarming to warrant the adoption by the General Assembly of measures to supplement the recommendations made in resolution 1349 (XIII).

9. With regard to Togoland under French administration, his delegation had noted the French representative's statement that 27 April 1960 had been fixed as the date on which the Territory would achieve independence. He agreed with the Mexican representative's view that it was necessary to continue to provide technical assistance to Togoland. His delegation would support any draft resolution to that effect.

10. With regard to Western Samoa, his delegation was glad to note that the New Zealand Government had complied with the General Assembly's recommendations by setting definite target dates for that Territory's achievement of independence. The statement which the Prime Minister of New Zealand had made at the 935th meeting was sufficient guarantee that Western Samoa would achieve independence in full conformity with the Purposes and Principles of the United Nations Charter.

11. The situation in New Guinea was unfortunately far less satisfactory. Unlike the New Zealand Government, the Australian Government appeared to have adopted a somewhat restrained attitude with regard to the political emancipation of the people of the Territory. His delegation considered that the role entrusted to missionary organizations in the Territory gave undue weight to a small alien group and it endorsed the Trusteeship Council's recommendation on the subject, as set forth on page 134 of the Council's report (A/4100). With regard to the political

situation, his delegation noted from the report (T/1451) of the United Nations Visiting Mission to the Trust Territories of Nauru, New Guinea and the Pacific Islands, 1959, that, in the Mission's opinion, the Administering Authority was too conservative in its views regarding the qualifications that indigenous members of the Legislative Council should have. The purpose of that body should be to acquaint the indigenous people with parliamentary procedure. His delegation therefore endorsed the Trusteeship Council's recommendation that the Legislative Council's indigenous membership should be increased and that the Administering Authority should give sympathetic consideration to the wishes of the indigenous people to elect their representatives to the Council.

12. With regard to Nauru, his delegation agreed with the Trusteeship Council that the Administering Authority should not be reluctant to take a certain amount of risk both in carrying out its declared policy and attaining the objectives of the Trusteeship Agreement and in placing Nauruans in positions where they could obtain the necessary experience.

13. On the whole, the operation of the Trusteeship System appeared to be producing satisfactory results. That being so, it was all the more regrettable that certain Administering Authorities were adopting policies designed to obstruct the political emancipation of the peoples of the Trust Territories. Such policies were doomed to failure and would ultimately be condemned by the conscience of humanity.

14. Mr. NINCIC (Yugoslavia) emphasized the special significance of the consideration of the Trusteeship Council's report at the current session because of the developments in the Trust Territories and the fact that some of the latter would soon be achieving independence. Although, however, the process of emancipation of the dependent territories, to which the United Nations had made a substantial contribution, was encouraging, it should not lead the United Nations to overlook the responsibilities which still lay upon it or to underestimate the work that had still to be performed.

15. The report (T/1449) of the United Nations Visiting Mission to the Trust Territory of Western Samoa, 1959, and other information concerning Western Samoa testified to the substantial progress which had been made in that Territory. His delegation agreed with the Trusteeship Council's conclusion that the time-table proposed by the New Zealand Government as Administering Authority (T/1449, para. 174) provided a satisfactory basis for the attainment of the objectives of trusteeship, and in particular unconditional independence.

16. The situation in regard to New Guinea was less encouraging and it was difficult to perceive any really substantial progress. Participation of the indigenous population in the legislative and executive bodies of the Territory was practically non-existent and the Administering Authority should take the necessary steps to ensure a more speedy advance of the Territory, in regard to that matter as well as to others.

17. Among the African Territories, Tanganyika, as the United Kingdom representative had stated at the 942nd meeting, was destined to become one of the great independent nations of Africa. His delegation was glad to observe the upsurge of national awareness which was manifesting itself in the Territory. It had also

noted the statement of the representative of the Administering Authority on the general progress achieved. Much, however, remained to be done. Although the terms of reference of the Post Elections Committee set up after the March 1959 elections were too restrictive, he hoped that the changes envisaged would keep pace with the requirements of a rapidly evolving situation and with the legitimate demands of the population. The reforms should lead to the early abolition of the parity system in legislative and other bodies, to the establishment of universal, equal and direct suffrage and to the transformation of the present Legislative Council into an elected legislative assembly of the Territory. His delegation hoped also that the Administering Authority would soon be able to set a date for Tanganyika's independence.

