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

AGENDA ITEMS 13 AND 39

Report of the Trusteeship Council (A/4100, A/4262; A/C.4/L.606/Rev.1, 607-610, 611/Rev.1, 613, 614; T/PET.3/95, 96 and Add.1, 97) (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)

CONSIDERATION OF DRAFT RESOLUTIONS (A/C.4/L.606/REV.1, 607-610, 611/REV.1, 613, 614) (continued)

Draft resolution on study of opportunities for international co-operation on behalf of the former Trust Territories which have become independent (A/C.4/L.606/Rev.1) (concluded)

1. Sir Andrew COHEN (United Kingdom), explaining his delegation's vote at the previous meeting on draft resolution A/C.4/L.606/Rev.1, recalled that in his statement at the 942nd meeting he had stressed the importance of the provision of technical assistance to Trust Territories when they became independent, had said that the statement made in that connexion by the Haitian representative during the general debate (940th meeting) deserved careful consideration and had observed that not only the Fourth Committee but also the Second Committee and the Economic and Social Council had a special interest in the subject. He had therefore welcomed the decision of the sponsors of the draft resolution to amend their original text (A/C.4/L.606) in such a way as to include a reference to the Economic and Social Council and to provide that that Council should submit its comments to the General Assembly at the fifteenth session. He would have voted in favour of the revised draft resolution had the representative of Ceylon not subsequently proposed a series of amendments (A/C.4/L.616) which his delegation had considered still more appropriate and for which it had accordingly voted. The draft resolution approved was a useful one because it would focus the attention of those United Nations bodies primarily concerned with technical assistance on the requirements of former Trust Territories upon their accession to independence.

2. Mr. THAPA (Nepal) said that he had voted in favour of the Ceylonese amendments because in his view the proposed study could more appropriately be made by the Economic and Social Council than by a special committee. He had voted against the amended draft resolution as a whole, however, because he had felt that it reflected a paternalistic attitude towards former Trust Territories. His delegation fully agreed that they should be given help and guidance but thought that they themselves should take the initiative in requesting it.

3. Mr. KOSCIUSKO-MORIZET (France), observing that his delegation naturally had a particular interest in the question of assistance to Trust Territories formerly under its administration, said he had consulted Mr. Freitas, the Minister of State of Togoland, concerning the draft resolution and in voting on it had been guided to a large extent by the latter's comments. He had voted against the Ceylonese amendments because he had preferred the revised text, incorporating the amendments accepted by the sponsors, but he had voted in favour of the draft resolution as a whole in the conviction that it would help to ensure that Togoland and the Cameroons under French administration would receive the assistance they required.

4. Mr. Itaaf HUSAIN (Pakistan) explained that he had voted in favour of the Ceylonese amendments because he thought that there was already an unnecessarily large number of United Nations committees, not all of which did really useful work. In the present instance the Economic and Social Council, which specialized in economic problems, was perfectly capable of carrying out the task envisaged. The fundamental idea embodied in the original draft resolution had not been rejected but had merely been directed into the proper channels.

5. Mr. RASGOTRA (India) wished it to be recorded that he had inadvertently voted in favour of the word "special" in the fourth preambular paragraph whereas he had intended to cast a negative vote. It was true that his delegation felt a special solicitude for the welfare of the Territories under trusteeship but once they had ceased to be Trust Territories and had become independent States, there was no need for the General Assembly to express special concern for their needs as distinct from those of other newly independent countries emerging from non-self-governing status. He wished to point out that care should be taken in speaking of former Trust Territories; one such Territory was an integral part of an independent State represented in the General Assembly.

6. Mr. SHARIF (Indonesia) said that had he been present at the vote he would have abstained on the Ceylonese amendments because the Economic and Social Council had its clearly defined terms of reference under the Charter and paragraphs 2 to 5 of the draft resolution would therefore be superfluous once paragraph 1 had been amended. He also felt that there

should have been a reference to the Second Committee in paragraph 6. He would have abstained from voting on the amended draft resolution as a whole, for the reasons set forth in his statement at the 956th meeting.

