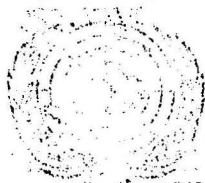


UNITED NATIONS  
TRUSTEESHIP  
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Thirteenth Session

VERBATIM RECORD OF THE FIVE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIFTH MEETING

Held at Headquarters, New York,  
on Thursday, 25 March 1954, at 10.30 a.m.

President:

Mr. MUNRO

(New Zealand)

Note: The Official Record of this meeting, i.e., the summary record, will appear in provisional mimeographed form under the symbol T/SR.525 and will be subject to representatives' corrections. It will appear in final form in a printed volume.

## EXAMINATION OF CONDITIONS IN THE TRUST TERRITORY OF RUANDA-URUNDI:

(a) REPORT OF THE DRAFTING COMMITTEE ON RUANDA-URUNDI (T/L.420 and Add.1, L.452, L.457) [Agenda item 3b, 4]

(b) REPORT OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON ADMINISTRATIVE UNIONS (T/L.438 and Corr.1) [Agenda item 7]

The PRESIDENT: The Council will now consider document T/L.452, the report of the Drafting Committee. We shall vote on each of the paragraphs separately, beginning with page 3.

Paragraph 1 was adopted by 9 votes to none, with 2 abstentions.

The PRESIDENT: The Council will now consider paragraph 2.

Mr. TARAZI (Syria) (interpretation from French): Paragraph 2 uses the phrase "recommends that the Administering Authority develop the functions of that Council and increase its membership so as to afford representation to all important indigenous interests". I would not desire to enter into a lengthy discussion, but I wish to suggest the deletion of the word "important", so that the last part of that sentence would read: "to all indigenous interests". All interests should be taken into account and they are all important in my opinion.

The PRESIDENT: The representative of Syria has proposed an amendment to delete the word "important" appearing in paragraph 2.

The amendment was adopted by 5 votes to 2, with 4 abstentions.

Paragraph 2 as amended was adopted by 7 votes to none, with 4 abstentions.

Paragraph 3 was adopted by 10 votes to none, with 1 abstention.

Paragraph 4 was adopted by 9 votes to none, with 2 abstentions.

Mr. TARAZI (Syria) (interpretation from French): With respect to paragraph 5, I ask for a separate vote on the second sentence which begins with the words "The Council expresses the hope".

Mr. SCHEYVEN (Belgium) (interpretation from French): In the second line of this paragraph, reference is made on the "extra-tribal centre at Usumbura". I think that it would be better to use the special expression "extra-customary". If I attach a certain importance to this word "tribal" it is because for many years we have heard reference made in the Trusteeship Council to the tribal customs, tribal habits and tribal organization. However, everything in the report on Ruanda-Urundi indicates that nothing tribal exists in that territory. Therefore, I should like to delete this word "tribal".

The PRESIDENT: Is there any objection? There appears to be no objection and the word "extra-customary" is substituted for the word "extra-tribal".

I now put the first sentence of paragraph 5 to the vote. It commences with the words "The Council notes" and ends with the words "new indigenous councils".

The first sentence was approved by 8 votes to none, with 3 abstentions.

The PRESIDENT: I now put to the vote the last sentence of paragraph 5. It commences with the words "The Council expresses the hope" and ends with the words "political structure".

The second sentence was adopted by 9 votes to none, with 2 abstentions.

Paragraph 5, as a whole, as amended, was adopted by 8 votes to none, with 3 abstentions.

Paragraph 6 was adopted by 9 votes to none with 2 abstentions.

Paragraph 7 was adopted by 8 votes to none, with 3 abstentions.

Paragraph 8 was adopted by 9 votes to none, with 2 abstentions.

The PRESIDENT: We now come to paragraph 9.

Mr. SCHEYVEN (Belgium) (interpretation from French): I should like to draw the attention of the members of the Council to various points concerning this paragraph. In the first place, it seems to follow from this paragraph that the curfew exists throughout Ruanda-Urundi and that it touches four million inhabitants. That is far from the truth. Out of four million inhabitants, there are only about fifty thousand who are affected by the provisions of the curfew. Those are the ones who reside in the extra-customary cities and the indigenous settlements.

