of a passport for the purpose of studying abroad is not only a direct interference in the educational and general advancement of an individual but a hindrance to the educational development of the Territory of South West Africa which was entrusted under the Covenant of the League of Nations to the administration of the Union of South Africa:

"2. Considers the withdrawal by the Union of South Africa of the passport granted to Mr. Beukes to be an act of administration contrary to the Mandate for South West Africa;

"3. Expresses the hope that the Government of the Union of South Africa will reconsider its decision so that Mr. Beukes may take advantage of the scholarship offered him to study at the University of Oslo in circumstances permitting him to maintain normal relations with his family and his country."

STATUS OF THE TERRITORY
A/C.4/L.593 and Add.1. Ghana, Liberia, Pakistan, Philippines, Tunisia, Yugoslavia: draft resolution, adopted by Fourth Committee on 27 October 1959, meeting 926, by 33 votes to 1, with 11 abstentions.
A/4272. Report of the Fourth Committee, draft resolution IV.
RESOLUTION 1359(xiv), as recommended by Fourth Committee, A/4272, adopted by Assembly on 17 November 1959, meeting 838, by 56 votes to 1, with 13 abstentions.

"The General Assembly,

"Having recommended, by its resolutions 65(I) of 14 December 1946, 141(II) of 1 November 1947, 227(III) of 26 November 1948, 337(IV) of 6 December 1949, 449 B (V) of 13 December 1950, 570 B (VI) of 19 January 1952, 749 B (VIII) of 23 November 1954, 940(X) of 3 December 1955, 1055(XI) of 26 February 1957, 1141(XII) of 25 October 1957 and 1246(XIII) of 30 October 1958, to the effect that the Territory of South West Africa be placed under the International Trusteeship System;

"2. Asserts that, in the present conditions of political and economic development of South West Africa, the normal way of modifying the international status of the Territory is to place it under the International Trusteeship System by means of a trusteeship agreement in accordance with the provisions of Chapter XII of the Charter of the United Nations."

WINDHOEK NATIVE LOCATION
A4352. Letter of 12 December 1959 from Permanent Representative of Union of South Africa to President of General Assembly.
A/AC.73/SR.121-125. Consideration and decisions by Committee on South West Africa. (Note: Decisions of the Committee will be included in its annual report to the General Assembly's 15th (1960) session).

CHAPTER III
OPERATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL TRUSTEESHIP SYSTEM

TERRITORIES UNDER THE TRUSTEESHIP SYSTEM

In 1959, there were 10 Trust Territories which continued to be administered under the International Trusteeship System. They are listed below, together with the Administering Authority of each Territory. Also given are the dates on which the Trusteeship Agreements, placing the Government of the Union of South Africa to propose, for the consideration of the General Assembly, a trusteeship agreement for South West Africa,

"Having accepted, by its resolution 449 A (V) of 13 December 1950, the advisory opinion of 11 July 1950 of the International Court of Justice on the question of South West Africa,

"Considering that, in accordance with Chapter XII of the Charter of the United Nations, all Mandated Territories which have not achieved independence have been brought under the International Trusteeship System, with the sole exception of the Territory of South West Africa,

"1. Reiterates its resolutions 65(I) of 14 December 1946, 141(II) of 1 November 1947, 227(III) of 26 November 1948, 337(IV) of 6 December 1949, 449 B (V) of 13 December 1950, 570 B (VI) of 19 January 1952, 749 B (VIII) of 23 November 1954, 940(X) of 3 December 1955, 1055(XI) of 26 February 1957, 1141(XII) of 25 October 1957 and 1246(XIII) of 30 October 1958, to the effect that the Territory of South West Africa be placed under the International Trusteeship System;

"2. Asserts that, in the present conditions of political and economic development of South West Africa, the normal way of modifying the international status of the Territory is to place it under the International Trusteeship System by means of a trusteeship agreement in accordance with the provisions of Chapter XII of the Charter of the United Nations."

In 1959, there were 10 Trust Territories which continued to be administered under the International Trusteeship System. They are listed below, together with the Administering Authority of each Territory. Also given are the dates on which the Trusteeship Agreements, placing the Territories under the System, entered into force. All but one of the Trusteeship Agreements were approved by the General Assembly; that for the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands was approved by the Security Council.
**OPERATION OF THE TRUSTEESHIP SYSTEM**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Trust Territory</th>
<th>Administering Authority</th>
<th>Date Agreement Came into Force</th>
<th>Trust Territory</th>
<th>Administering Authority</th>
<th>Date Agreement Came into Force</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>IN EAST AFRICA</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Tanganyika</td>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>13 Dec. 1946</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ruanda-Urundi</td>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>13 Dec. 1946</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Somaliland under Italian administration</td>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>2 Dec. 1950</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>IN WEST AFRICA</strong></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cameroons under British administration</td>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>13 Dec. 1946</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Cameroons under French administration</td>
<td>France</td>
<td>13 Dec. 1946</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Togoland under French administration</td>
<td>France</td>
<td>13 Dec. 1946</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>IN THE PACIFIC</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western Samoa</td>
<td>New Zealand</td>
<td>13 Dec. 1946</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

As will be noted below, (see CHAPTER IV) the French-administered Trust Territories of the Cameroons and Togoland and the Trust Territory of Somaliland under Italian administration were scheduled to obtain their independence during 1960.

**EXAMINATION OF ANNUAL REPORTS FROM ADMINISTERING AUTHORITIES**

In accordance with its functions of supervising the administration of Trust Territories on behalf of the United Nations, the Trusteeship Council each year considers the annual reports transmitted by the Administering Authorities.

In examining each report, the Council also takes into consideration any supplementary information which may have been supplied by the Administering Authority on events subsequent to the year covered by the annual report. It also examines petitions raising general questions affecting the Territory; the report of a Visiting Mission, if any is pending, and observations thereon by the Administering Authority concerned; any observations which may have been submitted by specialized agencies on conditions in the Territory which are within their sphere of competence; and, for Somaliland under Italian administration, the report of the United Nations Advisory Council for Somaliland.

Under the procedures followed, the Special Representative of the Administering Authority makes an opening statement and replies to questions submitted by members of the Council. After a general debate on conditions in the Territory a draft report (drawn up by a drafting committee) is presented to the Council, which then votes on its various recommendations and conclusions. The report consists of an account of conditions in the Territory (initially prepared by the Secretariat), the Trusteeship Council's conclusions and recommendations on each Territory, and a summary of observations made during the Council's discussions of the Administering Authority's report. It is included in the general report which the Trusteeship Council submits each year to the General Assembly (or to the Security Council in the case of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, a strategic area). During 1959, the Trusteeship Council considered annual reports on the administration of seven Trust Territories.

In view of the decisions taken by the General Assembly at its thirteenth session on the future of the Cameroons under United Kingdom administration and the Cameroons under French administration, the Council merely took note in 1959 of the relevant reports and adopted for each of the Territories an outline of conditions for inclusion in its report to the General Assembly.

In the case of Togoland under French administration, the Council held a brief discussion on conditions in the Territory on the basis of statements about recent events made by the special representative of the Administering Authority and Minister of State of the Togoland Government, in which they pointed out that the
Administering Authority and the Togoland Government had agreed on 27 April 1960 as the date for the independence of Togoland. Accordingly, by its resolution 1950(XXIV), the Council took note with satisfaction of these statements and decided to include an outline of conditions in the Territory in its report to the General Assembly.