Draft resolutions on the date of independence of the Trust Territory of Togoland under French administration (A/C.4/L.607) and on assistance to that Territory (A/C.4/L.608)

7. The CHAIRMAN said that as draft resolutions A/C.4/L.607 and A/C.4/L.608 both dealt with Togoland under French administration and were not likely to prove controversial he thought the Committee could consider them jointly.

8. Mr. ESPINOSA Y PRIETO (Mexico), speaking as a sponsor of both draft resolutions, said that he was glad Mr. Freitas had been able to remain in New York and hear the many expressions of admiration voiced by members of the Committee for the people of Togoland and for Mr. Sylvanus Olympio, their leader, who was one of the most distinguished personalities ever to have appeared before the United Nations.

9. Although the two draft resolutions were purely procedural in character they were of the greatest importance in that they provided for the accession of a Trust Territory to independence and for the satisfaction of its most urgent requirements as a sovereign State.

10. The purpose of draft resolution A/C.4/L.607 was simply to take official note of the date on which the Territory was to become independent, in accordance with the decision reached by the French and Togoland authorities. The sponsors would vote in favour of the Guinean amendment concerning the admission of Togoland to membership of the United Nations (A/C.4/L.615). The only reason they had not included such a provision in their own text was that, in view of the provision in Article 4 of the Charter that the Security Council must recommend the admission of a State before the General Assembly could act upon its application there was some doubt about the constitutionality of a prior recommendation for admission by the General Assembly. Nevertheless a precedent for such a recommendation had already been established by General Assembly resolution 1349 (XIII) concerning the Cameroons under French administration.

11. Draft resolution A/C.4/L.608 had been drawn up in consultation with Mr. Freitas, who, it would be remembered, had told the Committee that although the bodies referred to in the operative paragraph of General Assembly resolution 1254 (XIII) were responding to the invitation to consider requests for assistance submitted by Togoland, the needs of the Territory were so pressing that efforts to assist it should be intensified.

12. Mr. RAHNEMA (Iran) said that for the reasons mentioned by the representative of Mexico he too, as a co-sponsor of draft resolution A/C.4/L.607, preferred to vote in favour of the Guinean proposal as an amendment rather than to incorporate it into the original text. He would vote in favour of draft resolution A/C.4/L.608, which was similar to the draft resolution supported by his delegation and adopted at the previous session as General Assembly resolution 1254 (XIII).

13. Mr. TOURE (Guinea) thanked the sponsors of draft resolution A/C.4/L.607 for accepting the Guinean

amendment and said that his purpose in submitting it had been to give expression to his delegation's confidence in the Government and people of Togoland and in Mr. Olympio. Now that the amendment had been accepted he would be able to vote without reservation in favour of both the draft resolutions.

14. Mr. KOSCZIUSKO-MORIZET (France) said that he was entirely satisfied with draft resolution A/C.4/L.607 and would vote in favour of the Guinean amendment, which he hoped would be unanimously adopted. France had already signified its intention to sponsor the admission to membership of the United Nations of both Togoland and the Cameroons under French administration and his only regret was that the formalities to be complied with under the Charter would prevent their being admitted immediately after their accession to independence. The procedure envisaged in the draft resolution would, however, pave the way for their admission at the earliest possible date.

15. He would also give his whole-hearted support to draft resolution A/C.4/L.608. It was scarcely necessary for him to repeat what he had said at the twenty-fourth session of the Trusteeship Council (1008th meeting) about the very considerable assistance already extended to Togoland by France.

16. Mr. FREITAS (France), Minister of State of Togoland, said that the Government and people of Togoland were grateful to the Committee for its expressions of friendship and of concern for their future. He was happy to note that the representatives who had spoken had unanimously accepted the date fixed for the Territory's accession to independence. The draft resolution approved at the previous meeting should enable the international community to offer a helping hand to its former wards which were soon to join its ranks on a footing of complete equality which other sovereign States. He would like in particular to express his appreciation to the Haitian representative, whose name would always be associated with the historic events of 27 April 1958, and to the other sponsors of draft resolution A/C.4/L.606, even though the form in which that draft resolution had finally been approved was quite different from the text they had proposed. He also thanked the Mexican representative and all the other speakers whose remarks and suggestions had contributed significantly to a discussion which was of the utmost importance from the standpoint of the Togoland Government. In conclusion he paid a tribute to France for all it had done, in conformity with the provisions of the United Nations Charter, to lead the country in peace and harmony towards the attainment of the final objectives of the Trusteeship System. The General Assembly could be sure that the people of Togoland would jealously guard their independence once it had been attained.