Furthermore, during the many years that we have been submitting reports to the Council, we have had occasion to explain more than once that it was at the request of the Africans themselves that we maintained these provisions and that we had not cancelled them. In the circumstances, it seems to me that it is ignoring the explanations we have given for a long time to insert in this paragraph the passage which reads: "expresses, nevertheless, its disappointment that the Administering Authority has not been able to remove these restrictions, in particular the curfew". I think that is completely unjust. This setting aside of the explanations we have given would indicate that for the first time this provision would actually criticize the Africans themselves much more than the Administering Authority. That is why I would ask, if that part of the paragraph is retained, that we vote on it separately.

Mr. MATHIESON (United Kingdom): As Chairman of the Drafting Committee, I should like to assure the representative of Belgium and the Council that the explanations of the Administering Authority were clearly in our minds at the time when this matter was considered. But it was equally clear to us as members of a drafting committee, from the expressions of opinion offered in the Council during the general debate on this Territory, that, although the Administering Authority had felt obliged, because of these expressions of African opinion and other reasons, to maintain these restrictions, it was nevertheless the opinion of the Council that it was unfortunate that the Administering Authority had not been able to overcome these objections and remove these two particular forms of restriction on individual freedom in the Territory. As will be seen from the



wording of that part of the paragraph to which the representative of Belgium has objected, we express disappointment that the Administering Authority "has not been able...". We do not question the good will or the good intentions of the Administering Authority, but merely regret the fact that it did find itself in a position where it could not, in the light of its regard for its obligations to the people of the Territory, take positive steps to remove these restrictions. I feel sure that all members of the Drafting Committee would agree with me that we had no intention of attacking the Administering Authority but simply wished to express the regret of the Council that the Administering Authority had not found circumstances propitious in the Territory for removing these restrictions.

Mr. MCKAY (United States of America): May I ask for just one clarification? I thought that the representative of Belgium had said that this sentence would not be accurate because some of the restrictions regarding the system of transfer passports and the curfew had been removed and that a smaller number of people were now affected by them. If that is true, we could insert the word "all" before "these restrictions". If it is not true, and if some types of things other than transfer passports and curfews have been removed, it would not be appropriate. May I have a clarification on that point?

Mr. SCHEYVEN (Belgium) (interpretation from French): Obviously, as regards the curfew, it has been explained that the rule was not a general one and that exceptions had been provided for. Especially with a permit or a laissez-passer, the indigenous inhabitants may go around at night in the indigenous town.

The PRESIDENT: I shall now put to the vote the separate parts of this paragraph. We shall vote first on the first part, from the beginning of the paragraph down to and including the words "and of the curfew".

The first part of paragraph 9 was adopted by 11 votes to none, with 1 abstention.

The PRESIDENT: We shall now vote on the second part of the paragraph, beginning with the words "expresses, nevertheless" and going down to and including the words "in particular the curfew".

The second part of paragraph 9 was adopted by 9 votes to 2, with 1 abstention.

The PRESIDENT: We shall now vote on the last part of the paragraph, beginning with the words "and reiterates its recommendations" and going down to the end of the paragraph.

The last part of paragraph 9 was adopted by 10 votes to none, with 2 abstentions.

Mr. PIGNON (France) (interpretation from French): I should like to explain my negative vote on the second part of the paragraph, from "expresses, nevertheless" to "in particular the curfew". I am as opposed as anybody in this Council to curfew measures and I was therefore entirely in favour of the formal recommendation which is made to the Administering Authority to remove these restrictions. But I think it was not necessary to include in the report a passage which certainly has been very clearly explained by the representative of the United Kingdom but which elsewhere may give rise to discussions. Therefore, the principle having been safeguarded -- that is, the condemnation of these measures -- I felt that we could do without the second part of this paragraph in the report.

Paragraph 9 as a whole was adopted by 11 votes to 1.

The PRESIDENT: We now come to paragraph 10.

Mr. TSARAPKIN (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) (interpretation from Russian): I should like to request that a separate vote be taken on each of the two sentences of paragraph 10.

Mr. MATHIESON (United Kingdom): May I suggest that in the first sentence of paragraph 10 the word "the", before "penal sanctions", be deleted from the English text.

The PRESIDENT: If there is no objection, that will be done.

It was so decided.

The first sentence of paragraph 10 was adopted by 9 votes to none, with 3 abstentions.

The second sentence of paragraph 10 was adopted by 11 votes to none, with 1 abstention.

Paragraph 10 as a whole was adopted by 11 votes to none, with 1 abstention.