18. The political development of Ruanda-Urundi appeared to be extremely slow. In spite of the observations of the Trusteeship Council and the views of the United Nations Visiting Mission to Trust Territories in East Africa, 1957, the Administering Authority had carried out no major reform and there had been no significant development in the growth of political institutions in recent years. The population still had no possibility of participating in the work of the legislative and executive bodies and did not exercise either direct or universal suffrage. The General Council had no legislative responsibilities and was not an elected body. The Administering Authority should immediately draw up a programme which would make it possible for the indigenous population to have a full say in determining its own future. His delegation hoped that the declaration which the Administering Authority was to make shortly concerning the Territory's political future would be fully adequate and conducive to the early independence of the Territory. In the case of both Ruanda-Urundi and Tanganyika, the time had come for the Administering Authorities to establish target dates for the attainment of the objectives of the Trusteeship System, and his delegation felt that it would be appropriate for the General Assembly to adopt a recommendation to that effect at the present session.

19. With regard to Somaliland under Italian administration, his delegation had listened with interest to the important statements made at the 944th meeting by the representative of the Administering Authority and by the Minister of Industry and Commerce of the Somali Government on the progress achieved in solving the problems which had to be solved before independence was proclaimed.

20. Turning to the Cameroons under French administration, he said that his delegation had always felt that it was the responsibility of the General Assembly to help to restore political life in that Territory to normal, so that the Territory might achieve independence in the best possible conditions. Unfortunately, however, according to Press reports and to the statements of the petitioners, the situation appeared to be disquieting. It was essential that every effort should be made, in the short period remaining before independence, to induce the Cameroonian Government to proclaim a general and unconditional amnesty and to abrogate the decrees dissolving certain parties, in order to promote a general reconciliation and improvement of the political situation. Consideration should also be given to the idea of a round-table conference in which representatives of all political trends would participate.

21. His delegation agreed whole-heartedly with the Haitian representative's observations at the 940th meeting concerning the economic aid to be given to former Trust Territories which had become independent.

22. Mr. ZIKRIA (Afghanistan) said that the International Trusteeship System represented a clear endorsement of the principle of self-determination and served a noble and essentially civilizing purpose, namely, the elimination of colonialism, which, being based on the desire for power, deprived peoples of their right of self-determination. The importance of that right was today universally recognized, and the United Nations should take appropriate steps to extend its benefits to all peoples who were not yet self-governing.

23. The Afghan delegation had closely studied the report of the Trusteeship Council, which contained much information on the political, economic and cultural development of the Trust Territories. But before discussing conditions in each of the Territories, he wished to make a few general comments.

24. Part I, chapter VI, of the report dealt with the effects of the European Economic Community on the development of certain Trust Territories. That question was of direct concern to the United Nations, as it was the Organization's duty to safeguard the interests of the peoples for whom it was responsible. In accordance with General Assembly resolution 1275 (XIII), Belgium had provided some information regarding the financing of four projects in Ruanda-Urundi by the European Economic Community Development Fund, and the representative of France had informed the Trusteeship Council at its twenty-fourth session that the association of Togoland and the Cameroons under French administration with the Community had facilitated the disposal of their commodities on certain markets. Though it did not wish to question the statements made by the two Administering Authorities, the Afghan delegation did not consider that the information they had given was sufficient to enable the United Nations to form a clear-cut opinion on the matter. In addition, his delegation considered that the association of the Territories concerned with the European Economic Community without prior consultation with the United Nations constituted an infringement of the principles of the Charter and was likely to cause anxiety and discontent among the peoples of those Territories. The Administering Authorities were not entitled to impose on Trust Territories agreements which might be prejudicial to their political interests. The statement by the representative of Italy in the Trusteeship Council that Somaliland under Italian administration would be free to continue or terminate its association with the European Economic Community after its accession to independence should therefore be applauded.

25. As regards the dissemination of information on the United Nations and on the International Trusteeship System in Trust Territories, the report by the Secretary-General (T/1463) indicated that great efforts were being made, and the Afghan delegation welcomed Trusteeship Council resolution 1955 (XXIV) relating to further assistance to be given in that connexion to Trust Territories in Africa. In view of the almost complete ignorance of the United Nations among the peoples of certain Trust Territories, efforts should be intensified without delay and new information centres should be established.