17. Mr. SIDI BABA (Morocco) said that he would vote in favour of draft resolution A/C.4/L.607 and the Guinean amendment, which was important because Togoland's accession to independence was already practically an accomplished fact. With regard to the question of the propriety of the General Assembly's including such a provision in a resolution, he observed that even if the Assembly waited for the Security Council to make a recommendation the end result would be the same.

18. He would have no hesitation in voting in favour of draft resolution A/C.4/L.608 for he thought it was

imperative that the new State should be given the assistance it would require.

19. Mr. KIANG (China) observed that the adoption of draft resolution A/C.4/L.607 would bring an important chapter in the history of the United Nations to a happy conclusion. The generous assistance given to the people of Togoland by France as the Administering Authority had done much to make that possible. Mr. Olympio and his associates had won the respect of the General Assembly for the statesmanship which they had demonstrated in working to develop the country's national institutions before the date of its accession to independence. He was sure that the Committee would agree that the Trusteeship Council had fully lived up to the expectations of the General Assembly in carrying out its supervisory functions in relation to the Territory. As a member of that body China was proud of its own contribution to the development of Togoland at a crucial stage of the Territory's history. Finally, he paid a special tribute to the Haitian representative for the important role which he had played as United Nations Commissioner for the Supervision of the Elections in the Territory.

20. He would also support draft resolution A/C.4/L.608 and hoped that Togoland's requests for assistance would be acted upon expeditiously.

21. Mr. SHARIF (Indonesia) wished to congratulate the people and Government of Togoland on the happy outcome of their struggle for freedom, a considerable part of the credit for which could be claimed by France, under whose wise guidance the Territory had been rapidly progressing towards that goal. Not often in the past had the date of a subject people's accession to independence been agreed to so readily by a metropolitan Power. There was no better guarantee of the future relations between newly independent countries and their former rulers than the sincere recognition by the latter of the principle of equality of all States. Conversely, history had shown that the refusal to acknowledge that principle led only to bitterness and mutual suspicion. He therefore welcomed draft resolution A/C.4/L.607, as also the Guinean amendment, which would give more importance to the draft resolution as a whole.

22. He would also vote in favour of draft resolution A/C.4/L.608 and hoped that as soon as Togoland was admitted to the United Nations it would begin to participate in the work of the various agencies associated with the Organization. Those agencies and individual Member States could then give further attention to its requests for assistance.

23. Mr. Najmuddine RIFAI (United Arab Republic) said that his country, as one which had consistently worked for the attainment of the objectives of the Charter in relation to the Trust Territories, warmly congratulated the people of Togoland on the progress they had made under the wise leadership of Mr. Olympio. He would vote in favour of draft resolution A/C.4/L.607 and the Guinean amendment, without which the draft resolution would have been incomplete.

24. Draft resolution A/C.4/L.608, of which his delegation was a sponsor, gave expression to the conviction that it was the duty of the United Nations to act quickly to meet the needs of its former ward.

25. Mr. DZIRASA (Ghana) said that he would support both the draft resolutions and the Guinean amendment.

The people and Government of Togoland, and France as the Administering Authority, were to be congratulated on the historic event which was about to take place. As a country which had a common frontier with Togoland and close ethnic ties with its people, Ghana was particularly happy to note that Togoland was attaining its goal in an atmosphere of freedom and without violence. As an African State, Togoland could be expected to help extend Africa's influence in international relations. He hoped that the United Nations would give full support to its request for the technical and financial aid which it so sorely needed.

26. Mr. LOPEZ (Philippines) said that his delegation wished to pay a tribute to France for its generous efforts to bring the people of Togoland to the threshold of independence and to express his confidence that they would meet the challenge of freedom with intelligence and courage. He would support both the draft resolutions and the Guinean amendment but would like to suggest that the word "upon" in the amendment should be replaced by the word "following", since the General Assembly would not be in session when the Territory acceded to independence and therefore could not immediately admit it to membership.