At its twenty-third session (30 January-20 March 1959) it examined the report on Tanganyika for the year 1957.

At its twenty-fourth session (2 June-6 August 1959) the Council considered the reports on Ruanda-Urundi (for the year 1957), Somaliland and Western Samoa (for the year 1958) and on Nauru, New Guinea and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands (for the year ending 30 June 1958).

The General Assembly does not directly examine the annual reports of the Administering Authorities but considers the situation in the various Territories in the course of its examination of the Trusteeship Council's annual report to the Assembly.

PETITIONS AND ORAL HEARINGS

Petitions concerning the Trust Territories or the operation of the International Trusteeship System are normally examined by the Trusteeship Council.

If the petitions relate to general questions regularly examined by the Council, they are considered during the Council's examination of either the annual report on the Territory concerned or some other appropriate agenda item.

CONSIDERATION BY TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL

In 1959, the Council dealt with 4,107 petitions relating to general questions at its twenty-third session (30 January-20 March) and 67 at its twenty-fourth session (2 June-6 August). In addition, two petitions relating to general questions concerning all Trust Territories were considered at both sessions.

Petitions containing specific or individual complaints are examined by the Council's Standing Committee on Petitions, which presents its recommendations, in the form of draft resolutions, on the action to be taken by the Council in each case. The Council dealt with 105 such petitions at its twenty-third session and 841 at its twenty-fourth session. Of the latter, 52 petitions which concerned both the Cameroons under British administration and the Cameroons under French administration were not examined in so far as they concerned the former Territory. They were therefore included for further consideration on the agenda for the Council's twenty-fifth session (scheduled to open on 25 January 1960). Apart from these, consideration of 52 other petitions was also postponed.

In the case of 59 petitions before the Council at its twenty-fourth session, the Standing Committee reported that they remain unexamined as a consequence of a written statement by the Government of France as Administering Authority for the Cameroons under French administration to the effect that it was unable to consider petitions from parties which were no longer legally in existence, or from persons proclaiming their adherence to such parties.

Under its rules of procedure, the Trusteeship Council may hear oral presentations in support of previously submitted petitions or, in exceptional cases, it may receive oral petitions not previously submitted in writing. In 1959, the Council granted six requests for oral hearings (as indicated below) in connexion with its examination of the annual reports of the Trust Territories concerned:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Twenty-Third Session</th>
<th>Tanganyika:</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>George M. Houser</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Twenty-Fourth Session</th>
<th>Somaliland under Italian administration:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Somali National Union (Abubacar Hamud Socoro)</td>
<td>Hisbia Dastouri Mustaguil Somalia (Seck Mohamed Ahmed Mahat)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Great Somalia League (Abdullahi Abucar Seck Ahmed)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Thirteen members of the Somali Youth League and of the Legislative Assembly (spokesman: Abdirak Haji Hussein)</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

1 For a brief account of the subject matter of petitions considered by the Council and the action taken thereon, see Report of the Trusteeship Council to the General Assembly for the period of 2 August 1958-6 August 1959 (A/4100), pp. 5-12. For a more detailed account, see reports of Standing Committee on Petitions (T/L.893, 903, 904, 913, 916, 924, 929, 930, 942-944) and Resolutions of Trusteeship Council (T/1439-1482).
Central Committee of the Somali Youth and Parliamentary Group of the League in the Legislative Assembly (spokesman: Abdallahi Haji Mohamud)

At its twenty-fourth session, the Council rejected a request for an oral hearing concerning the Trust Territory of the Cameroons under French administration.

CONSIDERATION BY GENERAL ASSEMBLY

HEARINGS IN CONNEXION WITH REPORT OF TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL

The General Assembly does not usually examine written petitions. It has, however, been the practice of the Assembly's Fourth Committee to grant requests for oral hearings to individuals and organizations concerning Trust Territories if it considers it appropriate to do so.

At the resumed part of the General Assembly's thirteenth session (20 February—13 March 1959) the Fourth Committee heard the following representatives of organizations which had earlier requested and been granted oral hearings in connexion with the Committee's consideration of the future of the Cameroons under British administration and the Cameroons under French administration:

One Kamerun (N’deh N’tumazah)
Union des Populations du Cameroun (Félix Moumié)
Union démocratique des femmes camerounaises (Mrs. Marthe Ouandié)
Union nationale des étudiants camerounais (Jean Ngounga and Michel Dookingue)

In addition, the Fourth Committee granted 32 new requests for oral hearings to the organizations shown below in connexion with the same agenda item:

National Union of Kamerun Students (Fongum Ygorji-Dinka, Victor Ngu and Albert Mukong)
Union des jeunesse du Cameroun (Abessolo Nkoudou)*
Comité pour le regroupement des forces nationalistes (Marcel Bebey-Eyidi)
Union des associations traditionnelles camerounaises (Philippe Mbarga Manga)
Union générale des travailleurs du Cameroun (Jacques Ngom and Joseph Binet)
Bureau national camerounais de la Conference des peuples africains (Philippe Mbarga Manga and Isaac Tchoumba Ngouankeu)
Comité de defense des droits des réfugiés politiques camerounais (Mayi Matip)
Parti des démocrates camerounais (André-Marie Mbida)
Association des Notables du Cameroun (Isaak Tchoumba Ngouankeu)
Association traditionnelle Bantou (Paul Biba)
Union sociale camerounaise (Charles Ellé-Mboutou)
Députés dissidents du Groupe des démocrates camerounais (Ngaba Nzana Médord)
Mouvement de l'Union camerounaise (Moussa Yaya)
C.G.T.—Force ouvrière (Joseph-René Amouhou)
Rassemblement du peuple camerounais (Benoi Bin-dzi)
Assemblée traditionnelle du Ngondo (Richard Dinsamé)
Groupe parlementaire des paysans indépendants (Paul Monthe)
Association traditionnelle des peuples Eton-Manguissa-Batsenga (Germain Tsalla Mekongo)
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Groupe parlementaire des paysans indépendants (Paul Monthe)
Association traditionnelle des peuples Eton-Manguissa-Batsenga (Germain Tsalla Mekongo)
Parlementaires camerounais élus sous le signe de la réconciliation nationale (Nonga Yomb)
Anciens résistants maquisards détenus et exilés politiques du Cameroun (Mayi Matip)
Ruanda-Urundi:
John Kale
Union Nationale Rwandaise (Michel Rwagasama)
Somaliland under Italian administration:
Great Somalia League (Mohamed Hussen Hamud)
Somalia National Union (Abubacar Goosey)
Hisbia Dastouri Mustaguil Somalia (Seck Yero Abdio)

**REVIEW OF PROCEDURES REGARDING PETITIONS**

At its twenty-fourth session, the Council decided that the procedure set forth in its resolution 1713(XX)\(^2\) for the provisional classification of all communications received should be continued for another year. By this procedure the Council elects, for a period of one year, a two-member Committee on Classification of Communications, which reports to the Standing Committee on Petitions. On 6 August 1959 the Council elected Australia and the United Arab Republic as the members of the Committee on Classification of Communications to serve until the end of the Trusteeship Council's twenty-ninth session in 1960.