26. Turning to conditions in the different Territories, he said he was glad to note the considerable improvement of conditions in Tanganyika. The establishment of harmonious relations among the various groups of the population reflected a greater self-awareness in the peoples which was itself a pledge of their swift development towards independence. Good relations should be maintained and, with that end in view, the Administering Authority should take the earliest opportunity to abolish the system of tripartite voting, to which there was much opposition in the Territory. The retention of that system could not be justified, and the introduction of direct universal suffrage could not but speed up political progress. The Afghan delegation hoped that the Administering Authority would give due consideration to the Trusteeship Council's recommendations concerning local government, concerning the training of indigenous persons with a view to their appointment to senior posts in the civil service, and concerning political organizations and activity. In addition, the General Assembly should draw the Administering Authority's attention to the Trusteeship Council's observations regarding the economic and financial position of the Territory. Although economic conditions in the Territory were continuing to improve, much still remained to be done if the Africans were to take an effective part in the economic life of their country. Similarly, though some progress had been made, there were many defects to be remedied in educational facilities. In particular, the existence of separate schools for children of different races was an obstacle to the creation of a homogeneous society and might jeopardize the harmony that had been achieved in political matters. The Council had noted with concern that over 100,000 places were unfilled in primary schools, and 5,000 in middle schools, and it had recommended that a special promotion campaign should be undertaken to spread a realization of the purposes and benefits of education. The Afghan delegation, however, feared that such a campaign would not really be effective until the people's standard of living had been improved. His delegation also deplored the fact that there was still no university in the Territory. The establishment of a university did not seem at all premature, since many students were obliged to go abroad to obtain a higher education. The Afghan delegation attached great importance to education, which it regarded as the key to all progress, and therefore hoped that the Administering Authority would take the necessary steps to give Tanganyika an adequate education system.

27. Ruanda-Urundi was at a turning point in its evolution towards independence. Thanks to the efforts of the Administering Authority and the people, appreciable political progress had been made. Despite their attachment to ancestral customs and traditions, the inhabitants had shown themselves capable of assimilating the democratic ideas underlying modern society. The Administering Authority was now considering the early introduction of large-scale political reforms. The Afghan delegation would therefore confine itself for the time being to expressing the hope that, in working out those plans, the Administering Authority would give due consideration to the recommendations of the Trusteeship Council and the General Assembly.

28. In regard to Somaliland under Italian administration, the Afghan Government and people had warmly

welcomed the Administering Authority's statement that only the final formalities remained to be completed before the Territory could accede to complete independence on the scheduled date of 2 December 1960. The Somali people should be congratulated on the progress they had made despite their limited resources. There were, however, still a number of urgent problems: the economic and financial situation was precarious and there was still a budgetary deficit. The Territory had very few doctors and no qualified Somali medical practitioners. The Afghan delegation therefore hoped that the United Nations and the specialized agencies, which had already given such valuable aid to certain economically backward countries, would redouble their efforts to help Somaliland overcome its special difficulties.

29. Although the future of the Cameroons under French administration had already been decided, the Afghan delegation felt compelled to make some reference to the present grave situation in the Territory. As the Mexican representative had already pointed out, the States Members of the United Nations were clearly responsible for the political events at present occurring in that Territory, as those events were due to the Committee's lack of foresight. It would have been more in conformity with the spirit of the Charter and with the principle of the right of peoples to self-determination to have held elections under United Nations supervision before the Territory's accession to independence. It was now too late for the General Assembly to reverse its decision, but the Afghan delegation hoped, as did the Mexican representatives, that the General Assembly would not succumb to the temptation to take no action.

30. The Afghan delegation was particularly concerned about the future of the 4,300 inhabitants of Nauru after the exhaustion of the phosphate deposits. The Trusteeship Council had recommended that the Administering Authority should intensify its efforts to draw up plans as speedily as possible for the resettlement of the population and that the question should be the subject of constant consultation with the Nauruans. As, however, the 1959 Visiting Mission had been informed by the Administering Authority that it had been unable to find any unoccupied island in the Pacific, it was clear that the first part of the Council's recommendation regarding the resettlement of the Nauruans would require more thorough study. The Afghan delegation wished to make it clear that it considered any solution based on emigration of the Nauruans as a complete community to be impracticable. In its view, the Trusteeship Council and the Administering Authority should endeavour to settle the problem by offering the population a choice of the three following alternatives: firstly, to remain on the island after the exhaustion of the phosphate deposits to the extent that the land would support them; secondly, to take part voluntarily in mass emigration to one of the Pacific States; thirdly, to emigrate individually.

31. In conclusion, he pointed out that the Trusteeship Council's report dealt with many complex problems affecting various aspects of life in the Trust Territories. In view of the limited time available and the volume of documents it received, no delegation could make a detailed study of those problems. The Afghan delegation had therefore confined itself to commenting on the questions which had

struck it as particularly important on a first reading. It reserved the right to speak again during the discussion of the other agenda items relating to Trust Territories.