27. Mr. BUSNIAK (Czechoslovakia) observed that the successful culmination of the efforts of the people of Togoland to attain independence was proof of the vitality of the Trusteeship System. He would like to congratulate the people and Government of Togoland and would be happy to vote in favour of the two draft resolutions and the Guinean amendment.

28. Miss BROOKS (Liberia) said that the part played by her country in promoting the interests of Togoland was well known to the Prime Minister of that country, Mr. Olympio, and to the Committee. It was therefore natural that her delegation should support a measure which was designed to ensure the economic progress of Togoland. She asked Mr. Freitas to convey to the Prime Minister and people of Togoland her delegation's best wishes and congratulations. Although in the past her delegation had had its differences with the French delegation over Togoland, she was glad that events now enabled her to congratulate France on the success which it had achieved in the Trust Territory.

29. Mr. OBEREMKO (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) said that his delegation had already had the opportunity in the Trusteeship Council of expressing its satisfaction at the agreement reached between France and Togoland regarding the date of the Territory's independence. It had indeed been on the initiative of the Soviet Union delegation that Trusteeship Council resolution 1950 (XXIV) had specifically mentioned the date of 27 April 1960, an historic date for the United Nations and the people of Togoland. The delegations of Iran and Mexico had rendered a service to the Committee in introducing draft resolution A/C.4/L.607, which his delegation felt sure would be approved unanimously. He asked Mr. Freitas to convey his delegation's congratulations to the people of Togoland and to their Government and Prime Minister.

30. Mr. RAO (India) said that it was a source of great pleasure to his delegation that Togoland would be independent on 27 April 1960 and that the Administering Authority had readily agreed to so early a date. His delegation wholeheartedly supported draft resolution A/C.4/L.607 and looked forward to the day when Togoland would be present in the United Nations as a

sovereign State. His delegation would also support the Guinean amendment and draft resolution A/C.4/L.608.

31. Miss BROOKS (Liberia) said that her delegation wished to join Guinea as a co-sponsor of the amendment. There was assuredly no delegation that would vote against the admission of Togoland to the United Nations, and, in her view, the amendment should be adopted without a vote and embodied in the draft resolution.

32. Mr. NINCIC (Yugoslavia) said that his delegation shared the satisfaction voiced in the Committee at the accession of Togoland to independence and wished to convey the congratulations of the Yugoslav Government to the Government and people of Togoland. His delegation would vote in favour of both draft resolutions and the amendment.

33. Mr. RAHNEMA (Iran) supported the proposal made by the representative of Liberia and suggested that, similarly, draft resolutions A/C.4/L.607 and A/C.4/L.608 should not be put to the vote but should be approved by the Committee.

34. Mr. Itaat HUSAIN (Pakistan) associated his delegation with the congratulations addressed to the people of Togoland, to France, and to the sponsors of draft resolution A/C.4/L.607.

The Guinean amendment (A/C.4/L.615) to draft resolution A/C.4/L.607 was adopted without objection.

Draft resolution A/C.4/L.607, as amended, was approved without objection.

Draft resolution A/C.4/L.608 was approved without objection.

Draft resolution on preparation and training of indigenous civil cadres in the Trust Territories (A/C.4/L.609).

35. Mr. RASGOTRA (India), introducing draft resolution A/C.4/L.609, said that the five sponsors were all former Non-Self-Governing Territories and well knew the stresses to which independent countries were exposed if the framework of government had not been properly prepared. The Trusteeship Council Questionnaire (T/1010) contained a reference to the manner in which the indigenous inhabitants were being prepared for the responsibilities of administration. The Committee had never previously expressed itself in a resolution on the subject of the preparation and training of indigenous civil cadres in the Trust Territories, but there was a need for such a resolution. Perusal of the various chapters of the report of the Trusteeship Council (A/4100) showed that the Council had drawn attention to the matter in respect of all Trust Territories without exception.