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**DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES**

**GENERAL ASSEMBLY—RESUMED 13TH SESSION**


**TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL—23RD SESSION**

Plenary Meetings 942, 943, 965, 966.
Standing Committee on Petitions, meetings 493-505.
T/1422/Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1. List of petitions received by Secretary-General and circulated to members of Trusteeship Council.
T/L.891, T/L.902, T/L.905. Petitions circulated under rule 85 and communications circulated under rule 24. 225th, 228th and 231st reports of Standing Committee on Petitions (on classification and procedures).

**TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL—24TH SESSION**

Plenary Meetings 968, 1039.
Standing Committee on Petitions, meetings 506-527.
T/1445/Add.1 and T/1458. List of petitions and communications received by Secretary-General and circulated to members of Trusteeship Council.
T/L.910. Petitions circulated under rule 85 and communications circulated under rule 24. 233rd report of Standing Committee on Petitions (on classification).
T/L.945. 242nd report of Standing Committee on Petitions, covering meetings 29 May-4 August 1959.
T/1479, T/1481. Communications dated 24 and 30 July 1959 from Chargé d’Affaires of Permanent Mission of Ethiopia to Secretary-General concerning Somaliland under Italian administration (in reference to certain petitions).
A/4100. Report of Trusteeship Council to General Assembly, Part I, Chapter III.

**GENERAL ASSEMBLY—14TH SESSION**


**REVIEW OF PROCEDURE REGARDING PETITIONS**

**TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL—24TH SESSION**

Plenary Meeting 968.

**ORAL HEARINGS**

**CAMEROONS UNDER BRITISH AND FRENCH ADMINISTRATIONS**

**GENERAL ASSEMBLY—RESUMED 13TH SESSION**

Fourth Committee, meetings 844-846, 848-859, 871-875.
A/C.4/394 and Add.1,2. Requests for hearings.

**CAMEROONS UNDER FRENCH ADMINISTRATION**

**TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL—24TH SESSION**

Plenary Meetings 968-991.
T/L.945. 242nd report of Standing Committee on Petitions, covering meetings 29 May-4 August 1959.
T/1479, T/1481. Communications dated 24 and 30 July 1959 from Chargé d’Affaires of Permanent Mission of Ethiopia to Secretary-General concerning Somaliland under Italian administration (in reference to certain petitions).
A/4100. Report of Trusteeship Council to General Assembly, Part I, Chapter III.

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VISITING MISSIONS TO TRUST TERRITORIES

VISITING MISSION TO WEST AFRICAN TRUST AREAS IN 1958

During 1959, the Trusteeship Council considered the reports submitted by the United Nations Visiting Mission to Trust Territories in West Africa which had been established by the Council the previous year.

At its twenty-third session (30 January—20 March 1959) the Council considered the reports on the Cameroons under United Kingdom administration and the Cameroons under French administration, together with General Assembly resolution 1282(XIII) of 5 December 1958. An account of the Council's examination of the reports was given in a special report on the future of the two Cameroons which the Council submitted to the General Assembly's fourteenth session. (For further details see below, CHAPTER IV, sections on CAMEROONS UNDER UNITED KINGDOM ADMINISTRATION and CAMEROONS UNDER FRENCH ADMINISTRATION.)

VISITING MISSION TO WESTERN SAMOA IN 1959

The Visiting Mission to Western Samoa, established during the Council's twenty-fourth session (2 June-6 August 1959) left United Nations Headquarters in New York on 14 March 1959. After discussions with Ministers and officials of the New Zealand Government, it spent the period of 25 March to 17 April in Western Samoa. While it made some visits to the districts of the two main islands of Savaii and Upolu, the Mission devoted the greater part of its programme to discussions with Samoan leaders and representatives at Apia on constitutional questions and on the steps necessary for the attainment of self-government, as well as to hearing various deputations on those questions. After further discussions at Wellington, the Mission returned to Headquarters on 21 May 1959.

At its twenty-fourth session, the Council considered the Visiting Mission's report on Western Samoa during its examination of the annual report of the Administering Authority. On 28 July, it decided to continue in future examinations of matters relating to the Trust Territory, and to take into account the Mission's observations and conclusions as well as the oral observations made by the Government of New Zealand. In adopting the resolution to this effect (1951(XXIV)), the Council also invited the Administering Authority to take in account the Visiting Mission's conclusions as well as comments made thereon by the members of the Trusteeship Council.

VISITING MISSION TO TRUST TERRITORIES OF NAURU, NEW GUINEA AND PACIFIC ISLANDS IN 1959

The Visiting Mission which had been established during the Council's twenty-fourth session to go to Nauru, New Guinea and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands left United Nations Headquarters in New York on 4 February 1959 and proceeded via Honolulu to Guam, the headquarters of the Government of the Pacific Islands.

It spent the period from 10 February to 16 March in Guam and the Pacific Islands Trust Territory, except for four days from 10 to 16 March in Nauru. The Mission visited all districts of New Guinea except Madang and Bougainville from 16 March to 13 April. After con-
consultations on 14 April at Port Moresby, the headquarters of the administration of the Territory of Papua—New Guinea, and at Canberra with Ministers and senior officers of the Australian Government, the Mission returned to Headquarters on 25 April.

The Mission submitted three separate reports on the Territories visited to the Council. These reports, together with the written observations submitted by the Australian Government on the report on Nauru, were examined by the Council in conjunction with the annual reports of the Administering Authorities concerned. In addition, the Council approved a resolution similar to that adopted in respect of the report of the Visiting Mission to Western Samoa. This resolution (1952(XXIV)) was adopted on 28 July 1959.

**DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES**

**VISITING MISSION TO WEST AFRICAN TRUST AREAS IN 1958**

**TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL———23RD SESSION**
Plenary Meetings 953-963.

**CAMEROONS UNDER UNITED KINGDOM ADMINISTRATION**


T/L.896. Burma, Haiti, Italy, New Zealand, Paraguay, United States: draft resolution.

RESOLUTION 1926(xxiii), as submitted by 6 powers, T/L.896, adopted by Council on 18 February 1959, meeting 962, by 13 votes to 0, with 1 abstention.

(For text of resolution, see below, DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES to CHAPTER IV, section on CAMEROONS UNDER UNITED KINGDOM ADMINISTRATION.)

**CAMEROONS UNDER FRENCH ADMINISTRATION**


T/L.895. Haiti, Italy, New Zealand, Paraguay, United States: draft resolution.

RESOLUTION 1925(xxiii), as submitted by 5 powers, T/L.895, adopted by Council on 17 February 1959, meeting 960, by roll-call vote of 12 to 1, with 1 abstention.

(For details of roll-call vote and text of resolution see below, DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES to CHAPTER IV, section on CAMEROONS UNDER FRENCH ADMINISTRATION.)

**VISITING MISSION TO TRUST TERRITORIES OF NAURU, NEW GUINEA AND PACIFIC ISLANDS IN 1959**

**TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL———24TH SESSION**


T/L.926. Haiti draft resolution.