32. Mr. SIDI BABA (Morocco) said that the Committee was deliberating at a time when important political events were impending, particularly in Africa, events which would lead to the advancement of many countries to the position of independent States: by 1960, the Trust Territories of the Cameroons, Togoland and Somaliland would have achieved the objectives of the Trusteeship System. In that connexion, he stressed the importance of the efforts which were being made by the United Nations to enable those countries not only to attain independence but also to meet the financial burdens entailed by their plans of capital development and to solve the problems connected with the organization of their new institutions. The countries of Africa must remember that it was necessary to achieve not only political, but economic, emancipation. The United Nations should therefore continue to play the part of technical adviser to the young States, so that their independence would be fully guaranteed and so that all their human and physical resources would be used as efficiently as possible for their own benefit.

33. Turning to conditions in the various Trust Territories, he expressed his satisfaction at the announcement by the French and Togoland Governments of the date set for the independence of Togoland and wished the Government and people of that Territory every success in organizing their State and freeing it from colonial domination once and for all.

34. There was a danger that the independence of the Cameroons under French administration might be proclaimed in an atmosphere of tension and insecurity. It was to be hoped that a reconciliation would take place, which would finally restore tranquillity and dissipate hatred and ill-feeling, so that the supporters of unification of the Cameroons, in the Southern Cameroons under British administration, could compete on normal terms. Before the desired reconciliation could be achieved, the parties concerned must give proof of their good will, since the establishment of an independent State called for the united efforts of all the inhabitants. That reconciliation could best be brought about through the active assistance of the United Nations, which still bore special responsibility for the Territory, and by compliance with the resolution adopted at the Conference of Independent African States held at Monrovia in August 1959, which called upon the Cameroonians to seek a just solution of their disputes.

35. His delegation noted with satisfaction the harmony which prevailed between the Administering Authority and the Government of Somalia, which had remarkable administrative, economic and social achievements to their credit. Thanks to the enthusiasm of the people and the disinterested assistance of the United Nations, there was no doubt that the difficulties which Somalia would have to face in financing and executing its capital development plans could be surmounted, and that the date of independence could be advanced.

36. His delegation was awaiting with particular interest the next statement by the Belgian Government concerning its intentions with regard to Ruanda-Urundi, as world opinion was disturbed by the news from the Territory. It had also been impressed by

the statements of the petitioner, Mr. Kale, who had described the problems of Ruanda-Urundi very clearly.

37. With respect to Tanganyika, he thought that the abnormal disparity between the average level of living of Africans and non-Africans could be reduced if the right economic and social policy were followed and if more consideration were given to the interests of Africans in carrying out development programmes. Institutions organized on a multiracial basis should also be abolished. His delegation hoped that the steps taken to solve the problems of under-development would be wholly to the advantage of the inhabitants of the Territory and would hasten their advancement in all fields.

38. He noted with satisfaction that Western Samoa would attain independence in 1961, after a plebiscite had been held under United Nations supervision, and he congratulated the Administering Authority on its understanding approach to the Territory, as well as on its correct and conscientious attitude towards the United Nations.

39. In conclusion, he said that the Trusteeship Council's activities should be based more directly on the General Assembly's resolutions and should not be limited to giving the Committee an objective report of political, economic and social progress in the Trust Territories. To hasten the emancipation of the dominated peoples would be the path of true wisdom and would benefit both colonizers and colonized.

40. Mr. EL-HASSAN (Sudan) began by pointing out that it was the last time the Committee would be considering conditions in Togoland and the Cameroons under French administration and in Somaliland under Italian administration; in 1960 those Territories would become independent States and would take part in the Committee's discussions. That happy result had been due to the efforts of the peoples of those Territories and to the assistance which they had received from the United Nations and, in particular, from the Trusteeship Council.

41. In the Trust Territories of the Pacific, the situation varied from one Territory to another. It was to be hoped that Australia would follow the example set by New Zealand in encouraging rapid and orderly progress in Western Samoa. His delegation had welcomed the statement at the 935th meeting by the Prime Minister of New Zealand, who had confirmed the time-table which had been drawn up for the attainment of independence by Western Samoa. The passage in that statement in which the Prime Minister had said that the bonds that linked the Territory to New Zealand were links of affection and friendship and not merely legal and formal ties should serve as an inspiration to all colonial Powers.