36. In the case of Tanganyika, the Council had expressed the view that the need for the development of an efficient and well-trained civil service composed of local officers in a Territory moving towards self-government or independence was of pre-eminent importance and had recommended that the Africanization of the civil service should be accelerated. With regard to Ruanda-Urundi the Council had not made any formal recommendation but he recalled that several representatives in the Council had drawn attention to the need for training the indigenous inhabitants to enable them to hold the higher posts.

37. Even in the case of Somaliland under Italian administration, the date of whose independence had been established ten years previously, 536 out of a total of 5,251 persons in the public service had been Italians at the end of 1958. Italy had indeed offered to lend 250 technicians after the Territory had become independent, but the point was that, on the date of independence and for some time afterwards, Somaliland would be short of indigenous technical personnel to that extent. There again the Trusteeship Council had expressed the hope that the training of Somalis for certain services would be further accelerated.

38. In the Southern Cameroons under United Kingdom administration, the United Nations' Visiting Mission to Trust Territories in West Africa, 1958, had reported that, out of a total of 112 senior staff, there were only twenty-one Cameroonians (T/1426 and Add.1, para. 49). The two main political parties realized that it would be necessary to employ expatriate personnel for many years to come. In his view that was a disturbing situation. In the Cameroons under French administration, the 1958 Visiting Mission had reported that 120 officials and 106 assistant officials of the Civil Service of Overseas France were still serving in the Territory on 18 October 1958 (T/1427 and T/1434, para. 27). Early in 1959 the Prime Minister had himself stated to the Visiting Mission that it would be necessary to employ non-Cameroonians for a considerable time in many important posts. In Togoland, at any rate until quite recently, the entire judiciary had consisted of expatriate personnel. Again, with regard to Western Samoa, the Trusteeship Council had stressed the importance of training Samoans to occupy the senior posts in the Administration at present held by overseas officers.

39. Those were all Territories which were rapidly approaching independence and in all of them there was a serious shortage of trained personnel. There seemed in fact to have been a lack of genuine effort to that end, of the requisite magnitude, by the Administering Authorities and something of the nature of the draft resolution was required to impress upon those Authorities that progress was insufficient.

40. With regard to New Guinea, while a small nucleus of an efficient administration existed, its size was insufficient in relation to the enormous task facing the Administering Authority. There, too, the Council had noted that there was a shortage of qualified personnel and that the efforts made by the Administering Authority to remedy that state of affairs had not been able to cope with the increasing demands for the expansion of administrative services, and had recommended that those efforts should be intensified. In the case of Nauru, the Council had noted the Administering Authority's statement that it could not, without failing in its duty and ignoring its responsibilities, contemplate the risk involved in placing Nauruans in certain technical or professional positions, but had endorsed the view of the United Nations Visiting Mission to the Trust Territories of Nauru, New Guinea and the Pacific Islands, 1959, that the Administering Authority should not be too reluctant to take a certain amount of risk in placing Nauruans in positions where they could obtain the necessary experience (T/1448 and Add.1, para. 49). In his delegation's view, such risks should be taken; when India had become independent, it had had a number of well trained civil servants but there had not been enough of them, especially in view of the develop-

ments of all kinds which followed upon independence, and it had sometimes been obliged to employ less qualified personnel. It was common experience that the arrival of independence resulted in the expansion of governmental activity because administrations of newly independent countries could not possibly be contented with the routine tasks of pure and simple administration. New Governments were inevitably faced with the task of creating welfare states. Their administrations would, therefore, naturally be greater, though of a different kind from those of colonial administrations. Civil and technical cadres in Trust Territories should, therefore, be prepared with the exigencies of independence in mind.

41. The draft resolution was based entirely on the recommendations of the Trusteeship Council and he hoped that the Administering Authorities would be able to support it. He did not feel the need of interpreting at length the meaning and purpose of the draft. Having recapitulated what the Council had said in the matter in respect of each Territory, he would leave the members alone to feel and assess the collective impact of the Trusteeship Council's recommendations and to assess the worth of the draft resolution in the light of that impact.