RESOLUTION 1951(xxiv), as submitted by Haiti, T/L.926, adopted unanimously by Council on 28 July 1959, meeting 1030.

"The Trusteeship Council,
"Having examined, at its twenty-fourth session, the report of the United Nations Visiting Mission to the Trust Territory of Western Samoa, 1959,
"Having also examined the oral observations made by the representative of New Zealand,

1. Takes note of the report of the Visiting Mission and of the observations of the Administering Authority thereon;

2. Expresses its appreciation of the work accomplished by the Visiting Mission on its behalf;

3. Draws attention to the fact that, at its twenty-fourth session, in formulating its own conclusions and recommendations on conditions in the Trust Territory, the Council took into account the observations and conclusions of the Visiting Mission and the observations of the Administering Authority thereon;

4. Decides that it will continue to take these observations and conclusions into account in future examinations of matters relating to the Trust Territory;

5. Invites the Administering Authority concerned to take into account the conclusions of the Visiting Mission as well as the comments made thereon by the members of the Trusteeship Council;

6. Decides, in accordance with rule 99 of its rules of procedure, that the Visiting Mission's report and the text of the present resolution shall be printed."

**VISITING MISSION TO TRUST TERRITORIES OF NAURU, NEW GUINEA AND PACIFIC ISLANDS IN 1959**

**TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL———24TH SESSION**

ATTAINMENT OF SELF-GOVERNMENT OR INDEPENDENCE

Prior to 1959, the General Assembly adopted a number of resolutions inviting the Administering Authorities of Trust Territories (with the exception of Somaliland under Italian administration, which is to attain independence in 1960) to include information in their annual reports on the following subjects: (1) measures taken or contemplated to lead the Territories towards the objective of self-government or independence in the shortest possible time; (2) the manner in which the particular circumstances of the Territories and their peoples and their freely expressed wishes were being taken into account in these matters; (3) the adequacy of the provisions of the existing Trusteeship Agreement; and (4) estimates of the time needed both to complete one or more of the measures designed to create the pre-conditions for the attainment of self-government or independence and to reach the final objective.

The Assembly had further asked the Trusteeship Council to report specially to the General Assembly on the action taken by the Administering Authorities on these matters. Specific mention was to be made of: measures for consultations with the inhabitants on measures towards self-government; the development of representative, executive and legislative organs; universal adult suffrage and direct elections; the training and appointment of indigenous persons for positions of responsibility in the administration; and the development of adequate public revenue. The Council was also asked to note its conclusions and recommendations on these subjects.

The special procedure referred to above was applied by the Council in formulating its report to the Assembly's thirteenth and fourteenth sessions. Except for Togoland under French administration, the Cameroons under British administration and the Cameroons under French administration, on the future of which the Assembly had taken specific decisions, the information desired by the Assembly was included in each relevant territorial chapter of the Council's reports. (References to this information are to be found below in CHAPTER IV, in the sections dealing with the Territories concerned.)

On 5 December 1959, at its fourteenth session, the General Assembly adopted a resolution noting: that the dates for the attainment of independence by Togoland under French administration, the Cameroons under French administration and Somaliland had already been set; that the time-table proposed by the Administering Authority provided for the attainment of independence by Western Samoa under New Zealand administration in the course of 1961; and that processes leading to the termination of Trusteeship over the Cameroons under
United Kingdom administration in 1961 had already been set in motion. It asked the Administering Authorities concerned to propose, after consultation with the representatives of the inhabitants, for consideration by the General Assembly in 1960 at its fifteenth session, time-tables and targets for the attainment of independence by Tanganyika and Ruanda-Urundi in the near future. It repeated the invitation contained in its resolution of 5 December 1958 (1274(XIII)) that the Administering Authorities concerned formulate, in respect of the remaining Trust Territories, early successive intermediate targets and dates in the fields of political, economic, social and educational development, so as to create, as soon as possible, favourable conditions for the attainment of self-government or independence. It asked that the Council bear in mind the present resolution when it examined the annual reports submitted by the Administering Authorities and when it formulated the terms of reference of the 1960 Visiting Mission to Trust Territories in Africa.

This decision was embodied in resolution 1413(XIV), adopted by 52 votes to 15, with 8 abstentions, on the recommendation of the Assembly's Fourth Committee, where it had been approved by a roll-call vote of 48 to 16, with 10 abstentions, on 16 November 1959, on the basis of a proposal by Burma, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Morocco, Poland, the United Arab Republic, Venezuela and Yugoslavia.

"The General Assembly,
"Considering that the basic objective of the International Trusteeship System under the Charter of the United Nations is the progressive development of the inhabitants of Trust Territories towards self-government or independence,
"Recalling its resolutions 558(VI) of 18 January 1952, 1064(XI) of 26 February 1957, 1207(XII) of 13 December 1957 and 1274(XIII) of 5 December 1958,
"Noting with satisfaction that the dates for the attainment of independence of Togoland under French administration, the Cameroons under French administration and Somaliland under Italian administration have already been set,
"Noting further that the time-table proposed by the Administering Authority provides for the attainment of independence by Western Samoa under New Zealand administration in the course of 1961, and the processes leading to the termination of trusteeship over the Cameroons under United Kingdom administration in 1961 have already been set in motion,
"Believing that the formulation of plans and targets in advance can assist in the acceleration of the progress of the inhabitants of Trust Territories towards independence,
"Considering therefore that at this stage it is both necessary and desirable to foresee the course of developments leading to the attainment of independence by the Trust Territories of Tanganyika and Ruanda-Urundi in the near future,
"Having examined part I, chapter V, of the report of the Trusteeship Council,
"1. Requests the Administering Authorities concerned to propose, after consultation with the representatives of the inhabitants, for the consideration of the General Assembly at its fifteenth session, time-tables and targets for the attainment of independence by the Trust Territories of Tanganyika and Ruanda-Urundi in the near future;
"2. Invites the Administering Authorities concerned to formulate, in respect of the remaining Trust Territories, early successive intermediate targets and dates in the fields of political, economic, social and educational development so as to create, as soon as possible, favourable conditions for the attainment of self-government or independence;

"3. Requests the Trusteeship Council in its examination of the annual reports submitted by the Administering Authorities and in formulating the terms of reference of the 1960 visiting mission to Trust Territories in Africa, to keep in view the provisions of the present resolution."

EFFECTS OF EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY ON DEVELOPMENT OF TRUST TERRITORIES

On 13 December 1957 and again on 5 December 1958, the General Assembly asked the Administering Authorities concerned to inform the Trusteeship Council of the possible effects of the association of certain Trust Territories with the European Economic Community (European Common Market) on the development of these Territories. It also asked the Council to examine this question and to report its findings to the General Assembly.

The effects of the Common Market on two of the four Trust Territories associated with it—namely, Ruanda-Urundi and Somaliland under Italian administration—were examined at the Council's twenty-fourth session (2 June—6 August 1959) during its discussion of conditions in these two areas. In view of arrangements whereby the other two Trust Territories affected—Togoland and the Cameroons under French administration—would attain independence in 1960, the Council did not carry out a full examination of conditions in these two areas.