42. With respect to Somaliland under Italian administration, the representative of Italy and Hajji Farah Ali Omar had informed the Committee at its 944th meeting about the situation in regard to the transfer of power and the progress achieved by the Somalis. Thanks to that progress, the Administering Authority could say that it had accomplished its task of preparing the Somali people to manage their own affairs within the time-limit set by the United Nations. The Somalization of the civil service had been concluded or almost concluded, and efforts were now being made to develop the Territory's economic resources and to complete the constitutional measures which would

enable it to attain independence. With regard to economic conditions, the Somali Government had done everything that had been in its power, but the Territory still needed outside assistance. It was to be hoped, therefore, that the United Nations would give favourable consideration to the requests for assistance which had been made to it by the Somali Government. The request that the date for its attainment of independence should be advanced was legitimate and would also be favourably considered in due course.

43. The present situation in Ruanda-Urundi was not very encouraging. The unfortunate events which had just taken place there seemed to confirm the statement by the petitioner, Mr. Kale, that the policy followed by the Administering Authority was sowing dissension among the tribes of the Territory. The only way to prevent such occurrences was to satisfy the legitimate demands of the population. It was to be hoped that the Administering Authority's new policy would have the effect of vesting in the people of Ruanda-Urundi substantial responsibilities which would enable them to govern themselves.

44. With respect to Togoland, his delegation had heard with satisfaction the statement at the 935th meeting by Mr. Freitas, the Minister of State of Togoland, concerning the date when that Territory would attain its independence. It congratulated the Government and people of Togoland on the ability they had shown in managing their own affairs and expressed its hopes for the country's future prosperity.

45. His delegation was glad that Cameroons under French administration was to attain its independence on 1 January 1960. The present problem was to restore harmony in that Territory during the few remaining weeks before independence. His delegation thought that that problem could be solved by the Cameroonian people alone. The Government and the present opposition party were in agreement in desiring independence, and it was inconceivable that, once independence had been attained, an African leader who had devoted his life to the emancipation of his country should seek to betray his people and adopt a policy contrary to their wishes. Certain colonialist Powers might wish to continue to exert an influence on Territories after they became independent, but their designs would be thwarted by the will of the Governments of those Territories, which had received their mandate from the people and would remain faithful to their wishes. His delegation had been happy to hear one of the petitioners, Mr. Mayi Matip, say that he was in favour of a reconciliation between the Cameroonian Government and the opposition. The parties concerned might still be able to reach an agreement which would enable the Cameroons to face the responsibilities of independence in an atmosphere of unity and harmony.

46. In Tanganyika, as the United Kingdom representative had said, considerable progress had been made in economic and social matters and in education. The Africanization of the civil service was proceeding and further political advances were about to take place. He trusted that when the recommendations of the Post Elections Committee were known, the hope of the Territory's nationalists for the formation of a responsible government would be realized. Moreover, the experiment in interracial co-operation which had been carried out under the leadership of Mr. Nyerere in the Tanganyika African National Union had shown that co-operation between Africans and minority

groups was possible. His delegation hoped that that example would be followed in other parts of Africa where similar situations prevailed.

47. The CHAIRMAN said he was concerned at the slow progress of the discussion and asked those members of the Committee who had expressed a desire to take part in the general debate to do so as soon as possible.

48. Mr. KANAKARATNE (Ceylon) proposed that a date should be set for the closure of the general debate.

49. Mr. RASGOTRA (India) proposed that the general debate should be closed on the evening of Friday, 13 November, and that delegations wishing to submit draft resolutions should be urged to do so before Friday at midday.

50. Mr. VEISTRUP (Denmark) and Mr. ASSAR (Iran) seconded that proposal.

51. Mr. CARPIO (Philippines), supported by Mr. KELLY (Australia), thought that it would be better merely to close the list of speakers in order to avoid restricting the right of Committee members to speak.

52. After an exchange of views, in which Mr. RASGOTRA (India), Mr. KANAKARATNE (Ceylon), Mr. ASSAR (Iran), Miss BROOKS (Liberia), Mr. Najmudine RIFAI (United Arab Republic), Mr. SIDIBABA (Morocco), Mr. KELLY (Australia) and Mr. ZABLOCKI (United States of America) took part, Mr. CARPIO (Philippines) formally proposed that the Committee should postpone a decision on the Indian proposal. He added that under rule 120 of the rules of procedure, his proposal should be voted upon first.

The Philippine proposal was rejected by 29 votes to 10, with 14 abstentions.

The Indian proposal was adopted by 35 votes to 2, with 19 abstentions.

The meeting rose at 6.20 p.m.