42. Sir Andrew COHEN (United Kingdom) said that the draft resolution accurately reflected the policy which his country, as an Administering Authority, was carrying out. The subject was one which his Government had always placed in the very forefront of its policy and he knew from personal experience the vital importance of training local staff in the Trust Territories. In his statement at the 942nd meeting he had referred at some length to the matter and to the creditable results achieved in Tanganyika. He agreed with the sponsors that it was necessary to take expeditious measures on a planned basis; indeed, that was his Government's declared aim, which was being carried out in practice, and as it was never complacent it had no objection to being urged towards greater speed by the Committee.

43. He would raise two points of detail on the draft resolution. Firstly, he hoped that the word "indigenous" used in the draft resolution was not intended by the sponsors in any narrow sense; in Tanganyika the objective was the training not only of Africans but of all genuine inhabitants of the Trust Territory. Secondly, he felt impelled to join issue with the sponsors on the use of the word "inadequate" in the fourth paragraph of the preamble. In the first place, the word was superfluous when followed by "need to be expanded and accelerated" and in the second place it was unfair in the light of what had been accomplished by his Government. In March 1959, 253 posts in the higher civil service of Tanganyika had been occupied by local officers, whereas he was informed that at the end of November that number would exceed 400, of whom 300 would be Africans. The Committee should give credit where credit was due. He would vote in favour of the draft resolution even if those words remained in it but in his submission it would be fairer if they were deleted.

44. U TIN MAUNG (Burma) said that in his delegation's view the word "inadequate" was justified and was in accord with the position taken by the sponsors.

45. The subject, although new to the Committee, was a familiar one in the Trusteeship Council, where it

had been discussed since the beginning of the Trusteeship System. The Council had adopted many recommendations urging the Administering Authorities to give the inhabitants an opportunity to develop their abilities so that they could be ready in due course to manage the affairs of their own countries. In resolution 653 (VII) the General Assembly had expressed the opinion that the association of the inhabitants of Trust Territories with the work of the Trusteeship Council would be better achieved through the active participation of members of the indigenous population in the government of those Territories. Of late, there had been a lack of balance between the rate of political progress in the Trust Territories and the pace of development in the administrative machinery. The public service was top-heavy with non-indigenous personnel holding lucrative posts. The colonial policy of reserving responsible positions for non-indigenous persons began to give serious concern to the Administering Authorities when, with the increase of political maturity, the peoples of the Trust Territories demanded that the reins of office should be given to them. Trust Territories on the eve of independence were faced with the problem of replacing expatriate personnel by qualified local staff. When an increased measure of autonomy was granted, non-indigenous civil servants began to feel nervous about their future; although leaders like Mr. Nyerere in Tanganyika were prepared, out of sympathy, to set those fears at rest, there might well be other leaders with less liberal views, especially if they had suffered humiliation from high-handed bureaucrats.

46. He appealed to representatives of the Administering Authorities to realize the seriousness of the question and to recommend the measures advocated in operative paragraphs 1 and 2 of the draft resolution to their Governments. Facilities for training already existed within the United Nations; if the Administering Authorities had not yet made use of those facilities, it was time that they did.

47. Mr. KANAKARATNE (Ceylon) said he felt sure that the sponsors of the draft resolution would be willing to adopt a conciliatory attitude in order to obtain as much support for it as possible. He appealed to them, in view of what had been said by the United Kingdom representative, to agree to the deletion of the words "are inadequate and" in the fourth paragraph of the preamble. That would not materially change the meaning and might make the paragraph acceptable to the delegations of the Administering Authorities.

48. Mr. Itaaf HUSAIN (Pakistan) said he could see no reason for objecting to the word "inadequate". He had no intention of casting aspersions on any country; he had no doubt the United Kingdom genuinely believed that there was adequate trained staff in Tanganyika, but when the Territory attained independence that might prove not to be so. That was what had happened in the case of his own country, where at one time the administration had been on the verge of collapse. Nevertheless, in a spirit of compromise, he would be prepared to accept the proposal of the representative of Ceylon.