The PRESIDENT: We now come to paragraph 11.

Mr. TSARAPKIN (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) (interpretation from Russian): Here, again, I should like to ask that a separate vote be taken on each of the two sentences of the paragraph.

The PRESIDENT: That shall be done. We shall now vote on the first sentence.

The sentence was adopted by 9 votes to none, with 3 abstentions.

The second sentence was adopted by 11 votes to none, with 1 abstention.

Paragraph 11 as a whole was adopted by 11 votes to none, with 1 abstention.

Mr. SCHEYVEN (Belgium) (interpretation from French): Concerning paragraph 12, I would ask for a separate vote as regards the part of the sentence reading "expresses its disappointment that the Administering Authority has not yet felt able completely to abolish corporal punishment". If I ask you for this, Mr. President, it is because it duplicates the clause which follows: "and urges it to achieve this result with the least possible delay". The part I criticize concerns a blame which the Administering Authority certainly does not deserve. You know perfectly well that in the past we had already taken important steps to abolish corporal punishment, and we have reduced it indeed in a very large measure. That is why I consider that this blame is not necessary.

There is also another detail at which I am surprised, and that arises when I compare the text of this paragraph with the text of the paragraphs adopted for other reports dealing with the same subject. Those paragraphs were phrased in a much more amiable way and were certainly not so harsh on the Administering Authority -- and with many more reasons not to be so.

The PRESIDENT: As requested by the representative of Belgium, I shall put paragraph 12 to the vote in three parts. First of all, we shall vote on the words "The Council, noting" down to "penal sanction in prisons".

Mr. DORSINVILLE (Haiti) (interpretation from French): I should like a word of clarification as regards the plural used at the end of the paragraph in the French text. The French text uses the word "delays". Are there different stages to follow for this corporal punishment?

The PRESIDENT: The text will be corrected in the French version.

Mr. SCOTT (New Zealand): I wonder if the other members of the Drafting Committee would agree that the word "felt" in the penultimate line of paragraph 12 should more appropriately be "been", "that the Administering Authority has not yet been able completely to abolish corporal punishment". I think that would correspond more correctly with the facts of the position, and it also corresponds with the recommendation which the Council has just adopted on another matter. I should like to ask the other members of the Drafting Committee whether they agree to that proposal.

Mr. MATHIESON (United Kingdom): I would certainly agree with that proposal since it brings it into line with the similar phrase in paragraph 9 which has just been adopted by the Council.

Mr. PIGNON (France) (interpretation from French): I am very sorry, but in the French translation the request made by the representative of New Zealand did not come through. I do not know exactly what the question is.

The PRESIDENT: The representative of New Zealand has proposed the substitution of the word "been" for the word "felt".

There is a rather curious position here. As I understand it, the position is that in the French text the word used has always been "been". However, the English text is the original text, and I think that on the text before us <sup>if</sup> the representative of New Zealand desires a substitution he should so move, unless there is no objection to it.

As there is no objection to the substitution of the word "been" for the word "felt", the substitution shall be made.

It was so decided.

The PRESIDENT: We shall now vote on the first section of the sentence beginning with "The Council" to "in prisons".

The section was adopted by 11 votes to none, with 1 abstention.

The PRESIDENT: We shall now vote on the words "expresses its disappointment" to "punishment".

The second section was adopted by 8 votes to 1, with 3 abstentions.

The PRESIDENT: We shall now vote on the remaining part of the sentence beginning with "and urges it" to "least possible delay".

The third section was adopted by 11 votes to none, with 1 abstention.

Paragraph 12 as a whole was adopted by 10 votes to 1, with 1 abstention.

Mr. MATHIESON (United Kingdom): I should like briefly to explain my vote on this paragraph as a whole.

In the Drafting Committee I abstained on it since it recommended that a practice be abolished in Ruanda-Urundi which is still maintained in the United Kingdom itself. For these reasons I could not support it.

Mr. PIGNON (France) (interpretation from French): I am in favour of the immediate abolition of corporal punishment in whatever form it may take in prisons or elsewhere. I therefore voted for the paragraph as a whole. However, I abstained on the section which reads "expresses its disappointment..." because I consider that it is useless to place in United Nations texts judgments of this kind.

The PRESIDENT: We shall now take up paragraph 13.

Mr. TSARAPKIN (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) (interpretation from Russian): Mr. President, would you please again take a separate vote on each sentence?