However, when the Council resumed its discussion of the general question, the representative of France provided information as to the effects of the European Economic Community on those Territories. The Council decided to devote a separate chapter to that question in its report to the General Assembly and to include also factual information on the effect of the European Economic Community on the Territories concerned, as well as the observations of individual members. The Council did not adopt any conclusions or recommendations of its own on the general question.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL—23RD AND 24TH SESSIONS
Plenary Meetings 899, 943, 947, 968, 982, 985, 986, 991, 992, 999, 1015, 1020, 1021, 1031, 1037, 1041.
T/1452. Examination of annual report on Trust Territory of Ruanda-Urundi for year 1957. Additional information supplied by Administering Authority.
A/4100. Report of Trusteeship Council to General Assembly, Part I, Chapter VI.

OFFERS OF STUDY AND TRAINING FACILITIES

A scholarship and fellowship programme for inhabitants of Trust Territories was set up by the General Assembly on 18 January 1952 by resolution 557 (VI). Since that date, the Trusteeship Council has regularly reported to the Assembly on the programme's progress.

In 1959, the Secretary-General submitted a periodic report on the progress of the scholarship programme. As requested by the General Assembly on 5 December 1958 by resolution 1277(XIII), this contained detailed information about the actual use of scholarships and training facilities according to the information supplied by Members of the United Nations offering such facilities. During the period from June 1958 to June 1959, it showed that 15 United Nations Member States made available a total of 117 scholarships and 11 fellowships, of which 104 scholarships were also open to students from Non-Self-Governing Territories.

During the same period, the Secretary-General received a total of 146 applications and was informed by a number of Member States that 60 applications had been submitted to them directly. Awards of scholarships for the year 1958-1959 to students from Trust Territories totalled 24, and, on the basis of information available, as of 2 June 1959, a total of 33 scholarships were actually taken up; five of these were renewals of scholarships granted in pre-
vious years and three were extended travel
grants. The Secretary-General was also informed
that four awards were made for the academic
year 1959-1960 on a provisional basis.
On 5 December 1959, the General Assembly
adopted a resolution whereby it once again in-
vited the Administering Authorities to take all
necessary measures consistent with the interests
and needs of the Trust Territories and their
peoples to ensure that scholarships and training
facilities offered by United Nations Member States
might be used by inhabitants of these ter-
ritories and to render every assistance to those
persons who had applied for or had been
granted scholarships or fellowships, particularly
with regard to facilitating their travel formal-
ities. It asked all Administering Authorities
which had not done so to give the fullest pub-
licity in the Trust Territories under their ad-
ministration to all offers of study and training

facilities made by Member States. The Secretary-
General was asked to give such assistance as was
possible and as might be sought by the Member States and by the applicants, and to prepare a
report for the fifteenth session of the General
Assembly on the actual use of scholarships and
training facilities offered by Member States to
students from the Trust Territories. The As-
sembly, in addition, asked the Trusteeship
Council to resume consideration of this ques-
tion at its sessions in 1960 and to report thereon
to the General Assembly's fifteenth (1960) ses-
sion, when this question would be placed on
the Assembly's provisional agenda.

The resolution to this effect (1411(XIV))
was unanimously adopted by the Assembly, after
having been approved unanimously by the
Fourth Committee on 17 November 1959, on
the basis of a proposal by Ceylon, Czecho-
slovakia, Ethiopia and Indonesia.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL—23RD AND 24TH SESSIONS
Plenary Meetings 943, 1011.

T/1462, Report of Secretary-General.
A/4100. Report of Trusteeship Council to General
Assembly, Part I, Chapter VII D.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—14TH SESSION
Fourth Committee, meetings 951, 955.
Plenary Meeting 846.

A/C.4/L.605 and Add.1 Ceylon, Czechoslovakia, Ethi-
opia, Indonesia: draft resolution, as orally revised,
adopted unanimously by Fourth Committee on 17
November 1959, meeting 955.
A/4320. Report of Fourth Committee, draft resolu-
tion III.
RESOLUTION 1411(xiv), as submitted by Fourth Com-
mitee, A/4320, adopted unanimously by Assembly
on 5 December 1959, meeting 846.

"The General Assembly,
"Bearing in mind that most of the Trust Territories
do not have sufficient facilities for higher education
which would ensure the education of highly qualified
indigenous cadres,
"Considering the urgent need in the Trust Ter-
ritories for indigenous personnel who could take over
the functions held by those non-indigenous persons
who up to now have occupied the most important
positions in the administration of these Territories,
"Expressing regret that the greater part of the
scholarships offered by Member States remain un-
utilized,
"Expressing regret also that some Administering
Authorities do not provide all students who have been
accorded scholarships with facilities to leave the

Trust Territories in order to take advantage of such
scholarships, as attested by the periodic report of
the Secretary-General on the progress of the scholar-
ship programme,

"Recalling its resolution 557(VI) of 18 January
1952, inviting the Member States to make scholar-
ships available to qualified students from the Trust
Territories,

"1. Takes note of part I, chapter VII, section D,
of the report of the Trusteeship Council, as well as of
the periodic report of the Secretary-General on the
progress of the scholarship programme;

"2. Reaffirms its resolution 1277(XIII) of 5 De-
cember 1958 and once again invites the Administer-
ing Authorities to take all necessary measures con-
sistent with the interests and needs of the Trust Ter-
ritories and their peoples to ensure that scholarships
and training facilities offered by Member States may
be utilized by inhabitants of these Territories, and to
render every assistance to the persons who have
applied for or have been granted scholarships or fel-
lowships, particularly with regard to facilitating their
travel formalities;

"3. Requests all Administering Authorities which
have not done so to give the fullest publicity in the
Trust Territories under their administration to all
offers of study and training facilities made by Mem-
ber States;

"4. Requests the Secretary-General to give such
assistance as is possible and as may be sought by the
Member States concerned and by the applicants;

"5. Requests the Secretary-General to prepare, for
the fifteenth session of the General Assembly, a report
concerning the actual use of scholarships and train-
ing facilities offered by Member States to students
from the Trust Territories;
INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION TO AID FORMER TRUST TERRITORIES

In 1959, during its fourteenth session, the General Assembly adopted two resolutions dealing with (a) the study of opportunities for international co-operation in aid of former Trust Territories which had become independent, and (b) assistance to be given to territories emerging from trust status and to newly independent States.

The Cameroons and Togoland under French administration and Somaliland under Italian administration would attain independence in 1960 and other territories would attain independence during the following years, one resolution pointed out, adding that these countries, generally speaking, were under-developed, and that during the first years of their independence they would have to find speedy solutions to a considerable number of problems in the administrative, economic, social and educational fields. The General Assembly accordingly invited the Economic and Social Council to make a study of all opportunities for international co-operation which could be of interest to the former Trust Territories which had become independent, within the spheres and in the framework of programmes of international assistance. It recommended (1) that the Economic and Social Council, should, in studying this problem, seek the co-operation of such international, governmental and non-governmental organizations as the Council might deem it advisable to approach; (2) that it should consult with the Governments of countries which were formerly under trusteeship and which had become independent, for the purpose of ascertaining their views with respect to these questions; and (3) that it should report to the General Assembly, at its fifteenth session, on the results of this study, together with any conclusions and recommendations which it deemed appropriate.