49. Mr. RASGOTRA (India) endorsed the remarks of the representative of Pakistan. The sponsors were not framing an indictment against any Administering Authority. Nevertheless the sense of the observations of the Council which he had read out was that what had been done so far was inadequate. The facts were

there and there was no escape from them. For instance, the United Kingdom had been administering Tanganyika since 1918. He did not think it could be claimed that sufficient progress had been made in relation to the Territory's needs. It was not only a question of administrative personnel; there were also technical needs. He wondered whether the members of the Committee realized that for 9 million people in Tanganyika there were only nine African doctors. His Government appreciated what the Administering Authority was doing in Tanganyika but the fact remained that the progress made was inadequate.

50. He would remind the United Kingdom representative that the draft resolution did not refer only to Tanganyika; it related to all the Trust Territories.

51. With regard to the other point raised by the United Kingdom representative, as his delegation understood the term, any person, whether he was an Asian or an Arab, who had made Tanganyika his home was an indigenous inhabitant. The draft resolution was not intended to exclude any of those categories. The emphasis in the Trusteeship Council's report was, however, on the Africanization of personnel.

52. Mr. MATTOS (Uruguay) supported the proposal made by the representative of Ceylon that the words "are inadequate and" should be deleted from the fourth preambular paragraph of the draft resolution, since they caused offence to one of the Administering Authorities. He did not consider that the deletion of those words would materially alter the meaning.

53. Mr. RAHNEMA (Iran) suggested that if the sponsors of the draft resolution would not agree to the deletion of the words in question they might be voted on separately.

54. Mr. RASGOTRA (India) said that he was reluctant to agree to the deletion of the words "are inadequate and"; without them the paragraph would fall short of what the sponsors wished to say. After all, there could be no country in which there was no need to expand and accelerate the training of personnel in order to meet future needs; the sponsors wished to emphasize that in the Trust Territories the situation was more acute and that the measures that were being adopted were inadequate even in relation to existing needs. The need for expansion and acceleration arose from that inadequacy, and viewed in the context of needs after independence it would be considerably greater.

55. As far as Tanganyika was concerned, the Council stated in its report that while it appreciated that the Administering Authority was taking steps towards the Africanization of the higher cadres of the civil service, it considered that the pace of progress in that direction was not sufficiently fast. If the Ceylonese amendment were accepted it would be the first time that a resolution of the Fourth Committee was less strongly worded than a recommendation of the Trusteeship Council.

56. For those reasons he would vote against the amendment proposed by the delegation of Ceylon.

57. Mr. SIDI BABA (Morocco) said that he would vote in favour of the draft resolution in its original form. It corresponded to a legitimate concern of the sponsors and of many other delegations, and to the interests of the indigenous inhabitants of the Trust Territories, who were too often restricted to junior positions. Appointments to responsible posts were influenced by political considerations rather than by the interests

of the people. His delegation therefore considered the draft resolution to be necessary.

58. Mr. Najmudine RIFAI (United Arab Republic) supported the proposal made by the representative of Ceylon and appealed to the sponsors of the draft resolution to agree to it.

59. Mr. RASGOTRA (India) agreed, in deference to the views of the representatives of Uruguay, the United Kingdom, the United Arab Republic and Iran, not to oppose or vote against any proposal for the deletion of the words "are inadequate and"; but he would not vote in favour of such a proposal. He could not, of course, speak for the other sponsors of the draft resolution.

60. U TIN MAUNG (Burma) and Mr. DZIRASA (Ghana) said that they would vote against the Ceylonese amendment.

61. Sir Andrew COHEN (United Kingdom) asked for the words "are inadequate and", in the fourth preambular paragraph of draft resolution A/C.4/L.609, to be voted on separately.

At the request of the Liberian representative, a vote was taken by roll-call.

The United Arab Republic, having been drawn by lot by the Chairman, was called upon to vote first.

In favour: Yugoslavia, Afghanistan, Albania, Bulgaria, Burma, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cambodia, Czechoslovakia, Ethiopia, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Haiti, Hungary, Iraq, Israel, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Morocco, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Tunisia, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

Against: United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Chile, Cuba, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Finland, France, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Panama, Peru, Portugal, Sweden, Turkey, Union of South Africa.

Abstaining: United Arab Republic, Venezuela, Yemen, Argentina, Brazil, Ceylon, China, Colombia, Federation of Malaya, Guatemala, India, Indonesia, Iran, Nepal, Pakistan, Paraguay, Spain, Thailand.