The PRESIDENT: We shall vote then on the first sentence which ends with the words "secondary school at Usumbura".

The sentence was adopted by 9 votes to none, with 3 abstentions.

The second sentence was adopted by 11 votes to none, with 1 abstention.

Paragraph 13 as a whole was adopted by 11 votes to none, with 1 abstention.



Mr. TARAZI (Syria) (interpretation from French): I wish to propose the following paragraph to be included between paragraphs 13 and 14: "The Council recommends to the Administering Authority that it expand the system of scholarships."

The PRESIDENT: The Council will now vote on the proposal of the representative of Syria to include the sentence which he read out as paragraph 13(a)

The proposal was adopted by 10 votes to none, with 2 abstentions.

Paragraph 14 was adopted by 11 votes to none, with 1 abstention.

The PRESIDENT: I should like to draw the attention of the Council to the recommendation contained in paragraph 5, page 2 of the report, that the working paper, T/L.420 and addendum 1 should be the basic text for the chapter on Ruanda-Urundi for inclusion in the next report of the Council to the General Assembly.

The recommendation was adopted by 10 votes to 1, with 1 abstention.

The PRESIDENT: The Council will now proceed to the consideration of the question of administrative unions concerning Ruanda-Urundi. The Council has before it the draft resolution proposed by the representative of the Soviet Union, document T/L.461, and the report of the Standing Committee on Administrative Unions, document T/L.438 and Corr.1. We shall consider first the Soviet Union draft resolution.

Mr. TSARAPKIN (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) (interpretation from Russian): The report submitted by the Standing Committee on Administrative Unions regarding the Trust Territory of Ruanda Urundi is quite unsatisfactory, just as the earlier report on Tanganyika was unsatisfactory. The Standing Committee in this report, having closed its eyes on the actual state of affairs in Ruanda-Urundi, arrives at the erroneous conclusion that there is no reason to believe that putting into effect the administrative union between Ruanda-Urundi and the Belgian Congo is incompatible with the provisions of the United Nations Charter and the Trusteeship Agreement on Ruanda-Urundi.

The Standing Committee attempts, in very weak terms, to draw the attention of the Belgian authorities to the limitations of the law of 21 August 1925, which set up the administrative union between the two Territories, and expresses the hope that this law will be brought into accord with present-day practices. That is all that the Committee recommends.

We know that the Trust Territory of Ruanda-Urundi has in fact been turned into a province of the colony of the Belgian Congo, where the colonial regime prevails. The trusteeship regime in Ruanda-Urundi and the agreement signed between the United Nations and the Administering Authority have in no way affected the conditions and rights of the native population. From the formal point of view, the Trust Territory of Ruanda-Urundi has the status of administrative union with the Belgian Congo. The status of the Trust Territory was determined by the law of 21 August 1925 and the Royal Decree of 11 January 1926. Since then, however, important changes have occurred in Ruanda-Urundi. The United Nations has declared the Territory to be one of the Trust Territories within the Trusteeship System of the United Nations. This very important occurrence in the history of the Territory has in no way been reflected in the legislation determining the status of the Trust Territory. Within the Trust Territory, the Administering Authority has not introduced any legislative amendments or changes to provide for the establishment of conditions to bring about the progressive development of the Territory in the political, economic, social and educational fields. No legislation has been enacted by the Administering Authority to establish a sound legislative foundation for the development within the Territory of organs of self-government based on democratic principles with the participation of the indigenous population.

The Trust Territory for the past forty years has been closely connected with the colony of the Belgian Congo. The Trust Territory is subordinated to the colony in every respect: politically, administratively, economically, and every other way. One can actually say that the Trust Territory of Ruanda-Urundi has been absorbed by the colony of the Belgian Congo and that the colony holds sway over the Trust Territory.

The Trust Territory is administered by a Vice-Governor, who is under the Governor-General of the Belgian Congo. Ruanda-Urundi depends on the Belgian Congo not only administratively but also economically. It does not even have its own

budget; it cannot dispose of its own finances. The colonial regime in the Belgian Congo has been fully extended over the Trust Territory of Ruanda-Urundi. The armed forces of the Belgian Congo, the so-called force publique, which is under the command of Belgian officers; has the purpose of consolidating the colonial regime in the Congo and has the same purpose in the Territory of Ruanda-Urundi. There is no difference between the two as regards the armed forces of the Territories.