These recommendations were embodied in resolution 1414(XIV) which the Assembly adopted on 5 December 1959 by 66 votes to 0, with 10 abstentions, on the recommendation of the Assembly's Fourth Committee, which had approved it on 18 November 1959 by a roll-call vote of 45 to 3, with 26 abstentions, on the basis of a proposal by Cuba, Haiti, Iran, the Philippines, Tunisia and Venezuela, as amended by Canada and Ceylon.

By its second resolution (1415(XIV)), the General Assembly invited the Secretary-General and the executive heads of the specialized agencies concerned to give urgent and sympathetic consideration, without prejudice in any way to present assistance being given to other States Members of the United Nations, to all requests which they might receive to provide territories emerging from a trust status or newly independent States with such high-level technical experts as they might desire and with all other forms of technical aid required by the special circumstances in which they had acceded to independence. This resolution was adopted unanimously on 5 December 1959 on the recommendation of the Fourth Committee, where it had been unanimously approved on 20 November 1959 on the basis of a proposal submitted by Afghanistan, Ceylon, Czechoslovakia, Pakistan and the United States.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

GENERAL ASSEMBLY——14TH SESSION
Fourth Committee, meetings 952-958, 961.
Plenary Meeting 846.

A/C.4/L.606 and Rev.1. Cuba, Haiti, Iran, Philippines, Tunisia, Venezuela: draft resolution and revision, adopted by Fourth Committee, as revised by Ceylon (A/C.4/L.616), on 18 November 1959, meeting 957, by roll-call vote of 45 to 3, with 26 abstentions, as follows:
In favour: Albania, Bulgaria, Burma, Byelorussian SSR, Cambodia, Canada, Ceylon, Chile, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Federation of Malaya, France, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Hungary, India, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Libya, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Thailand, Ukrainian SSR, Union of South Africa, USSR, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom, Uruguay, Yugoslavia. Against: Haiti, Liberia, Tunisia.
Abstaining: Afghanistan, Argentina, Australia,
Austria, Belgium, Brazil, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Finland, Guatemala, Honduras, Iran, Lebanon, Nepal, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Portugal, Turkey, United States, Venezuela.

A/4320. Report of Fourth Committee, draft resolution VI.

RESOLUTION 1414(xiv), as submitted by Fourth Committee, A/4320, adopted by Assembly on 5 December 1959, meeting 846, by 66 votes to 0, with 10 abstentions.

"The General Assembly,

"Noting that three Trust Territories—the Cameroons under French administration, Togoland under French administration and Somaliland under Italian administration—will attain independence during 1950 and that other Trust Territories will also attain independence during the following years,

"Considering that the United Nations, under the Trusteeship System and in co-operation with the Administering Authorities, has contributed to ensuring this attainment of independence in the best possible circumstances,

"Considering also that these countries, generally speaking, are under-developed, and that during the first years of their independence they will have to find speedy solutions to a considerable number of problems in the administrative, economic, social and educational fields,

"Considering that it would be necessary and normal for the international community to continue to show special concern for the former Trust Territories and to be prepared to grant every possible assistance if those countries, having become independent and sovereign, should desire such assistance,

"Considering that it would be appropriate to survey the various ways and means of providing international assistance,

"1. Invites the Economic and Social Council to make a study, under Article 62, paragraph 1, of the Charter of the United Nations, of all opportunities for international co-operation which could be of interest to the former Trust Territories which have become independent, within the spheres and in the framework of programmes of international assistance;

"2. Recommends that the Economic and Social Council, in its study of this problem, should seek the co-operation of such international, governmental and non-governmental organizations as the Council may deem it advisable to approach;

"3. Recommends that the Economic and Social Council should consult with the Governments of countries which were formerly under trusteeship and which have become independent, for the purpose of ascertaining their views with respect to these questions;

"4. Recommends that the Economic and Social Council should report to the General Assembly, at its fifteenth session, concerning the results of this study and also concerning any conclusions and recommendations which it deems appropriate."

A/C.4/431. Statement by Haiti on 5 November 1959, meeting 940.
A/C.4/L.611/Rev.1 and Rev.1/Add.1. Afghanistan, Ceylon, Czechoslovakia, Pakistan, United States: revised draft resolution, as orally revised by Iran and Ceylon, adopted unanimously by Fourth Committee on 20 November 1959, meeting 961.
A/4320. Report of Fourth Committee, draft resolution VII.

RESOLUTION 1415(xiv), as submitted by Fourth Committee, A/4320, adopted unanimously by Assembly on 5 December 1959, meeting 846.

"The General Assembly,

"Welcoming the forthcoming independence of the Trust Territories of the Cameroons under French administration, Togoland under French administration and Somaliland under Italian administration during 1960,

"Recalling the basic objectives of the Trusteeship System as set forth in Article 76 of the Charter of the United Nations,

"Recognizing the many problems with which the emerging Trust Territories and newly independent States must inevitably be faced upon their attainment of independence, particularly in the economic and social fields,

"Desiring that all possible aid in the field of technical assistance be available from the existing facilities in the United Nations and the specialized agencies to those emerging Trust Territories and newly independent States which might request it,

"Invites the Secretary-General and the executive heads of the specialized agencies concerned to give urgent and sympathetic consideration, without prejudice in any way to present assistance being given to other States Members of the United Nations, to all requests which they might receive to provide Territories emerging from a trust status or newly independent States with:

"(a) Such high-level technical experts as they might desire;

"(b) All other forms of technical aid required by the special circumstances in which they have acceded to independence."

PREPARATION AND TRAINING OF INDIGENOUS CIVIL CADRES IN TRUST TERRITORIES

In 1959, at its fourteenth session, the General Assembly adopted a resolution noting that there were serious shortages of qualified and technical personnel in all the Trust Territories.
It considered that appropriately trained indigenous civil and technical cadres were essential to the functioning of the administrations of these Territories when they attained independence. It was considered equally necessary and desirable that, during the period preceding, positions of high responsibility should be held by suitably trained indigenous persons so that the transfer of power from the Administrating Authorities to the Administrations of the Territories upon the termination of Trusteeship should take place smoothly without causing administrative dislocation.

The Assembly also considered that, while the Administrating Authorities were becoming increasingly aware of this vital need and were taking steps to fulfil it, the measures adopted for training indigenous personnel in various fields of administration and for transferring positions of high responsibility to them were inadequate and needed to be expanded and accelerated.

The Assembly accordingly urged the Administrating Authorities to take expeditious measures on a planned basis aimed at the rapid development of indigenous civil and technical cadres and the replacement of expatriate personnel by local officers. It asked the Administrating Authorities to make fuller use of the facilities provided by the United Nations under the programmes of technical assistance and public administration for training in administration and related functions. Finally, it requested the Secretary-General to prepare a report for the Trusteeship Council's twenty-sixth session (scheduled to open on 14 April 1960) on the use made by the Administrating Authorities of the facilities for training offered by the United Nations in this field.