Those words were adopted by 28 votes to 27, with 18 abstentions.

62. The CHAIRMAN called on the Committee to vote on the draft resolution as a whole (A/C.4/L.609).

At the request of the Indian representative, a vote was taken by roll-call.

The Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, having been drawn by lot by the Chairman, was called upon to vote first.

In favour: Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Afghanistan, Albania, Argentina, Austria, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cambodia, Canada, Ceylon, Chile, China, Colombia, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Federation of Malaya, Finland, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Haiti, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Japan, Lebanon,

Liberia, Libya, Morocco, Nepal, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Sweden, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Union of South Africa, Australia, Belgium, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, France, Italy, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain.

The draft resolution (A/C.4/L.609), as a whole, was adopted by 63 votes to none, with 10 abstentions.

63. Miss TENZER (Belgium) said that her delegation had abstained in the vote on the draft resolution as a whole because the explanations given by the sponsors clearly showed that it was an implied criticism of the Administering Authorities. She wished to assure the Indian representative in particular that the Belgian Government had not needed that resolution to make it fully aware of the importance of the question of Africanization of the civil service. In that connexion she quoted the following passage from the statement issued by the Belgian Government on 10 November 1959 concerning the proposed reforms in Ruanda-Urundi: "As we see it, the reform of the Government entails the rapid merging of the so-called customary administration and the general administration. That will naturally lead to the transfer of many responsible functions to the Banyaruanda and the Barundi, and consequently everything necessary will be done to ensure that the keynote for that Africanization will be quality, produced by training carried to as high a standard as possible".

64. Mr. KELLY (Australia) stressed the significance of the fact that there had been no votes against the draft resolution. Clearly there was substantial agreement among Administering Authorities and non-administering States about the desirability of remedying shortages of qualified civilian and technical personnel in all the Trust Territories. Indeed, had the preamble been put to the vote, his delegation would have voted in favour of the first and second paragraphs. If there had been a further preambular paragraph stating that trained cadres were necessary before the attainment of independence, it would have voted for that too.

65. With regard to the third preambular paragraph, there was a juridical difficulty in that it referred to the accession of Trust Territories to independence, which seemed to imply a departure from the view held by the delegations of Australia and the USSR concerning the existence of self-government or independence as alternative goals.

66. He had also had certain difficulties about the operative paragraphs, but would emphasize that in the Trust Territories with which it was concerned his Government was fully committed to the training of indigenous cadres.

67. It had been alleged or implied that the Australian Administration was not prepared to take a certain amount of risk in promoting the political advancement of the indigenous inhabitants. In reply, and by way of illustration, he would give certain facts relating to Nauru. There were 2,158 Nauruans in the Territory, 606 of whom were attending school; of that 606, fifty were receiving secondary education. Of seventy-nine people employed in the public health service seventy-four were Nauruans; the only Europeans were a medical officer, a dental officer, a nurse who had specialized in the treatment of tuberculosis, an infant welfare nurse and a hospital matron. The Administration hoped that in time there would be Nauruan doctors, dentists and nursing specialists. He considered that Australia's work in Nauru stood favourable comparison with similar work in independent States.

68. The situation in New Guinea was more difficult. There were tens of thousands of people in the Territory with whom the Administration had not yet come in contact and whose language included no words equivalent to doctor, dentist or nursing specialist. Several thousand Administration officers and other specialists from Australia, Europe and other places were, however, engaged in promoting the advancement of the people so that indigenous cadres might emerge. Such a development would be most welcome to the Australian Government, since it would relieve the pressure on its resources.

69. He expressed his delegation's appreciation of the tone of the observations made by a number of representatives, including in particular those of Ceylon, Iran, Uruguay and the United Arab Republic. He was also in substantial agreement with many of the observations that had been made by the representatives of Burma and India. Nevertheless, one representative, while he had denied framing an indictment against any Administering Authority, had spoken of "a lack of genuine effort" on the part of some of them. The Australian delegation had therefore been obliged to abstain in the vote on the draft resolution because it had been unwilling to endorse expressions which might be regarded as a reprimand.

The meeting rose at 6.15 p.m.