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So far there are no autonomous legislative organs in the Territory. The indigenous population is not participating in any way in the administration of the country. It is oppressed, it is without rights and it is illiterate. It has been debarred from any participation in the implementation of legislative, judicial or executive functions. The Trust Territory has no system of government based on democratic principles. There is no electoral system or electoral body, and there is no popular national representation.

All this is the result of the fact that the Administering Authority is ignoring entirely the obligations which devolve upon the administering authority of a Trust Territory under the terms of the Charter and of the Trusteeship Agreements. I should like to take this opportunity to remind the Administering Authority of Article 76 (b), which states that the basic objectives of the trusteeship system, in accordance with the purposes of the United Nations, shall be:

"to promote the political, economic, social, and educational advancement of the inhabitants of the trust territories, and their progressive development towards self-government or independence as may be appropriate....".

None of these purposes has been carried out in the Trust Territory of Ruanda-Urundi. It is a forgotten and abandoned country left in the arbitrary hands of the Belgian authorities, which pay no attention whatsoever to the progress of the population, whether in the economic, the political, the social or the educational field.

This situation in the Trust Territory has been made possible -- and although legally inconceivable can be easily maintained by the Administering Authority -- because Ruanda-Urundi has not an independent status as a trust territory. As I have already pointed out, it has no independent legislative organs. Nor has it any self-governing bodies, and the indigenous population is not being allowed to participate in the administration of its country. All this, of course, represents a very serious violation by the Administering Authority of the fundamental principles and purposes set forth in the Charter and reasserted in the Trusteeship Agreements. It is in the light of all these considerations that my delegation dees

it necessary to move the following draft resolution:

The representative of the Soviet Union read the text of document T/L.461,

as follows:

My delegation considers that the unification of Ruanda-Urundi with the colony of the Belgian Congo, under cover of an administrative union, has brought about a state of stagnation in the Trust Territory and the introduction there of the colonial regime in all its most ugly aspects. The Trusteeship Council is greatly responsible for ensuring progress in Ruanda-Urundi, and past experience has shown that the so-called administrative union with the colony of the Belgian Congo has brought about a condition of complete stagnation, as I have just said, and, what is even worse, the degradation of the Trust Territory in an economic sense.

It is our responsibility, our duty and our sacred trust to take decisions which would compel the Administering Authority to set up within Ruanda-Urundi legislative organs independent of those which exist in the Belgian Congo and administrative and judicial organs which also would not depend on the administrative and judicial organs of the neighbouring territory, and to see to it that a system of self-government is installed in Ruanda-Urundi providing for wide participation on the part of the indigenous population.

It is only on such conditions that we can expect the Trust Territory to develop those processes which will make possible the fundamental purposes of the Trusteeship System which are reflected in the Charter and in the Trusteeship Agreements.

Mr. SCHEYVEN (Belgium) (interpretation from French): It is not the first time that we have heard, in connexion with administrative unions, speeches which I would describe as **teeming** with inexactitudes and alleged facts which are actually contrary to the truth.

I do not intend to waste the time of the Trusteeship Council in refuting each one of the arguments we have heard. I shall limit myself to stating that the members of the Trusteeship Council, thanks to the long statements we have made





on the subject, know sufficiently well that the administrative union affords great advantages to Ruanda-Urundi and no hindrance or difficulty whatever. However, since we have been accused of having betrayed our obligations under the Charter and the Trusteeship Agreement I wish to state that Belgium intends to fulfil all the obligations which it has freely contracted, and that it has never acted contrary thereto.

Mr. McKAY (United States of America): For purposes of record I would draw attention very briefly to paragraph 3 of the report of the Standing Committee on Administrative Unions on Ruanda-Urundi, which states:

"The Standing Committee recalls the conclusions adopted by the Trusteeship Council in its Special Report on administrative unions...to the effect that it was of the opinion that there was no evidence to indicate that the practical operation of the administrative union of Ruanda-Urundi and the Belgian Congo was incompatible with the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and the Trusteeship Agreement for Ruanda-Urundi..."

I draw attention to this only because the representative of the Soviet Union has commented on the work of the Committee adversely. I would say to him only that this is a conclusion adopted by the Council and noted by the Assembly, and that although he has just made his usual long speech on this subject I heard no evidence in it to indicate that the practical operation of the administrative union was incompatible with the Charter or with the Trusteeship Agreements. Whenever he does present any evidence to that effect I am sure that the Standing Committee on Administrative Unions will take it into account.