This resolution (1412(XIV)) was adopted at a plenary meeting of the General Assembly on 5 December 1959 by a vote of 68 to 0, with 9 abstentions, on the recommendation of the Assembly's Fourth Committee where it had been approved on 18 November 1959 by a roll-call vote of 63 to 0, with 10 abstentions, on the basis of a proposal by Burma, Ghana, India, Indonesia and Pakistan.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

"The General Assembly,
"Noting from chapters on individual Trust Territories in part II of the report of the Trusteeship Council that there are serious shortages of qualified civilian and technical personnel in all these Territories,
"Considering that appropriately trained indigenous civilian and technical cadres are essential to the functioning of the administration of these Territories when they emerge from trusteeship to independence,
"Considering also that it is equally necessary and desirable that, before the accession of Trust Territories to independence, position of high responsibility should be held by suitably trained indigenous persons so that the transfer of power from the Administrating Authorities to the Administrations of the Territories upon the termination of trusteeship should take place smoothly without causing administrative dislocation,
"Considering further that, while the Administrating Authorities are becoming increasingly aware of the vital need of developing civil and technical cadres of indigenous persons and are taking steps to fulfil it, the measures adopted for the training of indigenous personnel in various fields of administration and for transferring positions of high responsibility to them are inadequate and need to be expanded and accelerated,
"1. Urges the Administrating Authorities to take expeditious measures on a planned basis aimed at the rapid development of indigenous civil and technical cadres and the replacement of expatriate personnel by local officers;
"2. Draws the attention of the Administrating Au-
thorities to the facilities provided by the United Nations under the programmes of technical assistance and public administration for training in administration and related functions, and requests them to make fuller use of these facilities;

"3. Requests the Secretary-General to prepare a report on the utilization by the Administering Authorities of the facilities for training offered by the United Nations in his field and to submit it to the Trusteeship Council at its twenty-sixth session."

OTHER QUESTIONS RELATING TO OPERATION OF TRUSTEESHIP SYSTEM

ADMINISTRATIVE UNIONS AFFECTING TRUST AREAS

The Trusteeship Council's Standing Committee on Administrative Unions, established in 1949 to consider the question of administrative unions between certain Trust Territories and neighbouring Non-Self-Governing Territories, consisted in 1959 of representatives of Burma, New Zealand, the United Arab Republic and the United States of America. During the Council's twenty-fourth session (2 June—6 August 1959) Haiti replaced Burma as a member of the Standing Committee. The Standing Committee submitted four reports to the Council dealing with the administrative unions involving Tanganyika, Ruanda-Urundi, the Cameroons under British administration and New Guinea, respectively.

(References to these reports are to be found below in CHAPTER IV in the sections dealing with these Territories.)

RURAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF THE TRUST TERRITORIES

During 1959, the Committee on Rural Economic Development of the Trust Territories established by the Trusteeship Council on 15 March 1951 continued its study of the prevailing policies, laws and practices relating to land, land use, and the alienation of land. At its twenty-third session (30 January—20 March 1959), the Trusteeship Council referred to the Committee a report submitted by the Food and Agriculture Organization in accordance with a General Assembly resolution (1208(XII)) of 13 December 1957 on land tenure and land use problems in Tanganyika and Ruanda-Urundi. At the close of the Council's twenty-fourth session (2 June—6 August 1959), the Committee stated in an interim report that it had begun work on rural economic development in Tanganyika but, because of the illness of its Chairman and because of the Council's subsequent very full work-programme, it had been unable to hold further meetings.

On 29 July 1959, the Council adopted, on the basis of an oral proposal by New Zealand, by 11 votes to 0, with 3 abstentions, a resolution (1953(XXIV)) inviting the Committee to submit a report on population, land use and land tenure in Tanganyika to the next regular session of the Council, when conditions in that Territory would be examined.

DISSEMINATION OF INFORMATION ON THE UNITED NATIONS AND THE TRUSTEESHIP SYSTEM

In 1959, the Secretary-General submitted a further periodic report to the Trusteeship Council's twenty-fourth session on the steps being taken to provide the peoples of Trust Territories with information about the aims and activities of the United Nations. He also reported on the channels of dissemination he had established for this purpose.

As asked by the General Assembly on 5 December 1958, in resolution 1276(XIII), the Secretary-General also submitted a report to the Council on the question of the establishment of information centres in Trust Territories. Thus far, no requests had been received from the Administering Authorities for the establishment of information centres in any of the Trust Territories, the report pointed out; when and if such requests were submitted, it added, they would require examination for the financial implications involved by the appropriate United Nations bodies.

On 4 August 1959, the Council, by resolution 1955(XXIV), invited the Secretary-General and the Administering Authorities concerned to consider together the possibility of requesting the United Nations Information Centre now operating from Accra, Ghana, and the United Nations Information Office to be attached to the Economic Commission for Africa at Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, to give further assistance to Trust Territories in Africa. The vote for this resolution was 13 to 0, with 1 abstention.

The question was further considered at the
General Assembly's fourteenth session. On 5 December 1959, the Assembly adopted a resolution asking the Secretary-General to initiate discussions with the Administering Authorities concerned with a view to establishing, during 1960, in at least some of the larger Trust Territories, such as Tanganyika, Ruanda-Urundi and New Guinea, United Nations information centres in which responsible positions would be occupied preferably by indigenous inhabitants of the Trust Territories concerned. The Assembly took this decision by a roll-call vote of 67 to 0, with 13 abstentions, in the form of resolution 1410(XIV).

The resolution was adopted on the recommendation of the Assembly's Fourth Committee which had approved it, by a roll-call vote of 59 votes to 0, with 12 abstentions, on the basis of a proposal by Bulgaria, Burma, Ceylon, Ethiopia, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Iran, Morocco, Nepal, the United Arab Republic, Uruguay and Venezuela.

REVISED OF TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL'S QUESTIONNAIRE

The General Assembly's Sub-Committee on the Questionnaire, consisting in 1959 of the representatives of El Salvador, Haiti, India and the United Arab Republic, is charged with examining any changes which might be necessary in the Trusteeship Council's questionnaire to Administering Authorities in order to adapt it to the special conditions of each Trust Territory. During 1959, the Sub-Committee submitted two reports to the Council proposing changes in the existing questionnaire to adapt it to conditions in Nauru and Tanganyika, respectively. In each case, the Council decided to transmit the report to the Administering Authority concerned for its observations. Having received the observations of Australia on the report on Nauru, it decided to refer both documents to the Sub-Committee for further study.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL

At the General Assembly's fourteenth session, the Assembly's Fourth Committee discussed the Trusteeship Council's annual report to the Assembly. On 17 November 1959, it adopted without objection a draft resolution submitted by Ireland taking note of the report and recommending that the Council take into account the comments and suggestions made at the Assembly's fourteenth session. At a plenary meeting on 5 December, the Assembly adopted this text without objection as resolution 1409(XIV).

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

ADMINISTRATIVE UNIONS AFFECTING TRUST AREAS

TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL—23RD AND 24TH SESSIONS
Standing Committee on Administrative Unions, meetings 119-134.
Plenary Meetings 964, 966, 1031, 1037.
A/4100. Report of Trusteeship Council to General Assembly, Part I, Chapter VII A.

RURAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF THE TRUST TERRITORIES

TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL—23RD AND 24TH SESSIONS
Committee on Rural Economic Development, meetings 29, 30.
Plenary Meetings 965, 1032.
T/1438. Report by FAO concerning land tenure and land use problems in Trust Territories of Tanganyika and Ruanda-Urundi.
T/1480. Interim report of Committee on Rural Economic Development (Tanganyika).
RESOLUTION 1953(xxiv), as proposed orally by New Zealand, and as amended by USSR, adopted by Council on 29 July 1959, meeting 1032, by 11 votes to 0, with 3 abstentions.

"The Trusteeship Council
1. Takes note of the interim report of the Committee on Rural Economic Development of the Trust Territories;"
"2. Invites the Committee to submit a report on conditions pertaining to population, land utilization and land tenure in Tanganyika to the Council at the next session at which conditions in that Territory are examined."

A/4100. Report of Trusteeship Council to General Assembly, Part I, Chapter VII C.

DISSERMINATION OF INFORMATION ON THE UNITED NATIONS AND THE TRUSTEESHIP SYSTEM

TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL——23RD AND 24TH SESSIONS

Plenary Meetings 943, 979, 1038.

T/1463. Report of Secretary-General.


RESOLUTION 1955(xxiv), as submitted orally by United Arab Republic, adopted by Council on 4 August 1959, meeting 1038, by 13 votes to 0, with 1 abstention.

"The Trusteeship Council,

"Having taken note of the report of the Secretary-General concerning the establishment of United Nations information centres, prepared in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1276(XIII) of 5 December 1958,

"Invites the Secretary-General and each of the Administering Authorities concerned to consider together the possibility of requesting the United Nations Information Centre now operating from Accra and the United Nations Information Office to be attached to the Economic Commission for Africa at Addis Ababa in the latter part of 1959 or at the beginning of 1960, to give further assistance to Trust Territories in Africa."

A/4100. Report of Trusteeship Council to General Assembly, Part I, Chapter VII C.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY——14TH SESSION

Fourth Committee, meetings 949, 953.

Plenary Meeting 846.

A/C.4/L.602 and Add.1. Bulgaria, Burua, Ceylon, Ethiopia, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Iran, Morocco, Nepal, United Arab Republic, Uruguay, Venezuela: draft resolution adopted by Fourth Committee on 16 November 1959, meeting 953, by roll-call vote of 59 to 0, with 12 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Argentina, Austria, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burua, Byelorussian SSR, Cambodia, Ceylon, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Federation of Malaya, Finland, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Haiti, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Japan, Jordan, Laos, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Sudan, Sweden, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Republic, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Australia, Belgium, Canada, France, Italy, Netherlands, New Zealand, Portugal, Spain, Union of South Africa, United Kingdom, United States.

A/4320. Report of Fourth Committee, draft resolution II.

RESOLUTION 1410(xiv), as submitted by Fourth Committee, A/4320, adopted by Assembly on 5 December 1959, meeting 846, by roll-call vote of 67 to 0, with 13 abstentions as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Argentina, Austria, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burua, Byelorussian SSR, Cambodia, Ceylon, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Federation of Malaya, Finland, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Japan, Jordan, Laos, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Mexico, Morocco, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Sweden, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Republic, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Australia, Belgium, Canada, France, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Portugal, Spain, Union of South Africa, United Kingdom, United States.

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling its resolution 1276(XIII) of 5 December 1958, whereby the General Assembly, inter alia, requested the Secretary-General to prepare, for the twenty-fourth session of the Trusteeship Council, a report on the early establishment of United Nations information centres in or near the Trust Territories,

"Noting from the report submitted by the Secretary-General to the Trusteeship Council pursuant to General Assembly resolution 1276(XIII) that information centres may be established only after the State concerned has requested or agreed to the establishment of these centres and after the Assembly has provided the necessary funds, and that thus far no requests have been received by the Secretary-General from the Administering Authorities for the establishment of information centres in any of the Trust Territories,

"Having perused the report submitted by the Secretary-General to the Trusteeship Council at its twenty-fourth session under Council resolution 36 (III) on 8 July 1948 and observing therefrom that the dissemination of information on the United Nations among the peoples of the Trust Territories is still far from satisfactory,

"Keeping in view the special status of Trust Territories and their inhabitants and also the General Assembly's own special responsibilities under Chapters XII and XIII of the Charter of the United Nations,
"Reiterating that it is essential, in the General Assembly's view, that the peoples of Trust Territories should receive adequate information concerning the purposes and operation of the United Nations and of the International Trusteeship System,

"Noting the recommendation of the Committee of Experts on United Nations Public Information that United Nations information centres constitute the most important means of disseminating information about the United Nations,

"1. Requests the Secretary-General to initiate discussions with the Administering Authorities concerned with a view to establishing, during 1960, in at least some of the larger Trust Territories, such as Tanganyika, Ruanda-Urundi and New Guinea, United Nations information centres in which the responsible positions would be occupied preferably by indigenous inhabitants of the Trust Territories concerned;

"2. Also requests the Administering Authorities to extend their co-operation and assistance to the Secretary-General in implementing the recommendations made in paragraph 1 above;

"3. Further requests the Secretary-General to prepare, for the fifteenth session of the General Assembly, a report on the implementation of the present resolution."

REVISION OF TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL'S QUESTIONNAIRE

TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL——23RD AND 24TH SESSIONS
Sub-Committee on Questionnaire, meetings 24-40.
Plenary Meetings 942, 965, 1011.

T/1430. Sixth Progress Report of Sub-Committee on Questionnaire (Nauru).

T/1459. Seventh Progress Report of Sub-Committee on Questionnaire (Tanganyika).
A/4100. Report of Trusteeship Council to General Assembly, Part I, Chapter VII, E.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL

GENERAL ASSEMBLY——14TH SESSION
Fourth Committee, meetings 933-966, 972, 975, 983. Plenary Meeting 846.

A/C.4/L.604, Ireland: draft resolution, adopted by Fourth Committee without objection on 17 November 1959, meeting 955.
A/4320, Report of Fourth Committee, draft resolution I.
RESOLUTION 1409(xiv), as recommended by Fourth Committee, A/4320, adopted without objection by Assembly on 5 December 1959, meeting 846.

"The General Assembly,
"Having examined the report of the Trusteeship Council covering the period from 2 August 1958 to 6 August 1959,

"1. Takes note of the report of the Trusteeship Council;

"2. Recommends that the Trusteeship Council, in its future deliberations, should take into account the comments and suggestions made during the discussion of its report at the fourteenth session of the General Assembly."

(For documents concerning the examination of Annual Reports on Individual Territories see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES to various sections of CHAPTER IV, CONDITIONS IN TRUST TERRITORIES.)

CHAPTER IV

CONDITIONS IN TRUST TERRITORIES

TANGANYIKA

Tanganyika, the largest of the Trust Territories, has a total population of over 8.7 millions, of whom 8.6 millions are Africans, 77,000 Asians, 20,000 Europeans, 19,000 Arabs and 7,000 others. Conditions in the Territory were discussed by the Trusteeship Council at its twenty-third session (30 January—17 March 1959), when the Council had before it the report of the Administering Authority for 1958, and also at the Council's twenty-fourth session (2 June-6 August 1959).

In past years, the Council has been concerned with the problems inherent in the presence of non-African minorities who, for the time being, enjoy a greater degree of advancement than the indigenous majority, and particularly the effect of this on the Territory's political and social development.