Mr. TSARAPKIN (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) (interpretation from Russian): I think that there is ample evidence in this respect, and the United States representative is as familiar with it as I am. In fact, I have already quoted examples. I have said that there are in the Territory no legislative, administrative and judicial organs in which the indigenous population participates. The indigenous population has absolutely no part in the administration of the Territory.

I should like to know what additional evidence is required by the United States representative.

The persons who are administering the Territory are paid officials of the Belgian authorities. Each one of those officials receives a yearly salary. Those officials constitute the machinery through which the Administering Authority carries out its colonial policy in the Territory. The indigenous population, however, has absolutely no part in the administration. Why is that so? Because the Territory has no independent legislative, executive and judicial organs, and there is no effective system of self-government.

Is that not enough evidence for the United States representative? I think it is. Of course, many more examples could be cited to prove what I have said, but I think that the one I have cited represents the fundamental proof, and I think that should be clear enough even to the United States representative.

Mr. McKAY (United States of America): The remarks just made by the Soviet Union representative have nothing to do with the subject of administrative unions, as such. The Soviet Union representative was referring to the administration of Ruanda-Urundi, which is a separate subject. I think it is proper to make remarks in that respect when the Council is considering the report on Ruanda-Urundi, but not when it is considering the subject of administrative unions.

The PRESIDENT: I now put to the vote the Soviet Union draft resolution. The draft resolution was rejected by 6 votes to 4, with 2 abstentions.

The PRESIDENT: The report on Ruanda-Urundi submitted by the Standing Committee on Administrative Unions contains, in paragraphs 3 to 6, inclusive, the Committee's observations and conclusions. The Trusteeship Council must now decide whether it wishes to include those observations and conclusions in the appropriate sections of the report on conditions in Ruanda-Urundi -- on the understanding, of course, that the Secretariat will make the necessary stylistic changes.

Mr. SCHEYVEN (Belgium) (interpretation from French): I am somewhat surprised to discover, at the end of the report on Ruanda-Urundi submitted by the Standing Committee on Administrative Unions, a rather important sub-paragraph concerning the budgetary question. I refer to sub-paragraph (d) of paragraph 6.

It must be understood that, despite the administrative union, the budget of Ruanda-Urundi is completely distinct from the budget of the Belgian Congo. Hence, I do not see what budgetary questions have to do with the administrative union. Ruanda-Urundi, which has its own budget, financial system and personality, has an open account at the Central Bank of the Congo and Ruanda-Urundi. All of Ruanda-Urundi's revenue is deposited in that account; all of its expenditure is drawn from that account; any difference between revenue and expenditure is placed in the special account of Ruanda-Urundi and has nothing to do with the finances of the Belgian Congo.

Mr. McKAY (United States of America): I should like briefly to reply to the representative of Belgium.

The sub-paragraph in question is included in the Standing Committee's report because the terms of reference which the Trusteeship Council has established for the Committee requests the latter to take this safeguard into account and to report annually on it.

The PRESIDENT: The Council will now proceed to the vote.

Mr. SCHEYVEN (Belgium) (interpretation from French): I should like to request a separate vote on sub-paragraph (d) of paragraph 6.

Paragraphs 3 to 6 (c), inclusive (T/L.438) were adopted by 6 votes to 1, with 5 abstentions.

Paragraph 6 (d) was adopted by 6 votes to 1, with 5 abstentions.

Mr. PIGNON (France) (interpretation from French): I abstained from the vote on the first paragraphs of the report because, in my opinion, paragraph 5 contained a statement which had not been juridically proved. It has never been proved that the law of 21 August 1925 is not consistent with the Trusteeship Agreement. Since I do not agree with that statement, I have had to abstain from the vote.

The PRESIDENT: The Council has before it in document T/L.457 a summary of the observations of individual members. This summary will be included in the appropriate sections of the Trusteeship Council's report on Ruanda-Urundi. If there is no objection to that summary, I shall regard it as adopted.

It was so decided.

The PRESIDENT: I now put to the vote the report as a whole, consisting of the outline of conditions (T/L.420/Add.1), the recommendations contained in document T/L.452, the observations and conclusions contained in paragraphs 3 to 6, inclusive, of document T/L.438, and the summary of observations (T/L.457).

The report as a whole was adopted by 9 votes to 1, with 2 abstentions.